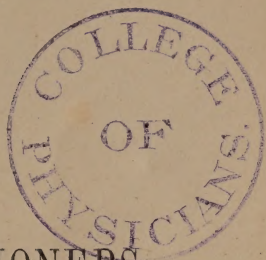




TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE



GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR WILLIAM V. HARCOURT, M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 24th February 1883.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Twenty-fifth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland during the year 1882.

I. THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

Number and
Distribution of
the Insane.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland on 1st January of the present year, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, are shown in the tabular statement on the following page.

Number of
Lunatics on
1st January
1883.

It appears from this statement that of the insane persons in Scotland of whom we had official cognisance at that date, 1654 were maintained from private sources, 8793 by parochial rates, and 63 at the expense of the State.

In our Twenty-second Report we submitted a statement of the changes in the numbers and distribution of the insane, which had taken place between the 1st of January 1858, when we entered on our functions, and the 1st of January 1880. In order to present these changes in such a way as would permit of their character being easily appreciated, we divided the whole period into quinquenniads, commencing with the quinquenniad 1860-64, previous to which time the collection of our statistics was not so complete as it has been since. We propose to give year by year the statistical tables upon which this statement was founded, with such additions as are supplied by the facts of each year, and they are accordingly appended to this Report in the first section of Appendix A. Though we have in our last two Reports made this explanation, it seems proper to repeat it in order to show why we do not enter on any very detailed review of the progress revealed by these statistics. We believe such a review will prove more useful if given only once in five years, that is, at such times as the

Detailed
Retrospect not
given this year

Number
and Distri-
bution of
the Insane.

Number of
Lunatics at
1st January
1883.

Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1883.

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Male.	Female	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			State Patients in General Prison, Perth.			Inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles.					
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Supported by Friends.	Supported by Parochial Rates.	
In Royal and District Asylums,	3031	3158	6189	663	602	1265	2368	2556	4924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Private Asylums, . . .	43	106	149	43	106	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Parochial Asylums, . . .	632	745	1377	...	...	...	632	745	1377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Lunatic Wards of Poor- houses, . . .	325	391	716	...	...	...	325	391	716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Private Dwellings, . . .	709	1104	1813	45	75	120	664	1029	1693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Lunatic Department of General Prison, . . .	4740	5504	10244	751	783	1534	3989	4721	8710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Training Schools, . . .	44	19	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	19	63	...	...	...	...	...
„	120	83	203	69	51	120	51	32	83	...	...	...	69	51	120	51	83
TOTALS, . . .	4904	5606	10510	820	834	1654	4040	4753	8793	44	19	63	69	51	120	51	83	

statistics of a complete quinquenniad have been added to the tables. In the present Report, therefore, after giving the details for the past year we shall merely indicate the general progress of the statistics since the establishment of the Board. (See page lxxxii.)

Number and
Distribution of
the Insane.

II. STATISTICS OF LUNACY IN 1882.

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1882.

CHANGES IN THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE DURING THE YEAR.

Changes in the
Number and
Distribution of
the Insane.

In the manner of distribution of the insane in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings, the following changes occurred during 1882:—

In Royal and District Asylums there was an increase of 17 private patients and a decrease of 15 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there was a decrease of 7 private patients. No pauper patient in Scotland is provided for in a private asylum.

In Parochial Asylums there was an increase of 27 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there was a decrease of 2 pauper patients.

In the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth there was an increase of 1 inmate.

In Training Schools for Imbeciles there was an increase of 2 private and an increase of 3 pauper inmates.

In Private Dwellings there was an increase of 4 private and of 125 pauper patients.

The whole increase of *registered* lunatics* during 1882 was 149, consisting of an increase of 14 private and an increase of 135 pauper patients.

The details which most deserve special notice among these changes are as follows:—(1) The total increase of the number of pauper lunatics in asylums and other establishments during the past year is only 19, which is the smallest increase during any year since the establishment of the Board; (2) there is an increase of 125 of the number of pauper lunatics accommodated in private dwellings, which is the largest increase during any year since the establishment of the Board; (3) all pauper lunatics continue to be provided for in public establishments.

PATIENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Tables IV., V., VI. (Appendix A) give the statistics relating to establishments for each year since 1858. Under the term Establishments we include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial

* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are registered separately, and are not included in this statement.

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1882.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. But it is necessary to point out that these tables take no account of changes among the inmates either of the Training Schools or of the General Prison.

Table IV. shows the numbers resident and the whole movement of the population in all the establishments for each year, distinguishing between private and pauper lunatics and between males and females; that is to say, it gives the number resident at the beginning of each year, and the number of patients who were admitted during the year, the number discharged, the number transferred from one establishment to another, and the number of deaths.

Increase of
their Number.

By the changes which took place during the past year there was an increase of 10 in the number of private patients in establishments. There was an increase of 10 in the number of pauper patients in establishments.* This increase is remarkable on account of its smallness, and is in striking contrast to the increase in the previous year when it was 285, and also to the average annual increase of the five years 1875-79, which was 240.

Admissions to
Establish-
ments.

(1) Direct
Admissions.

a. ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

(1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order or a Certificate of Emergency.*

In estimating the number of persons who are admitted to establishments and who thereby add to the gross number of asylum patients, we must deduct the number of admissions which refer to mere transferences from one establishment to another. In Table V. the number of admissions for each year is therefore given after deducting transfers; and it discloses the facts that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 415, being 24 less than the preceding year, and 71 less than the average for the preceding five years, and that the number of pauper patients admitted was 1975, being 126 less than the preceding year, but 144 more than the average for the decennial 1875-79.

(2) Admissions
to Establish-
ments by
Transfer.

(2) *Admissions by Transfer.*

The number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1882 was 65 below the number transferred during the preceding year. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, much larger in proportion to the total admissions

* These figures depend partly on the number of persons who have ceased to be private patients and have become paupers, and *vice versa*. It must not be assumed, in considering the movement of population shown in the tables, that each patient necessarily continues till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on admission:

than the number of private patients transferred. The following tabular statement shows the way in which the transfers occurred. They were authorised by Sheriffs in 50 instances, and in 388 by the Board.

Statistics of Lunacy in 1882.

(2) Admissions to Establishments by Transfer.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,	10	7	62	67	...	1	...	...	9	16	33	50	18	237
Private Asylum, . . .	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Parochial Asylums, . . .	...	...	15	28	...	...	...	...	87	11	...	...	...	141
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, . . . . .	...	...	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	36
TOTALS, . . .	11	11	92	115	...	2	...	...	96	27	33	51	24	414

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients.

(3.) Admission of Voluntary Patients to Establishments.

Voluntary patients are not registered as lunatics, but their names and other particulars regarding them are preserved in a special record. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1882 was 42. The average number for the five years 1876-80 was 49, and the number during 1881 was 38. Their whole number at 1st January 1883 was 29.

We have for some years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which does not require them to go through forms from which they naturally shrink, and yet affords sufficient guarantee against abuse. At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. Where there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, we consider it proper to explain these conditions; but we have never found that the nature of their position has been intentionally concealed from them.

b. DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

Discharges from Establishments.

The remark we made when speaking of the admissions to establishments in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of such admissions as were merely transferences from one establishment to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1882.

each year after deducting transfers are given in Table VI. (Appendix A).

Discharges
from
Establishments
of Persons
Recovered.

(1) *Discharges of the Recovered.*

There were 150 private patients discharged recovered during 1882, which is 56 below the number for the preceding year, and 44 below the average for the five years 1875-79. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 962, which is 20 below the number for the preceding year, but 101 above the average during the five years 1875-79. Table VII. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishments. In the following tabular statement these percentages for the past three years may be compared with one another and with the corresponding percentages for the average of the previous five years:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions.			
	1875 to 1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	40	41	39	40
„ Private Asylums, . . .	42	37	51	33
„ Parochial Asylums, . . .	35	40	43	43
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	11	6	5	...

It will be observed that in this statement private and pauper patients are not distinguished from one another. It would be necessary that this should be done, and also that the effect of transfers should be eliminated from the calculations before the results obtained in the different classes of establishments could be fully appreciated. Very erroneous inferences might be drawn from the figures if due weight were not given to these and other circumstances.

Discharges
from
Establishments
of Persons
Unrecovered.

(2) *Discharges of the Unrecovered.*

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, excluding transfers, during 1882 was 123, which is the same as the number for 1881 and 38 below the average of the five years 1875-79. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 459, which is the highest number so discharged in any one year. It is 147 above the number for 1881, and is 194 above the average for the five years 1875-79.

The following tabular statement shows the different forms of procedure under which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1882:—

MODE OF DISCHARGE.	Number of Patients removed unrecovered from Asylums during 1882.			Statistics Lunacy in 1882. — Discharges from Establishments of Persons Unrecovered.
	Private.	Pauper.	Total.	
By Friends,	113	...	113	
„ Minute of Parochial Board, . . . . .	...	154	...	
„ Remaining with friends after expiry of probationary period, . . . . .	...	181	...	
„ Expiry of Emergency Certificate,	7	39	46	
„ Escape,	1	11	11	
„ Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England, Ireland, or other Countries, . . . . .	...	19	20	
„ Expiry of Sheriff's Order under sec. 15 of 25 Vict. c. 54, . . . . .	...	54	54	
„ Transference to Training Schools for Imbeciles, . . . . .	...	1	1	
„ Order of Sheriff under sec. 92 of 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71, . . . . .	...	...	...
„ Placed in Perth Prison as a Queen's Pleasure Lunatic,	1	...	1	
„ Procurator-Fiscal and sent to Prison,	1	...	1	
	123.	459	582	

c. DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Deaths in Establishments.

One hundred and seven private patients died in establishments during 1882, which is 7 more than in 1881, and 8 above the average of the five years 1875-79; and 566 pauper patients died, which is 27 more than in 1881, and 84 above the average of the five years 1875-79.

The following statement shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident in 1882, and the corresponding average death-rates for the two previous years and for the quinquenniad 1875-79:—

CLASSES OF PATIENTS.	Death-rates in all Classes of Establishments per cent. of the Number Resident.			
	1875-79.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Private Patients,	7.5	6.6	7.1	7.6
Pauper Patients,	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.1

The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for 1882, for the two previous years, and for the quinquenniad 1875-79, is shown in the following statement:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	1875-79.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Royal and District Asylums,	7.7	7.7	7.5	8.4
Private Asylums,	8.0	5.1	5.8	10.5
Parochial Asylums,	10.8	8.5	9.1	7.1
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	6.2	6.3	6.4	5.9

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1882.

Table VIII. (Appendix A) gives the average annual mortality and the causes of death in royal and district asylums for the twenty-five years, 1858-82.

Removals from
Establishments
on Probation.

d. REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON PROBATION.

At 1st January 1882, 46 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 19 have been finally discharged as recovered, 9 have been sent back, and 18 remain under the care of friends. In the course of 1882, 192 patients were discharged on probation. Of these 41 have been finally discharged as recovered, 26 remain under the care of friends, 35 have been returned to asylums, and 90 are still on probation.

The total number of probationary removals since their authorisation in 1862 to the close of 1882, has been 2480, namely:—

In 1862 and 1863,	109	In 1873,	145
„ 1864,	73	„ 1874,	118
„ 1865,	103	„ 1875,	123
„ 1866,	102	„ 1876,	120
„ 1867,	112	„ 1877,	105
„ 1868,	137	„ 1878,	101
„ 1869,	149	„ 1879,	113
„ 1870,	148	„ 1880,	87
„ 1871,	185	„ 1881,	77
„ 1872,	181	„ 1882,	192

Of the total number (2480) of patients discharged on probation since 1862, 440 were replaced in the asylums from which they had been removed before the expiry of the period of probation.

The numbers discharged on probation from the different establishments in 1882 are shown in the following statement:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	1	Brought forward,	185
Argyll District Asylum,	41	Westermains Private Asylum,	0
Ayr District Asylum,	8	Whitehouse Private Asylum,	0
Banff Dist. Asylum, Ladysbridge,	0	Abbey Parochial Asylum,	2
„ „ Woodpark,	0	Barony Parochial Asylum,	0
Crichton Royal Institution,	49	Glasgow Parochial Asylum,	0
Dundee Royal Asylum,	0	Govan Parochial Asylum,	0
Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	12	Greenock Parochial Asylum,	0
Elgin District Asylum,	1	Paisley Parochial Asylum,	1
Fife District Asylum,	21	Aberdeen Poorhouse,	0
Glasgow Royal Asylum,	2	Buchan Poorhouse,	0
Glasgow District Asylum,	0	Cuninghame Poorhouse,	0
Haddington District Asylum,	2	Dumbarton Poorhouse,	0
Inverness District Asylum,	24	Dundee (East),	2
Midlothian District Asylum,	0	Dundee (West),	0
Montrose Royal Asylum,	1	Edinburgh Poorhouse,	0
Perth Royal Asylum,	0	Hamilton Poorhouse,	1
Perth District Asylum,	0	Inveresk Poorhouse,	0
Roxburgh District Asylum,	17	Kincardine Poorhouse,	0
Stirling District Asylum,	2	Linlithgow Poorhouse,	0
Mavisbank Private Asylum,	4	Old Machar Poorhouse,	0
Melville House Private Asylum,	0	Perth Poorhouse,	1
Mollendo House Private Asylum,	0	Wigtown Poorhouse,	0
Saughtonhall Private Asylum,	0		
Carry forward,	185	Total,	192

The total number of discharges on probation during the past year was 192, which is higher than the number for any previous year, and is 115 above the number for the year 1881. The increase is entirely accounted for by the additional number of such discharges from four asylums, the Argyll, Fife, and Inverness District Asylums, and the Crichton Royal Institution. The aggregate number so discharged from these establishments last year was 135, while the corresponding number for the year 1881 was only 18. The reason for this is that the attention of the authorities in at least three of these asylums has during the past year been strongly directed to the fact that a considerable accumulation of chronic patients had taken place, and a careful review of the circumstances of their cases showed that many of them were in a condition which did not seem to require further detention in an asylum. It is in such cases that the probationary discharge is found to be of special use. It is frequently found that patients who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for being provided for in private dwellings, become unsettled when the restraints of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, justifiable to retain permanently in the asylum all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to exist. The large majority undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By discharging them on probation we have an opportunity for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, while at the same time providing for their being replaced in the asylum without the expense attending a sheriff's order, if they should prove unfit for permanent discharge. We are of opinion that in some establishments a more frequent use of the probationary discharge would lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than take place at present

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1882.

Removals from
Establishments
on Probation.

III. ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

THE ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH LUNATICS ARE ACCOMMODATED.

Table XII. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each royal, district, private, and parochial asylum and licensed poorhouse on 1st January 1883, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each royal, district, and parochial asylum and licensed poorhouse. It shows that, with very few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scotland are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the districts or parishes to which they belong, or in asylums with which the district boards have made contracts.

Establishments
for Lunatics.

The Distribu-
tion of Lunatics
in Establish-
ments.

SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Table XVI. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by the sheriffs for the admission of

Orders granted
by the Sheriffs
during the
Year

Establishments for Lunatics. lunatics into any public, private, district, or parochial asylum, or house, stating the asylum or house to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1882. The number of orders granted during the year was 2375.

Licences granted by the Board to Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD.

Table XVII. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licences granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and the transfer of any licence from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1882. These amounted to 29, and they were granted for the renewal of the licences of 3 charitable institutions, 6 private asylums, and 20 wards for lunatics in poorhouses.

Results of Treatment in Establishments.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the several sections of Table XVIII. (Appendix A) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these tables exhibit when commenting on Table VII.

Statistics of Lunacy for each Month.

Table XIX. (Appendix A) gives for each month and each quarter of the year 1882, the numbers of private and pauper lunatics admitted into each class of establishment, the numbers discharged therefrom recovered and not recovered, and the number of deaths that took place. In preparing this table we have this year, as was done in the two last Reports, eliminated the transfers from one establishment to another, so that the figures for the admissions really show for each month the number of persons whose insanity was of such a character that it was then determined to resort to asylum treatment. The period at which a patient comes to be discharged from an asylum, even after reaching that degree of improvement which renders a discharge as recovered possible, depends on so many circumstances, several of which relate to the convenience of his friends and guardians, that great caution must be observed in drawing any conclusion from the figures in the recovery column of the table.

Length of Residence of Patients Discharged from Establishments.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives for each class of establishment, and also for each separate establishment, the length of residence of patients discharged therefrom, both of those recovered and those not recovered, in the year 1882.

Table XXI. (Appendix A) gives the length of residence in the different classes of establishment, and also in each separate establishment, of patients who died therein in the year 1882. It also gives the average ages of the patients at death.

Establishments
for Lunatics.

Length of
Residence of
Patients who
Died in
Establish-
ments.

Table XXII. (Appendix A) gives a classification of the causes of death of those patients who died in establishments during the year 1882, giving each class of establishment and each establishment separately.

Causes of
Death in
each Establish-
ment.

CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS.

Changes among
Attendants.

The whole number of changes among attendants during 1882 was 500, which is 31 less than the number for the previous year. Notwithstanding this decrease we still regard it as unfavourable to the interests of the patients that they should be so numerous; and we think it deserving of careful consideration by the administrators of those institutions where changes occur frequently, whether some addition to the wages or some increase of the comforts of the attendants is not desirable. According to the returns made to us the following were the causes of leaving or of dismissal during the year:—Left voluntarily, 129 men and 211 women; on account of ill health, 4 men and 18 women; absconded, 2 men and 2 women; dismissed for drunkenness, 9 men and 4 women; for insubordination, 5 men and 12 women; for absence without leave, 7 men and 7 women; for incompetence or unsuitableness, 6 men and 28 women; for carelessness or neglect of duty, 1 man and 10 women; for illtreatment of patients or on account of complaints of patients, 8 men and 10 women; for dishonesty, 2 men and 3 women; for improprieties of conduct, 2 men and 3 women; on account of services being no longer required, 7 men and 3 women; on account of inquiries originating in information received from us that they had previously been dismissed from other establishments, 2 men and 1 woman; 2 men and 2 women died during their term of service.

ESCAPES FROM ASYLUMS.

Escapes from
Asylums.

The whole number of escapes during 1882 was 299. Of these, 183 were brought back within 24 hours, 65 within a week, and 27 after a week; 24 were not brought back during the currency of the sheriff's order or the certificate of emergency on the authority of which they had been detained. Four of these last were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 1 as improved, 12 as relieved, and 7 as not improved.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each year from 1871 to 1882:—

Establishmen's
for Lunatics.Escapes from
Asylums.

Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought Back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Asylums.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.	
1871,	167	12	...	27
1872,	170	24	5	28
1873,	208	25	4	33
1874,	247	23	3	38
1875,	257	21	6	38
1876,	272	29	2	39
1877,	254	26	5	35
1878,	288	36	8	38
1879,	265	16	6	34
1880,	260	21	4	33
1881,	310	19	3	37
1882,	299	20	4	36
Totals, . . .	2997	277	50	

This statement shows that the number of escapes during 1882 has been about the average proportion for the last ten years. The number of cases in which the escaped patient was not brought back within a week was six more than last year. Very few of the patients not brought back before the expiry of the period during which the law permits of their being retaken without new certificates or sheriff's order are permanently lost sight of. Many are ultimately replaced in asylums; and some remain at large from being found to have recovered, or to be in a state not justifying their being replaced in an asylum.

Accidents in
Asylums.

ACCIDENTS IN ASYLUMS.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1882 was 125. Of these 9 ended fatally. In five of these cases the death was the result of the patients' own acts. 1 man was killed by a bank of earth at which he was working falling on him, 1 died from a fall which occasioned fatal injury to the spinal cord, and a boy died from a scald occasioned by his getting into a bath of hot water. Of those whose death resulted from their own acts, 1 man threw himself over a high bridge, 1 severed his jugular vein with a piece of a gas globe, 1 effected his purpose by hanging, 1 by strangulation, and another by cutting his throat. All the fatal accidents during the year occurred to men.

Two cases of injury which did not terminate fatally were the result of attempts at suicide.

In 37 cases the accidents involved fracture of bones or dislocation of joints. These were occasioned in 13 cases by falls, in 3 cases by assaults made by fellow patients, in 9 by struggling with fellow patients or attendants, in 1 case the accident was unintentionally self inflicted, and in 11 cases the cause was not ascertained. Of the remaining accidents there were 11 injuries to the head occasioned by falls, assaults by patients, and struggles between attendants and patients; and 1 was occasioned by the

intentional act of the patient himself, and 1 by the unintentional act of a fellow patient. There were 14 cases of flesh wound, abrasion, bruise, burn, or scald, 1 of the 14 being an injury inflicted on an attendant by a patient, and there were 50 injuries of unimportant character.

Establishments
for Lunatics.
Accidents in
Asylums.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or of death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the superintendent is required to give intimation not only to the Board, but also to the procurator-fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS FIRST ADMITTED INTO
ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE YEAR 1868.

Progressive
History of
Patients first
admitted in
1868.

The following tabular statement is the fifteenth of a second series of such tables:—

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Asylums in 1868.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December of each year.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-ad- missions.				
1868	1319	38	...	...	38	305	97	107	848
1869	...	78	5	...	83	209	70	94	558
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60	464
1871	...	36	3	...	42	38	25	48	395
1872	...	35	2	...	39	26	13	28	367
1873	...	24	1	...	26	23	15	25	330
1874	...	19	2	...	23	15	11	13	314
1875	...	19	1	...	21	16	9	13	297
1876	...	17	1	...	19	13	4	9	290
1877	...	19	...	...	19	10	6	13	280
1878	...	19	1	...	21	10	8	14	269
1879	...	13	...	...	13	15	1	11	255
1880	...	17	...	...	17	8	8	11	245
1881	...	13	1	...	15	11	4	12	233
1882	...	16	...	...	16	9	6	4	230

In this table we continue to trace the history of those patients who were admitted into the asylums of Scotland in 1868, and who had not previously been inmates of Scotch asylums, unless they were so before 1st January 1858, when our registers were instituted.

From this table several important deductions can be drawn. With regard to the recoveries, it appears that the 1319 patients who were admitted in 1868 yielded 39 per cent. of recoveries during the first two years, and during the succeeding eleven years only 18 per cent. It is to be kept in mind, as we have been accustomed to point out in drawing inferences from the table, that one patient may figure more than once as a re-

Establishments
for Lunatics.

Progressive
History of
Patients first
admitted in
1868.

covery, and it must not be concluded therefore that 759 persons out of the 1319 patients admitted were discharged recovered, nor, of course, that those who were discharged recovered were all permanently restored to sanity. Indeed it has been ascertained that a large number of the re-admissions are drawn from among the recovered patients. If the whole of the re-admissions came from this source the proportion of the 1319 that could be regarded as permanently recovered would be very largely reduced. A certain number of the re-admissions are, however, drawn from among the patients discharged unrecovered; and a considerable number of the re-admissions refer to a comparatively small number of patients who have been discharged and re-admitted several times. The data furnished by the number of deaths can be relied on for more precise inferences. It may safely be concluded from them that the annual death-rate among patients who have been less than four years inmates of asylums is from about 12 to 25 per cent. of the number resident, and that among those who have been more than four years and less than fifteen years inmates of asylums the annual death-rate is only an average of 5 per cent. of the number resident. This difference is of importance as showing the necessity, when considering the death-rate of any asylum, of taking into account the average length of residence of the inmates.

Present Condi-
tion of Estab-
lishments.

IV. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the following groups:—(a) Royal and District Asylums, (b) Private Asylums, (c) Parochial Asylums, (d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison.

In discussing the condition of individual establishments, it will be convenient to observe this grouping.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks:—

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

Aberdeen
Royal Asylum
at Aberdeen.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

The Aberdeen Royal Asylum is reported to be suffering from two serious disadvantages which have now existed for a considerable time,—the main building is greatly overcrowded, and the extent of land attached to the asylum is much too limited for the number of pauper patients accommodated in it. Attempts

have been made to relieve the overcrowding by successive additions to the building, but these have scarcely been sufficient to keep pace with the increasing demand for accommodation, and the condition of the asylum has only been prevented from becoming much worse than it is by a considerable reduction in the number of private patients.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum at Aberdeen.

It is greatly to be regretted that present circumstances render this course necessary, because there are ample statutory powers for providing as much accommodation for pauper lunatics as may be needed by the erection of District Asylums, but no such powers exist for the provision of accommodation for private patients. Royal or Chartered Asylums such as this are the only public institutions existing in Scotland in which private patients can be received and treated, and to them alone can safely and properly be entrusted the interests of the numerous private patients who are only able to pay low rates of board. If therefore a Chartered Asylum receives pauper lunatics to an extent which in any degree curtails accommodation needed by private patients of the poorer class, it by so much ceases to perform a public function which is necessary, and which it alone can perform, in order to undertake a duty which it is not compelled to undertake, and which could be satisfactorily performed without its aid.

The land attached to the asylum has for long been insufficient for its population. No additional land has been acquired, and its insufficiency has been aggravated with every addition to the number of inmates and to the size of the buildings. It is therefore strongly urged that no further extension of the buildings should be made. The efficiency of the asylum is greatly impeded from the causes above mentioned, though it is said that much is done by the medical staff to overcome the difficulties that arise.

The Argyll and Bute District Asylum was reported at the second visit to it to be dangerously overcrowded. It was however, expected that this evil would be met shortly by the opening of the new block which is fast approaching completion, but it was pointed out that the number of patients in the asylum had become so much greater than it could properly accommodate, that unless efforts were made to bring about the removal of harmless and inoffensive patients who could derive no advantage from Asylum care, the new block when opened would not afford much more than sufficient accommodation for the surplus population already in the asylum, and that if the patients continued to accumulate as heretofore, another extension would soon be rendered necessary. In view of this it was reported that the superintendent had made himself acquainted with the condition and circumstances of the patients already boarded out in the district, and with the means of increasing their number, and that he was exerting himself to accomplish the removal of those patients who might be suitably provided for out of an asylum. He experienced the difficulties which are always met

Argyll and Bute District Asylum at Lochgilphead.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

Argyll and
Bute District
Asylum at
Lochgilphead.

with when an attempt is made upon a large scale to induce Parochial Boards to remove from asylums harmless imbeciles who have long ceased to require asylum care, but these difficulties have been gradually overcome, and it is understood that his exertions in this direction have been attended with a large amount of success.

The arrangement as to the management of the farm was not such as to leave the supreme authority in the hands of the superintendent and the evil result of this divided responsibility was shown in matters which might even have directly affected the welfare of the patients. A new arrangement which has been made, places matters on a satisfactory footing. This arrangement recognises the superintendent as the officer who is primarily responsible to the District Board for all that concerns the asylum and the land attached to it, and as the officer by whom alone their orders should be received and issued.

Ayr District
Asylum at
Ayr.

The water supply of the Ayr District Asylum is reported to be inadequate, but it is said that a separate pipe of suitable calibre is to be laid between the asylum and the reservoir and a hope is expressed that no time will be lost in doing so. The removal of a disused watercloset and a fixed wash-stand is recommended as one of the steps necessary in remedying a drainage smell which was observed on the first floor.

The quantity of land attached to the asylum is not sufficient to afford full occupation to the men, and it is understood that the District Board contemplate acquiring more land. The District Board are fully aware of the great advantages which the possession of an asylum farm confers upon the patients, but they have hitherto found a difficulty in procuring land at a moderate price near the asylum. If land can be got at a price approximating its agricultural value, there is reason to believe, judging from the experience of other asylums, that the acquisition of a farm would prove a measure of economy, as well as a valuable means of treatment.

The asylum was found clean and in excellent order, and the condition of the patients was satisfactory.

Banff District
Asylum at
Ladysbridge,
Banff.

The Main Asylum of the Banff District is said to continue to maintain its excellent character as an institution in which care and treatment of a suitable and beneficial kind are provided for the patients at a moderate cost. The patients were remarkably tranquil and free from complaint, and every part of the asylum was found in excellent order. The cheerful and comfortable appearance of the wards continues to be increased by additions to the furnishings, most of which, such as valances and rugs, have been made by the inmates.

A Ward for infectious diseases is proposed to be made at the corner of the airing-court, which it is suggested should be done away with and utilised in erecting the new buildings.

The Banff District Succursal Asylum at Woodpark, has accommodation for about 50 easily managed female patients, and is under the superintendence of Mrs M'Culloch. No patient enters this asylum whose fitness for care in it is not previously tested by residence in the asylum at Ladysbridge, and no patient can be transferred to it from that asylum without a certificate from the medical officer that the patient is not dangerous and could derive no benefit from special curative treatment. It is reported at the last visit that the number of females in this asylum exceeds the number under treatment in the main asylum, which is equivalent to saying that its simple appliances are found upon trial to be all that is necessary or desirable for the care and treatment of more than one half of all the female pauper lunatics of the District, who require or are supposed to require care in an institution.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Banff District Succursal Asylum at Woodpark, Banff.

The condition and management of the inmates and of the establishment are reported to be in all respects satisfactory.

It is reported that about thirty patients of the Southern Counties section of the Crichton Royal Institution now sleep in dwellings outside of the asylum enclosure, and it is pointed out that this arrangement, besides giving relief to the overcrowded condition of the asylum, has an excellent effect upon the spirit of the management by showing the uselessness as regards many patients of those restraining appliances which have long been considered necessary. The overcrowding has been further relieved by the successful efforts of the superintendent to bring about the removal of incurable and inoffensive pauper patients, among whom discharges have hitherto been exceptionally few in this asylum, and he is urged to continue to call persistently for the removal of those for whom asylum care and treatment has ceased to be necessary. Important structural changes are contemplated on the Southern Counties Asylum section, and a thorough overhauling of its sewerage arrangements has now been begun.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

Among the improvements on the Crichton Institution section are enumerated the provision of two billiard rooms, two or three comfortable smoking rooms, and an excellent drawing room for ladies. These additions have added to its attractiveness as accommodation for patients in affluent circumstances, and this will be further increased by the removal which is contemplated of certain deterrent and bad features of the original building still remaining. It is said in the entries that at least equal attention is given to the provision of good accommodation for the private patients who are in poor circumstances.

The general impression left as to the condition or progress of the institution is reported to have been satisfactory and pleasing. There is a marked increase in the amount of liberty accorded to the patients with a corresponding increase of their contentment and tranquillity, and it is said in the second entry that at no previous visit ever paid to the institution were there so few complaints made by patients.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

Dundee
Royal Asylum
at Dundee.

At the second visit to the Dundee Royal Asylum in July, the new asylum for pauper patients at West Green was reported to be still in an incomplete state, but so far finished that a considerable number of patients from the old asylum were already placed in it and more were expected to be removed to it shortly. This will afford a very welcome relief to the overcrowding in the old establishment.

As this institution is at present in a state of transition and its arrangements consequently somewhat disordered, the entries do not discuss its condition and management, but a hope is expressed that the new asylum will be completed as soon as possible.

Royal
Edinburgh
Asylum at
Morningside,
Edinburgh.

Numerous and important improvements are reported to have been carried out in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. The whole internal decoration of the East House for private patients has been renovated and brightened and a handsome American bowling alley has been constructed, the passage to which will also serve as a communication between the north wing and the central dining room. This portion as well as the rest of the East House is warmed by hot water pipes.

The new female infirmary for the West House is now occupied. It is said that the arrangements have been admirably planned and most efficiently carried out, and the result is the conversion of what was an unsatisfactory refractory ward into an asylum hospital which is described as a pattern of cheerfulness and comfort. The other refractory ward, which constituted the remainder of the female separate building, is being converted partly into additional infirmary accommodation for patients labouring under the acuter forms of mental disturbance, and partly into accommodation for patients employed in the laundry. The portion of the main building formerly used as a female infirmary has undergone considerable alteration with a view to make it suitable for convalescent patients. It is expected that it will prove a useful addition to the resources of the establishment. There is also being carried out a rearrangement of some of the sleeping accommodation on the male side of the West House, by which an associated dormitory with a set of single rooms opening from it will be set apart for patients either recently admitted or requiring for other reasons to be placed under special observation.

It is reported that the managers have resolved to raise the rate of board for pauper patients to £30, to reduce the lowest rate charged for private patients to the same sum, and to restrict the number of pauper patients to be received into the establishment to 400. In consequence of this resolution the Edinburgh Urban District Lunacy Board, who would be called upon to provide additional district accommodation if the Royal Edinburgh Asylum ceased to receive all the pauper lunatics sent to it from the city parishes, inquired of the Managers of the asylum by what authority they proposed to restrict the number of pauper patients to 400, having regard to the subsisting agreement between them and the City of Edinburgh. In order to remove

the doubts implied in that inquiry, and to enable the District Lunacy Board and the Managers to form a clear view of their respective positions and obligations, Dr Arthur Mitchell made an exhaustive investigation into the history and purposes of the asylum, and into the manner in which existing lunacy legislation has affected the relations between the asylum and the urban parishes. This investigation he embodied in a memorandum which is appended to this Report (Appendix C.). It is a document of an interest and importance which reach beyond the questions with which it specially deals, and it is believed that its study by the managers of all Royal Asylums in Scotland would do good, and would in many instances lead to fresh and true views of the proper place these institutions are designed to fill in the asylum system of the country.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum at Morningside, Edinburgh.

The pressure upon the pauper accommodation continues to be great, but the accumulation of patients has been kept down by the free discharge of all patients as soon as asylum residence had ceased to be a benefit to them, and further relief has been had by the removal of almost all the Orkney patients to the Montrose Royal Asylum, through the voluntary action of the parishes to which they were chargeable.

The condition and efficiency of this institution are such as might be expected from the ability and energy which characterise the management.

A separate house is being erected for the superintendent of the Elgin Asylum, and is fast approaching completion; and when the rooms in the asylum occupied by him are vacated and fitted for the accommodation of patients, relief will be given to the overcrowding which still exists on the female side, and a more satisfactory arrangement of the dayroom and dormitory accommodation for both sexes will be possible. Both the main asylum and the succursal establishment at Bilbohall were found in excellent order. The patients in Bilbohall practically live the life of persons in a private dwelling. They are tranquil and contented and show no desire to take advantage of the constant opportunities of escaping. Some of the patients of this asylum when not required for work on the asylum farm are occasionally employed along with their attendants in working for persons in the neighbourhood. The possibility of evils arising from a system of hiring-out patients is fully recognised, but such abuses as it may be open to are reported to be sufficiently guarded against in the arrangements of this asylum, and the system is believed to be advantageous alike to the patients, to the ratepayers, and to public feeling. Not only are the public led in this way to look without ignorant fear upon the inmates of asylums, but the patients contribute materially to their own support, and a sense is produced in many of them that they are still recognised as useful members of the general community.

Elgin District Asylum at Elgin.

The Reports on the Fife and Kinross Asylum indicate that there is every prospect that the enlightened views which have

Fife and Kinross District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar.

been acted upon with such marked success by its previous superintendents, will not only be fully maintained by Dr. Turnbull, but will continue to be developed in new and good directions. There was an entire absence of excitement and discontent among the patients. They enjoy as much personal liberty as they ever did and there is a prospect of a still further increase among them of healthful active occupation in laundry and field work. The new block for females is now partially occupied and is proving very satisfactory, but the dining hall and kitchen in that block are not yet occupied. When they are so, relief will be had to the main dining hall which is overcrowded. An alteration in the shoe-room on the male side is being carried out, and it is hoped that alterations recommended in the store accommodation are to be proceeded with shortly.

The extension just completed was undertaken with a view to relieving an overcrowded condition of the asylum first called attention to in 1878. Between that year and February 1882, when the new block had been occupied, an addition of 56 patients had been made to the population. At the later date therefore the Asylum was again full, and it seemed probable that a further extension would have to be undertaken. It appears, however, from the report of a visit in July 1882, that in the interval between February and July, Dr. Turnbull made a carefully considered selection of unrecovered patients who could not benefit by residence in an asylum, and succeeded in causing them to be removed and suitably placed in private dwellings. He accomplished this by firm but judicious pressure upon parochial authorities, strengthened by personal assistance and advice in which he availed himself of the aid and experience of Deputy Commissioner Fraser. By these means he reduced the population in five months by 30 patients, and averted at all events an immediate consideration of the question of a further extension. He has since brought about the removal of many more patients of the same class, and it seems probable that if it becomes generally known in the district that this course will be energetically and persistently pursued in future, the obstacles which are sure to be encountered at the outset of such a movement will soon disappear, and that the accommodation at present afforded by the asylum may for long be made to serve all the real wants of its district. The second report, which chiefly treats of this question, not only calls attention to the beneficial effects which this system has in giving the patients the benefits of home life which they are capable of enjoying, and in affording relief to the payers of poor rates through the saving effected by the maintenance of patients in private dwellings, but points out that it relieves the owners of heritable property from assessment for providing costly accommodation for patients who do not need it, and who indeed in some ways suffer from its provision.

Glasgow Royal Asylum at Gartnavel, Glasgow.

It is recorded at the second visit to the Glasgow Royal Asylum that the number of private patients was found to be in excess.

of the pauper patients. This is observed with satisfaction because it shows that the asylum is fulfilling to an increasing extent its proper function as a chartered asylum, of providing care and treatment both for persons in good circumstances whose case does not admit of their being safely and properly cared for at home, and more especially for the unfortunate class of insane persons whose association with pauper patients would be felt acutely by themselves and by their relatives, but who are unable unless in such an institution as this to get the benefits of care and treatment among patients of their own social standing and education. Patients also, belonging to the well-to-do working class, have in many cases friends who are willing to place them in asylums as private patients at a rate of board at least equal to or even considerably beyond that charged for pauper patients, but who cannot find accommodation in any asylum at the rates they are able to offer. In such a case there is no resource but to apply to the Inspector of Poor to have the patient sent to the asylum as a pauper lunatic. It cannot be doubted that this course is injurious in its effects on the patients, on their friends, and on the ratepayers; and as the Chartered Asylums of Scotland are the sole institutions in the country properly fitted to supply a want which so often renders application to an Inspector of Poor necessary, it seems beyond dispute that in supplying it they are performing a duty both truly charitable and of the highest public usefulness, and that without necessarily incurring pecuniary loss in any instance. The number of pauper patients is still in excess of the number which it is intended eventually to accommodate, and it is believed that it will not be easy further to reduce their number until additional district accommodation as been obtained. Steady progress has been shown in adding to the furniture, and many structural and other improvements are noted, especially the introduction of an unwallied airing court for the women. The condition of the patients and of the asylum was found in all respects satisfactory, and indicated able and energetic management.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow Royal Asylum at Gartnavel, Glasgow.

The patients in the Glasgow District Asylum at Bothwell were found in good condition, orderly, clean, and suitably clothed, and the wards were found comfortable and in excellent order. There is only one large airing court. This is laid out as a garden and is without walls, and the patients of both sexes take exercise in it together without any inconvenience arising from the arrangement. There are always many attendants present and everything seen indicated that this mingling of the sexes was attended with advantage. In the dining hall likewise the men and women sit at the table alternately and the experience of this asylum, as well as that of Haddington Asylum where it was first tried, shows that the plan works well, especially in promoting tranquillity. Many of the patients, dressed in the usual manner of the class to which they belong, attend the churches in Bothwell under the care of attendants. Attention is called to the small number of *post-mortem* examinations made. This is believed to

Glasgow District Asylum at Kirklands, Bothwell.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow District Asylum at Kirklands, Bothwell.

be due to a resolution of the Asylum Committee that no such examination shall be made without the written consent of the nearest known relative of the deceased and the written authority of the Committee or Convener. It is of course proper that the consent of relatives should be obtained, as has hitherto been the case, but it is not seen that the Committee or its Convener could possess any knowledge which would qualify them to authorise or forbid such an examination. It is recommended that the Committee should reconsider this resolution, which is retrogressive and not in accordance with enlightened views of asylum management. The erection of a new mortuary which had been begun was recommended to be stopped as the plans had not been submitted to the Board. The plans were not found to be satisfactory, and the building has not in the meantime been proceeded with.

Haddington District Asylum at Haddington.

Attention is called to the necessity for reducing the number of patients in the Haddington Asylum, by calling for the removal of some of the private patients. This may entail hardship upon some of these patients or their relatives, owing to the unfortunate difficulty of obtaining asylum treatment for private patients at low rates of board, but it is not the duty of a District Lunacy Board to provide for this difficulty, though they might do well to bear it in mind in connection with any private patients from the district whose means are so limited that enforced removal would only result in their being replaced in the asylum as pauper patients. The asylum was found in excellent order and many important additions and improvements have been carried out in it, including improved lavatories, a new shoe room, and the fitting of the dayrooms with wainscetting and linoleum. The patients were entirely free from excitement and complaint. The men and women continue to sit alternately at the tables in the dining hall. This arrangement has after a trial of sixteen years been found to produce good effects in many ways, and has never given rise to any unpleasant incident.

Inverness District Asylum at Inverness.

The structural additions and alterations begun last year in the Inverness Asylum, are reported to be in great part completed, and when the asylum was last visited the new dining-hall, kitchen, and storerooms were found in actual occupation. The difficulties under which the general management of the asylum has been for some time carried on have thus been to a large extent removed, and the result was seen in an obvious improvement in the condition of the establishment, and in the order and tranquillity prevailing during dinner. The new wards on the north-west side of the asylum were found nearly ready for occupation, and are likely to prove cheerful and comfortable, and further accommodation, obtained by the rearrangement of the central portion of the main building, was found in use or nearly ready for use. The removal of the sides of the old front doorway from the corridor leading to the kitchen and dining hall is again recom-

mended, and regret is expressed that the practice of hiding all gaspipes and plumber work from view, which is now generally acknowledged to be objectionable and is being abandoned, has been adhered to in the new buildings, and that the soil pipes have been carried down inside the walls of the asylum, contrary to what is recognised as a good sanitary arrangement.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Inverness District Asylum at Inverness.

The condition of the patients provided for in the small succursal establishment at Balphattrick continues in all respects satisfactory. They are under the supervision of an attendant, and are to this extent only connected with the discipline of asylum life. They wash and cook for themselves, are free to come in and go out as they choose, and their contentment is shown by the fact that none of them has ever tried to take advantage of the frequent opportunities of escaping.

The Mid-Lothian and Peebles District Asylum is reported to be full, and if the number of pauper inmates should increase it will be necessary to take steps for the removal of the private patients. The asylum was found in good order and the patients were tidily and comfortably clothed and in satisfactory condition. A large number of them are regularly employed in useful and healthy work, and they were free from excitement and complaint. The forms of store books recommended by the Board are now in regular use by the steward, and are found to afford a convenient and complete record of the articles received, remaining on hand, and issued for use, and of the cost of the maintenance of the patients and expenses of management. The efficient way in which the whole of the steward's department is at present conducted is mentioned with special commendation.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum at Rosewell.

The present condition of the Montrose Royal Asylum is reported to be highly satisfactory. The additions to the building which have been going on for the last two years, are now completed and they provide accommodation of a high order of excellence. The two new dining halls for the private and pauper patients respectively are exceedingly cheerful and satisfactory in their arrangements, and the amusement room is both suitable for its purpose and admirable in its architecture. The arrangements of the new kitchen and relative offices are also reported to be of an exceptionally efficient character. The sanitary arrangements and apparatus have undergone a complete restoration, and it is believed that in no asylum in Scotland are there arrangements so satisfactory, whether as regards the water closets, urinals, bathrooms, lavatories or general sewage. In carrying these out no departure from sound principles has been anywhere allowed, yet the arrangements are everywhere simple; complicated contrivances are avoided, all pipes are uncovered and the workmanship is substantial. The asylum now shows a sanitary system, which is not only scientifically correct, but which works perfectly, and it furnishes an example which might be studied to advantage by all persons concerned in carrying out sanitary arrangements in similar institutions.

Montrose Royal Asylum at Montrose.

The arrangements for extinguishing fire are very complete.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

The female attendants and patients, as well as the men, have been trained to use the light bucket pump, which can be readily brought to any spot, and which throws water abundantly to a distance of 20 or 30 feet, and to a height of 15 or 20 feet. To secure the safety of the patients in the event of fire the doors of egress from the asylum have been made to open outwards.

Perth Royal
Asylum at
Perth.

The reports on the Perth Royal Asylum testify to the wise and judiciously progressive spirit in which the asylum is managed. The careful selection and suitable remuneration of attendants, the large number of patients to whom it is found to be possible to accord unrestricted liberty, and the continued effort to increase the health and happiness of the patients by sanitary and decorative improvements, are the points chiefly commented on. The airing court walls on the male side have been pulled down with results that are highly satisfactory and it is reported with approval that it has been resolved to follow a similar course with those on the female side.

Perth District
Asylum at
Murthly.

The excellence of the sanitary arrangements of the Perth District Asylum is mentioned in connection with its low death rate and the healthy condition of its inmates. Well deserved praise is awarded to the superintendent, for his resolute and persistent efforts to bring about the removal of inoffensive and incurable patients who could be suitably cared for in private dwellings, and thus to avoid the overcrowding of the asylum and the necessity for additional building. Improvements have been effected in the furniture and decoration of the establishment, and the patients are reported to be tranquil; but attention is called to the insufficiency of the means of occupying the male patients out of doors, and the acquisition of a farm is strongly recommended to the District Board.

Roxburgh Dis-
trict Asylum
at Melrose.

The Roxburgh District Asylum is reported to be overcrowded, especially on the female side, and it is recommended that this should be remedied by the removal to private dwellings of such pauper patients as do not need asylum care, and by the removal of certain of the private patients at present accommodated in the asylum. Some of these private patients are in poor circumstances, and their enforced removal would probably result in their being replaced in the asylum as pauper patients, but it is thought that the removal of others, who are not poor, and for whom accommodation could therefore be found in other establishments, should be called for. It is recorded with satisfaction that considerable progress has been made in the construction of a new reservoir, which it is expected will give the asylum a sufficient supply of water. The patients are reported to enjoy much freedom, and to be tranquil, well clad, and well fed.

Stirling Dis-
trict Asylum
at Larbert.

The Stirling District Asylum is reported to be greatly overcrowded, but this will be ere long remedied by the occupation of the new buildings, with the erection of which considerable progress is reported to have been made. It would have been better if

the space now occupied by a new board-room had been used for attendants' rooms in connection with the large day-rooms. As the present arrangement has, however, been carried out in the belief that it had received the approval of the General Board, it has been agreed that no change shall be made until an opportunity has been afforded of ascertaining whether the want of attendants' rooms is attended with great inconvenience.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Stirling District Asylum at Larbert.

The objectionable concealment of gas, water, and soil pipes behind plaster work and in recesses is commented on, and it is recommended that all such pipes not already closed in should be left exposed. An extensive repair of the old buildings will it is said require to be undertaken as soon as the new are occupied.

The noise and excitement observed in some of the day-rooms are ascribed to overcrowding and will, it is expected, disappear when the new buildings are occupied.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

Private Asylums.

The patients in the Mavisbank Asylum are reported to be treated in a kindly and liberal spirit. The rooms were found in excellent order, and are tastefully and comfortably furnished. The heating arrangements have been improved, and the few doors hitherto under lock and key have been furnished with ordinary handles. All the arrangements of the establishment are described as differing little from those of a private dwelling occupied by persons in affluent circumstances.

Mavisbank Asylum, near Loanhead, Midlothian.

Melville House was found in good order, and the ventilation and lighting of the west wing have been improved by its partial reconstruction.

Melville House Asylum at Musselburgh.

Mollendo House is described as presenting its usual aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. The patients were free from excitement and complaint. Their rooms are comfortably furnished, and their aspect indicated a sufficient and suitable dietary and ample exercise in the open air.

Mollendo House Asylum at Musselburgh.

Saughtonhall was as usual found in a satisfactory condition. Perfect order prevailed in every part of it, and the apartments presented an appearance of great comfort. The organisation of the establishment continues to be distinguished by the large number of ladies who are employed as companions and attendants. The patients are provided for in a manner suitable to their social condition, and their management continues to be characterised by the absence of all unnecessary restrictions upon liberty.

Saughtonhall Asylum, near Edinburgh.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Private
Asylums.

Westermains
Asylum, Kir-
kintilloch,
Dumbarton-
shire.

Whitehouse
Asylum at
Inveresk,
Midlothian.

Westermains is reported to have been found in excellent order, tastefully and comfortably furnished, and with well kept pleasure grounds. The patients enjoy great freedom, and live in family with the proprietor. The arrangements of the house are described as scarcely differing in any respect from those of dwelling houses occupied by persons in comfortable circumstances.

The superintendence of the Whitehouse asylum has passed from Mrs Hackings to her sister Mrs Gray. The establishment was found in its usual admirable order, and presented an aspect of great comfort. The requirements of the patients are provided for in a liberal and judicious manner, their habits being individually considered and gratified. Tranquillity and contentment prevailed everywhere.

Parochial
Asylums.

Abbey
Parochial
Asylum
at Paisley.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

The Abbey Parochial Asylum was found in good order, and the condition of the patients was satisfactory. A fire, which appears to have originated in the firing of a beam placed in too close proximity to a furnace flue, was extinguished before it had made much progress, by the use of hand engines which are kept ready for use on each floor in the building. A good deal is reported to be needed before the aspect of the sewing room can be described as cheerful and comfortable, and the completion of its furnishing and decoration is recommended. The staff of female attendants is reported to be too small, and the necessity for increasing it is strongly urged. This increase has since been made.

Barony
Parochial
Asylum at
Woodilee,
Lenzie, near
Glasgow.

The tranquillity and order prevailing in the Barony Parochial Asylum is commented on as striking, in view of the fact that its patients are drawn from the densely populated city of Glasgow, and that a more than average number of them are labouring under the graver forms of cerebral disease. The combined maintenance of order and absence of irritating restrictions on liberty which characterise the management of this asylum is ascribed to the excellent provision made for the patients in every way, but especially to the complete manner in which the industrial system of the asylum is organised, and the energy and ability with which it is kept in action.

It is remarked, however, that neither in this asylum nor in any other has any such full and satisfactory provision been made for the active occupation of women as exists in the case of the men. Knitting or sewing is too inactive an occupation for a large proportion of the women, and it is said to be largely due to the want of active work that the female side of all asylums is less tranquil than the male side, and that complaints and discontent are more frequent among the female patients. It is

not seen that this want could be met in a way more advantageous either for the inmates or for the public than by a development of the laundry work. This is work to which all women of the working-class are more or less accustomed, and it has been found in other institutions to be a source of considerable profit.

Attention is called to the small number of patients discharged unrecovered, and it is recommended that some inmates who are harmless and incurable should be removed to private dwellings.

A suitable mortuary has not yet been provided, but it is hoped that steps will soon be taken to remedy this defect.

The sick-rooms are reported to be too small for the population, but hesitation is expressed in recommending an enlargement as it is hoped that new and better workshops may be erected ere long, in which case the buildings now used as workshops could be converted into an admirable hospital. The erection of the new farm steading has made considerable progress, and promises to be in every respect satisfactory. Muckcroft is said to serve a useful purpose as an adjunct to the asylum, and to have left a favourable impression as to the manner in which it is conducted. A proposed extension of it for the reception of from 25 to 30 patients is approved, but it is not thought that any further extension should be sanctioned.

It is reported that all the male patients have been removed from the city of Glasgow Parochial Asylum, which now occupies a temporary position pending the erection of a District Asylum. It is conducted under many difficulties and disadvantages, but the administration of the establishment and the treatment of the patients are reported to be highly creditable to the officers entrusted with these duties, and the judicious liberality of the managing committee is also recognised. The wards were clean and comfortable, and the patients' wants successfully provided for.

The wards of the Govan Parochial Asylum were found clean and in good order, and the patients were tidy, clean in person, and orderly in behaviour, but their industrial occupation is reported to be still not so general as could be desired. There has been a diminution in the use of restraint and seclusion animadverted on in previous reports. One serious accident is recorded in which an attendant was fatally injured by a blow from a patient who has been removed to the lunatic department of the General Prison at Perth. A steady and praiseworthy desire has been shown to discharge such unrecovered patients as could be liberated without risk of injury to the public or themselves; but notwithstanding this the limit of the dormitory accommodation has nearly been reached, and a doubt is expressed as to the sufficiency of the day-room accommodation for the present number of inmates. The sick-rooms are said to be too small for the population. A reduction of the license would be desirable, but this cannot at present be accomplished, owing to the much felt want of district accommodation.

Present condition of Establishments.

Parochial Asylums.

Barony Parochial Asylum at Woodilee, Lenzie, near Glasgow.

Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, near Glasgow.

Govan Parochial Asylum at Merryflats, Glasgow.

Present condition of Establishments.

Parochial Asylums.

Greenock Parochial Asylum at Greenock.

The wards of the Greenock Parochial Asylum were found in excellent order and the clothing of the patients was neat, clean, and suitable. Much benefit is reported to have been derived by the female patients from an extension of the laundry work, and attention is called to the great importance to many of them of some such active physical exertion, with a view to their successful treatment. A large proportion of the male patients derive similar benefit from working on the land, but doubts were expressed as to whether the importance in the successful treatment of patients of a judicious development of industrial occupation, combined with the removal of unnecessary restrictions, is fully recognised in the management. It appears from the second entry that of 237 patients in the establishment 234 are entirely restricted to the grounds,—that is, none of them take exercise beyond the grounds under the care of attendants. The restriction, which is understood to be the result of a regulation of the Asylum or the General Committee, has the effect of limiting the power which the Board think the medical officer ought to possess of making such arrangements for the exercise of the patients, as in his opinion would be beneficial to them, and it is not believed that any such restriction is needed in the interests of the public. It is pointed out that it has had the effect of depriving certain patients of a privilege which they possessed and appreciated when lately inmates of an asylum much less favourably situated than Greenock for conferring unrestricted means of exercise. It is understood with approval that a belt of trees is, as recommended, to be planted on the exposed side of the asylum grounds.

Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum at Riccartonbar, Paisley.

Mr John Thomson has succeeded Mr Scrimgeour as Superintendent of the Paisley Parochial Asylum. The accommodation has been increased and a considerable addition has been made to the population by the transference of patients from the Glasgow District. The impression left on the reporter at the last inspection is described as pleasing and satisfactory. Arrangements for the proper heating of the asylum are being carried out. The cesspools, the removal of which has been previously urged, are to be done away with on the east side of the building, and the sewage utilised, and if this is found to work well a similar plan will be adopted on the west side. A strong recommendation is made that the Riccartonbar Mansion House and grounds should no longer be let. By throwing them into the asylum grounds additional accommodation would be obtained, and extended means of recreation and occupation would be afforded to the patients. There are indications that ere long the grounds attached to the asylum will be turned to more profitable use than has hitherto been the case.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

(d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

These establishments receive such patients only as are regarded as incurable and inoffensive. They are, however, completely

separated from the ordinary poorhouse wards, and are specially arranged for the accommodation of lunatics. They are therefore properly to be regarded as succursal asylums.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses

The wards of the St Nicholas Poorhouse were found in excellent order and the condition and management of the inmates continue to be satisfactory. The industrial occupation of the inmates receives much attention, and to this is ascribed the smallness of the staff with which it is found possible to manage the establishment.

Aberdeen, or
St. Nicholas
Poorhouse at
Aberdeen.

Mr David Fowler has succeeded Mr John Thomson in the superintendence of the wards of the Buchan Poorhouse. The wards are reported to be in excellent order, and the patients to be suitably fed and clad. The industrial occupation of the inmates, which has for some time been conducted with unusual success in this establishment, continues to be efficiently carried out, and the order and tranquillity usually associated with such a system is reported to prevail among the patients. The supply of better table furniture for use at meals is recommended, as conducing both to the patients' comfort and mental improvement.

Buchan Poor-
house at New
Maud, Aber-
deenshire.

The lunatic wards of the Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse are reported to be clean and in excellent order. The physical condition of the patients is highly satisfactory, and all their wants are considerably provided for. The farm and garden provide ample outdoor occupation for the men, and fully one half of the women are regularly engaged in laundry work, the only work of an active kind which can easily be found for them. As a result of their engaging in this active work it is reported that they are more contented, eat better, sleep better, and have better bodily health. It is suggested that if the laundry were enlarged, work of this kind might be profitably done for families in the neighbourhood. The liberty accorded to the male patients is so great that the superintendent thinks the walls of the airing court (the doors of which are practically always open) might be safely pulled down.

Cuninghame
Poorhouse,
near Irvine,
Ayrshire.

The wards of the Dumbarton Poorhouse were found in excellent order, and the inmates were entirely free from excitement and complaint. They are led to engage actively in useful work in which they take pleasure and feel interested, and everything possible is avoided in their management which would be likely to remind them that they are being treated like lunatics. The farm continues to be conducted by the men with financial success, and a large sum is earned by the women for laundry work done for families in Dumbarton. If all the other inmates of the institution were as profitably employed as the fourteen female laundry workers, they might almost be maintained for four

Dumbarton
Poorhouse at
Dumbarton.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

shillings a week, which is the contribution at present made towards the cost of pauper lunatics in establishments by the Imperial Exchequer. It is considered to be very desirable that district asylums should in this matter follow the excellent example furnished by this establishment, because the doing so would not only result in a large profit, but would confer an important benefit on the female patients by improving their health, increasing their contentment, and rendering their management easier and less expensive.

Dundee East
Poorhouse at
Dundee.

All parts of the lunatic wards of the Dundee East Poorhouse were found clean and in excellent order. The condition of the patients was highly satisfactory, and many things were seen which indicated a thorough knowledge of the peculiarities of every patient by those concerned in their care and treatment. Nearly all were usefully employed, and credit is given for the success of the efforts made in this direction, but regret is expressed that the want of land deprives the men of the advantages derived from field work, and it is recommended that the laundry work should be extended so as to give the women more active and beneficial employment than is to be found in sack sewing or ordinary needlework.

Dundee West
Poorhouse at
Dundee.

The condition and management of the Dundee West Poorhouse are said to continue to merit high commendation. The patients are treated in a kindly and judicious manner, and are tranquil and contented, and improvements have been made in the furnishing and decoration of the wards. It is reported, however, that the situation of the establishment is becoming more and more objectionable.

City of Edin-
burgh Poor-
house at Crai-
lockhart, Edin-
burgh.

The lunatic wards of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse were found as usual, neat, clean, and comfortable, and the inmates are contented and have all their requirements suitably provided for. A large number of the men are employed in the garden, and the work done by them is considerable and of substantial value.

Hamilton
Poorhouse at
Hamilton.

The condition of the lunatic wards of the Hamilton Poorhouse and the care and treatment of its inmates are said to continue to deserve the favourable things said of them in previous reports. The management is still characterised by the success with which the industrial occupation of the inmates is carried out. Farm and garden work occupy the men suitably and profitably, and the women earn a considerable sum annually by washing for families in town, an employment which is found to be beneficial both to themselves and the institution.

The lunatic wards of the Inveresk Poorhouse continue to afford comfortable and suitable provision for a few females. The wards were scrupulously clean, and the aspect of the patients indicated a suitable dietary and sufficient exercise in the open air. All were found employed in some kind of useful work.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Inveresk Poorhouse at Inveresk, Midlothian.

The condition of the patients in the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse is reported to be entirely satisfactory. The men enjoy abundant healthy outdoor exercise, and nearly all the women are usefully employed.

Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven.

The lunatic wards of the Linlithgow Poorhouse were found in a satisfactory condition. The requirements of the patients are adequately provided for, and all the inmates, except one old and frail woman, were found engaged in useful work.

Linlithgow Poorhouse at Linlithgow.

The lunatic wards of the Old Machar Poorhouse were found in their usual good order. The patients were quiet and contented, and appeared to be kindly treated, and their aspect indicated abundant open air exercise. It is thought that the general excellence of the management would be increased by improvements in the manner of serving dinner.

Old Machar Poorhouse at Aberdeen.

The lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse are reported to be in excellent order throughout, and the condition of the patients was very satisfactory. Attention is called to the importance of inducing every one fit to work to engage in it.

Perth Poorhouse at Perth.

It is thought that it would be an advantage to the Dumfries District, and a saving to the parishes interested in the Wigtown Poorhouse, if the lunatic wards were enlarged and occupied by incurable and inoffensive patients removed from the Southern Counties Asylum, more land being at the same time procured to furnish the necessary employment. It is understood that there is an intention of carrying this recommendation out. The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition and management of the patients highly commendable.

Wigtown Poorhouse at Stranraer.

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

The teaching of the children in the Baldovan Institution who are educable, and the nursing of the ineducable who form

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

Baldovan Institution at Dundee

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Training
Schools for
Imbecile
Children.

the large majority, are said equally to deserve high commendation. The children were found in a state of personal cleanliness and comfort, and their demeanour towards those in charge of them shows that they are treated with kindness and consideration. The house was scrupulously clean, well aired, and comfortable.

Columbia
Lodge at
Liberton, near
Edinburgh.

Columbia Lodge was closed in October, up to which time the inmates and the establishment were kept in the same admirable order in which they have always been since the institution was opened.

Larbert
Institution at
Larbert,
Stirlingshire.

The reports on the Larbert Institution show that improvements of great importance and in numerous directions have been introduced under the new management. Among these are named a more systematic training in school, the substitution of ordinary clothing for the special kinds of dress supposed to be necessary on account of peculiarities or helplessness, the scrupulous cleanliness of the children's persons and clothing, their improved behaviour at play and meals, and the extensive and beneficial changes which have been effected in the furnishing and decoration of the institution and in the improvement of the grounds. At the same time the medical care of the children is reported to be exceedingly satisfactory, and great interest is said to be shown by the visiting medical officer in everything which can conduce to their welfare. All the changes carried out are such as must necessarily increase the efficiency of the work which the institution exists to perform, and assurance is now felt that it has entered upon a new career of usefulness and prosperity.

Establishment
for State or
Criminal
Lunatics.

(f) *Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.*

Lunatic De-
partment of
the General
Prison at Perth.

The Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth is maintained by the State for the confinement of those persons called criminal lunatics, who are or who have been insane, and who are still regarded as requiring detention in a prison.

During 1882, 21 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, as reported to us, and the places from which they were brought, are shown in the following statement:—

GENERAL PRISON FOR SCOTLAND, PERTH.

*Admissions to Lunatic Department during the year 1882.*Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishment.Establishment
for State or
Criminal
Lunatics.Lunatic De-
partment of
the General
Prison at Perth

No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.
4/693	Aberdeen Prison	5 Jan. 1882	G. M.	19 Jan. 1882	Assault on wife and p. c. of assault.
4/694	Dundee Prison	4 Jan. 1882	J. L.	19 Jan. 1882	Theft by housebreaking.
4/823 & 282/30	Cumberland	19 June 1871	E. S. or C.	8 Mch. 1882	Murder.
4/844	Stirling Prison	22 Mch. 1882	D. C.	29 Mch. 1882	Culpable homicide.
5/24	Do.	22 Mch. 1882	J. G.	5 April 1882	Assault and p. c.; also robbery.
5/25	Inveraray Prison	22 Mch. 1882	C. or C. R.	6 April 1882	Theft.
5/69	Glasgow Prison	18 April 1882	J. M'N.	2 May 1882	Begging.
5/97	Do.	28 April 1882	E. G.	16 May 1882	Assault on wife to serious injury of person.
5/289	Broadmoor Asylum	25 April 1882	H. K.	14 July 1882	Larceny.
5/404	Main Prison	11 Aug. 1882	W. D.	5 Sept. 1882	Theft, and p. c.
5/472	Broadmoor Asylum	April 1882	J. M.	12 Sept. 1882	Housebreaking.
5/473	Do.	Oct. 1859	A. M.	12 Sept. 1882	Rape.
5/474	Do.	5 Sept. 1862	J. S.	12 Sept. 1882	Theft by housebreaking, and p. c. of theft.
5/475	Do.	Oct. 1859	W. S.	12 Sept. 1882	Arson and theft.
5/476	Do.	April 1859	D. D.	12 Sept. 1882	Rape.
5/477	Do.	May 1853	J. W.	12 Sept. 1882	Theft.
5/496	Dundee Prison	7 Sept. 1882	J. C.	21 Sept. 1882	Assault.
5/521	Greenock Prison	5 Oct. 1882	T. R.	13 Oct. 1882	Assault to danger of life.
5/550	Main Prison	23 Aug. 1882	W. S.	18 Oct. 1882	Robbery.
5/670	Dundee Prison	Untried	J. W.	20 Nov. 1882	Murder.
5/600	Main Prison	23 Oct. 1882	P. L.	15 Dec. 1882	Assault.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1882 :—

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges. Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
43·0	19·5	20	1	8	2	7	0	3	0

The inmates at 31st December 1882 were classified as follows :—

Present Condition of Establishments. Establishment for State or Criminal Lunatics. Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth.	1 Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure,	24
	2 Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure,	20
	3 Sentenced to death, but respited, or sentence commuted on account of insanity,	2
	4 Convicts whose sentences had expired,	6
	5 Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had expired,	1
	6 Convicts whose sentences had not expired,	9
	7 Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had not expired,	1
		68

It appears from the Reports of the Medical Commissioners printed in Appendix B., page 116, that the wards were found clean and in good order. The new female wards are now occupied, and steps have been taken to carry into effect the changes on the section for men recommended in previous reports. The enlargement of the male airing court has been found very beneficial to the inmates, and it is believed that the additional ground obtained for cultivation will prove equally so. A large number of men are actively employed in the open air, and at the last visit it is recorded that no patient was found under mechanical restraint or in seclusion. It is recommended that a small laundry should be provided in order to furnish work of a more active kind for the women. It is also recommended as being the best substitute for the outside iron railing in the female section, that a shelf of strong wire lattice work should be fitted into the central space so as to prevent a person dropping from the top from falling the whole height of the stair case.

V. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

We believe it to be useful to repeat a brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and of the amount of official supervision which they receive from us.

Both private patients and paupers, if they are detained in establishments for the insane, come equally under our supervision. But in the case of private patients in private dwellings,—that is, insane persons who are not paupers and who are not placed in establishments for the insane,—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under our supervision. It is only in certain circumstances that such persons require to be certified and reported to us. All pauper patients, however, without exception, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to us, placed on our registers, and brought under supervision.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings with the sanction of the Board on the 1st of January 1883, was 120, and the number of pauper lunatics so provided for was 1693.

Private Lunatics.

Fifty-eight of the private patients were persons whose means have been placed under curatory by the Court of Session. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 37 were in

houses which possessed special licences for the reception of not more than four patients.

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

The circumstances which bring under our supervision a non-pauper insane person, who is not placed in an establishment, are the following:—

Private
Lunatics.

1. If he is boarded in a private house for profit, and suffers from mental disorder of confirmed character.

2. If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subject to compulsory confinement to the house, to restraint or coercion of any kind, or to harsh and cruel treatment.

3. If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by a Court of Law.

A large number of private patients living in family, who are neither kept for profit nor restrained nor cruelly used, are thus not under our jurisdiction. Even a patient who is kept for profit does not require to be placed under our jurisdiction, if it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed, and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

We do not regard it as desirable that any class of persons should be brought under our official supervision unless such supervision appears to be necessary to guard against abuse, but we regard as a duty of great importance the systematic visitation of those patients in private dwellings in regard to whom the statute requires the supervision of the Board to be exercised.

Both the private and the pauper patients in private dwellings were visited during last year by the Deputy Commissioners, and a report upon each case was submitted to us by them. These reports were all carefully considered, and in every case in which it seemed to be desirable we took such steps as were necessary to effect beneficial changes in the position of the patients. The cases in which difficulty was experienced in giving effect to our views were not numerous, and we are glad to be able to report favourably on their general condition. We present in the appendix (Appendix D.) the general reports of the Deputy Commissioners. These documents are interesting and instructive.

Reports by
Deputy
Commissioners.

Deputy Commissioner Fraser says in his report that the general condition of the pauper lunatics in private dwellings continues to improve from year to year. This improvement he attributes to "the process of elimination of unsuitable cases which goes on,—to the changes and improvements which are enforced by the Board where they are deemed necessary, to the calling the attention of local authorities to neglect or lack of supervision where it is observed, and to the knowledge which parochial boards and inspectors of poor now have, that it is the duty of the Board to withhold the parliamentary grant in all cases where the care and treatment of a patient are unsatisfactory." He also remarks, in regard to the physical condition of pauper lunatics who are removed from asylums to private dwellings after they have ceased to require detention, that a "marked improvement generally takes place in a few months after their removal."

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.
—
Reports by
Deputy
Commissioners.

Dr Fraser's report is a record of diligent and useful work, and the assistance which he gave in some districts to the local authorities in effecting the removal of patients from asylums to private dwellings is worthy of special mention. This work entailed upon him a considerable amount of travelling and correspondence in addition to his ordinary duty of inspecting, and it was attended with very useful results.

The Report of Deputy Commissioner Lawson deals with the position of houses having special licences, with the influence exercised by lunatics on the other inmates of private dwellings, and with the nature and cost of the maintenance of pauper lunatics in private dwellings. He discusses at some length the influence exercised by lunatics on those associated with them; and he shows clearly that this influence may often be directly beneficial. An instructive instance of this occurring in circumstances where it might not have been generally expected is given by him.

"C. M'J— was found on my first visitation to be in a state of intense agitation. She was evidently labouring under distressing delusions, and was said to be lamenting in Gaelic over the state of her soul. No answer was given by her to questions. Her daughter, who acted as her guardian, had herself been recently in the asylum, and her attack was the exciting cause of that of her mother, though the latter had laboured under insanity many years ago. I reported that I was somewhat doubtful about the suitability of this woman for treatment in a private dwelling, and also about the wisdom of having a mother and daughter, with such a history as theirs, occupying the relationship towards each other of patient and guardian. I was, however, so much impressed with the affectionate disposition and judicious conduct of the daughter, and with her great dread of her mother's removal, that I determined to defer judgment in the case. Two months afterwards I again visited the patient, and found that she was quiet and tranquil. She expressed despondent views, but had not made any suicidal attempt or suggestions. She took her food willingly from her daughter, and slept well. After an interval of six months I again visited the patient, and found her composed, and to all appearance safe in the custody of her daughter. I could not help thinking that though the daughter ran considerable risk in undergoing the strain which was necessitated by living with and providing for her insane mother, there might be a fallacy in thinking that if the presence of her mother involved her in danger, the removal of her mother might not also have its risks. The presence of her mother supplied the daughter with an occupation, in the performance of which a highly commendable sense of duty was being acted upon. The removal of the mother to an asylum would have caused worry, and would have agitated the daughter's unbalanced mind with vague anxiety, and left her a prey to the distressing self-accusation of having abandoned a duty which she had felt specially called upon to perform. Which of the two causes does the study of the etiology of insanity lead us to think would be the more powerful—the engrossing mental occupation in an arduous task faithfully performed, or the distraction of vague dread and self-accusation? If we were dealing with one who had never been insane, we would undoubtedly say the latter; and we have no reason to think that the answer should be different in the case under consideration. The result at least has justified the risk. The mother has been much benefited, and the daughter has improved in bodily health, and has not shown a trace of mental disturbance."

Dr Lawson has made a special inquiry into the cost at which pauper lunatics in private dwellings can be sufficiently fed, when living after the manner of those with whom they reside. For this purpose he has gathered facts from all parts of Scotland, and a tabulation of these leads him to estimate 3s. 7d. a week as the total cost for food, rent, fuel, and soap, at which a pauper lunatic can be maintained in a private dwelling in any town or country

district in Scotland. He estimates the cost for food at 2s. 6d. a week, which sum, he believes, provides a more bountiful diet than that of city operatives. He calculates that it is "almost equal to the diet of soldiers in time of peace, and in nitrogenous constituents it approaches in value to the average diet of the farm labourers of the United Kingdom." The circumstances which affect the cost of pauper lunatics in private dwellings have in previous Reports been discussed both by the Deputy Commissioners and by ourselves, and the remarks of Dr. Lawson on this subject will be found in accordance with the views hitherto expressed. He directs attention to one point which we have always regarded as important, but which we have not previously dwelt on, that payments made to relatives legally liable for the support of patients should be restricted to such sums as will not enable them to make a pecuniary profit out of the transaction.

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

—
Pauper
Lunatics.
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The cost of maintaining pauper lunatics in private dwellings during the past year has been an average of 9½d. per day for each patient. A reference to the Appendix (Appendix A, Table XXVI.) shows that the cost varies considerably in different parts of the country. In the county of Edinburgh the cost is an average of 11½d. per day, and in Shetland it is only 5½d. If we compare these sums with the corresponding sums for the earlier years of the existence of the Board we find that they represent an increase of some importance in the cost. In 1862 the average cost was only 6d. per day; and even in 1872 it was only 7½d. The total increase during twenty years represents a rise of 54 per cent.; and a reference to the tables in this and the previous Reports will show that the increase in the aggregate has been the result of a general increase in the different parts of the country. The cost in the county of Edinburgh, which is now 11½d., was in the year 1862 6½d.; the cost in Inverness-shire, which is now 8d., was then 5½d.; and the cost in Shetland, which is now 5½d., was then 4d.

Cost of their
maintenance.

It will be understood that these figures represent only the average cost in each county. The actual allowances in each case range from sums considerably lower than these to others considerably higher. In the case of patients chargeable to parishes in the county of Edinburgh, the sums paid per week for the maintenance of their pauper lunatics in private dwellings vary from 2s. 6d. to 6s. 1d. in cases where the patients reside with relatives, and from 2s. 6d. to 8s. in cases where the patients reside with strangers; in the county of Lanark the sums paid vary from 2s. 6d. to 8s. for patients residing with relatives, and from 2s. to 8s. for patients residing with strangers; in Fife they vary from 1s. to 7s. for patients with relatives, and from 5s. to 9s. for patients with strangers; in Inverness they vary from 1s. 6d. to 7s. for patients with relatives, and from 4s. to 7s. for patients with strangers; in Caithness they vary from 1s. 6d. to 8s. for patients with relatives, and from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. for patients with strangers; and in Shetland they vary from 1s. to 5s. for patients with relatives, and from 2s. to 8s. for patients with strangers.

Wide range of
the cost in
each district.

In the nature of the case it is necessary that great variations should exist. And it is not to be desired that any attempt should be made to obtain uniformity. Many circumstances properly enter into the calculation which make it right that a wide latitude should

Uniformity of
cost not to be
desired.

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

—
Pauper
Lunatics.

—
Circumstances
which affect
the rates of
payment for
their main-
tenance.

1. The claim
which the
patient may
have on the
guardian for
support.

2. The indus-
trial capacity
of the patient.

be permitted in determining rates of payment. Even in the case of pauper lunatics in district asylums, the payments made by parishes are various in amount; for although the rate charged at the asylum is the same for every inmate, there are contributions of various amounts made by relatives, which require to be deducted in order to determine the actual cost to the ratepayers.

We have had occasion in previous Reports to point out that in the case of pauper lunatics in private dwellings several circumstances require to be taken into account in fixing the rate of payment. The chief of these are: (1) the obligation, legal or moral, which lies upon the guardian to maintain the patient; (2) the ability of the patient to do useful work; (3) the necessity there may be to provide special diet or nursing for the patient; (4) the irksomeness of the duties which the guardian may have to perform; (5) the extent to which the patient may interfere with the industrial productiveness of the guardian's household; and (6) the usual cost of living of the working classes in the district in which the guardian lives.

1. When a patient lives with a person who is legally liable to maintain him, so far as it is in his power, it is evident that the payment by the parish may, in some cases, be only a small contribution towards the patient's support, and that in other cases it may provide for his whole support. It may happen that the person legally liable may be able to provide for all the ordinary wants of those dependent on him, but may be unable to provide what is necessary in the special circumstances of an insane member of his family; or it may be that he is wholly unable to provide in any way for his support. It cannot be left out of consideration either, when fixing the rate of payment, that the patient may stand in such a relation to the guardian as would have made the guardian morally bound to support the patient if he had been able. When the object of an allowance is to enable the patient to live with the relatives who are naturally called on to care for him, the allowance ought not to be more than sufficient to save them from loss on his account. And there are many cases in which such natural ties are freely acknowledged, and frequently no more is demanded than a contribution which will partly defray the cost of maintenance. It is always desirable, when practicable, to place a patient with capable guardians, who either from the tie of relationship or otherwise have an affectionate interest in his welfare, and we are disposed to encourage the recognition of such ties when consistent with the interests of the patient. The question becomes of a different nature when the patient is placed with a guardian who is a stranger. The allowance in such a case must not only be sufficient to save loss but must be large enough to make it an advantage to the guardian to have the patient.

2. It is clear that the industrial capacity of a patient is an element of importance in the consideration. It would be a distinct advantage to the guardians, in the case of some patients, to have them even without payment, and in many cases the work they do is of an appreciable pecuniary value. It would be easy, however, to attach too much importance to the usefulness of a patient when fixing the rate of payment. It is especially necessary when placing a patient under the charge of a stranger to guard against temptations to overwork him for profit. And the payment should always be suffi-

cient to be a fair remuneration to the guardian without the energies of the patient being unduly taxed. It is right to state that we have seldom had occasion to find fault with the treatment of patients in this respect. It is an advantage to the patient as well as to the guardian that he should share in the work that is going on, so far as he has capacity for it. It tends to benefit both his bodily and mental health, and helps to make him take his place more naturally as a member of the household. In the case of a female patient it is especially desirable that she should, when able for it, perform household work as a member of the family.

Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

Pauper Lunatics.

Considerations which affect the rates of payment for their maintenance.

3. Where a patient is feeble in body as well as in mind there is often a great deal of attention to his wants required on the part of the guardian; and it is proper that this, where it exists, should be recognised when fixing the payment. Besides the labour on the part of the guardian that is involved, there is often, if not directly, at least indirectly, a certain expenditure of money required on the patient's account. Most of the highest payments which are made are for this class of cases.

3. The special needs of each patient.

4. It sometimes becomes necessary to take into consideration peculiarities in the patient's character which would render a guardian reluctant to undertake the charge of the patient unless the pecuniary return is greater than ordinary. And it is never a satisfactory arrangement when the care of a patient is felt to be more of a burden than a benefit.

4. The disagreeable character of the duties involved in the case of some patients.

5. An important consideration, whether the patient be with a relative or with a stranger, is the need there may be for withdrawing the guardian, or some member of the guardian's household, from remunerative employment, in order to bestow proper care upon the patient. Instances occur in cases where the guardians are relatives, in which the sacrifices made in this way by the guardian are out of all proportion to any payment that is given. In such cases the claims of affection count for much, but it is proper that the loss that is incurred should be recognised. Sometimes a daughter is kept at home to attend to her insane sister, and thus the burden of maintaining two unproductive members of the family has to be met.

5. The degree to which the patient may interfere with the industrial resources of the guardian.

6. One of the most important causes of difference in the rates of payment is the different cost of living in different parts of the country. In the densely populated localities every article of food has to be purchased, while in remote and thinly populated localities the ordinary articles of food are seldom purchased, and have often, owing to their distance from a market, comparatively little pecuniary value. In the Lowlands, also, the food of the labouring classes is fuller and more varied than it is in the Highlands and Islands. The effect of these circumstances is seen in the average allowances for pauper lunatics in such a county as Edinburgh, where it is 6s. 6d. a week, as contrasted with the average allowance in Shetland, where it is 3s. 6d.

6. The cost of living in each district.

While all the circumstances we have mentioned should be taken into consideration, when they are met with, in order to judge whether a payment is adequate, it is almost as important to take care that no excessive payments are made. Under all circumstances, justice to the ratepayer requires that no more should be

Excessive payments to be avoided.

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

—
Pauper
Lunatics.

—
Circumstances
which affect
the rates of
payment for
their main-
tenance.

Persons with a
natural apti-
tude for the
duty should be
selected as
guardians.

Cost of cloth-
ing should not
be defrayed by
guardians.

The amount of
each payment
from time to
time reviewed
by the Board.

paid than is necessary to ensure that amount of care and support to the lunatic which an enlightened view of the law requires. But the injustice that may be done by a neglect of this consideration is specially apparent in those districts where a large proportion of the ratepaying population are in a condition only slightly removed above that of the paupers. An over-payment in such a district for the maintenance of an insane member of a family may have the effect of putting that family in a better pecuniary position than a neighbour who contributes to the rates. And however desirable it might appear from a narrow philanthropic view of the matter to promote the comfort of the insane, it can never be right from an administrative point of view to make insanity advantageous either to the insane person or to those directly liable for his support. But from whatever point of view the question is regarded it must be recognised as desirable in the best interests of the community that every individual should as far as possible bear those burdens which naturally lie upon him.

In the case of patients placed with strangers there are also important reasons, independent of the rights of the ratepayer, which make excessive payments undesirable. Suitable guardians for the insane are not to be found among those whose only motive for receiving them is the pecuniary profit which may be obtained. A good guardian must be one who has a natural aptitude for, and liking for the duties to be performed. A guardian who looks only to the profit to be made will not permit a patient to become so completely a member of the family circle as the patient ought to be, and as in most cases such patients really become. And with a view to attaining this desirable result, it is an element of importance that the guardian should be on a social level with his or her patient. The cases in which patients have been boarded with small farmers or others, where the patient associates with persons in the employment of the guardian, have not generally been satisfactory in their results.

According to a general requirement of the Board, the actual payments in money made by the parishes to the guardians do not include any outlay for the clothing of the patient. The object of this rule is to ensure that the patients will be properly clothed. Were the providing of the clothing left in the hands of the guardian, there would be an unnecessary temptation to making the supply of clothing inadequate whereas the effect of the rule makes the guardian desire that the supply shall always be sufficient. The rule also tends to prevent the indulgence in peculiarities of costume, which some patients are inclined to. This is by no means an unimportant matter, as much of the satisfactoriness of the position of a pauper lunatic in a private dwelling depends on the degree to which his appearance as well as his conduct is made to conform to what is characteristic of persons of sound mind.

Whenever a person comes to be an inmate in a private dwelling, either by being left in a private dwelling at the time of becoming a pauper lunatic, or by being discharged from an asylum and remaining still a pauper lunatic, the amount of the alimentary payment to be made by the parish on his behalf is stated in the application made for our sanction to the arrangement. Unless there

seems to be some definite reason to believe that the proposed allowance is inadequate, we grant a provisional sanction; and this sanction holds good until the patient is visited and reported on by an officer of the Board. When the visit is made, the whole circumstances are inquired into and reported to us, with any recommendations which it may seem to the reporter desirable to make. In this way the adequacy of every payment made to a guardian usually comes under consideration shortly after it is first given; and after every subsequent inspection any circumstances that may have arisen bearing on the question are reported to us; and thus in most cases the suitability of allowances are annually submitted to a deliberate reconsideration. In reviewing our sanction to the residence of a pauper lunatic in a private dwelling, regard is had almost exclusively to the actual condition in which the patient was found when visited; and it seldom happens that we interfere in regard to the payments unless the patient's condition shows that he is insufficiently provided for. It is evident that, as a general rule, the local authorities must be the best judges of the degree to which those legally liable should contribute to the support of a patient, and also of what would be a fair remuneration to a guardian for the performance of his or her duties. Wherever the provision that is made for the lunatic appears to us unsuitable, and when it appears that the unsuitability is due to insufficient payment, we require the parochial authorities to increase the amount of the payment, and we call for an increased amount also in cases where the mode in which the patient is provided for, though not unsuitable, is in reasonable danger of becoming so. It happens in some cases that there is reason to believe that great difficulty is experienced by a guardian in providing for a patient out of the payment made; and in other cases the payment has appeared to be excessive. In either of these cases we consider it our duty to represent the matter to the parochial authorities, with a view to a reconsideration by them of the amount paid. In the latter case it is specially necessary to guard against the payment of too large a sum, because, among other reasons, where an excessive payment is made, an improper claim for participation in the parliamentary grant arises, and this, in the interest of the Exchequer, it is our duty to prevent.

Instances have come within our knowledge which lead us to fear that claims may be made on the parliamentary grant, for expenditure which is in reality relief to ordinary paupers. This is brought about where an allowance given by a parochial board is nominally for the support of a lunatic, but really goes to maintain other members of the family who would receive parochial relief on their own account in default of this allowance. In this way a parish may obtain a contribution from the grant calculated on a sum which goes to maintain ordinary paupers as well as lunatics, when it ought to have been calculated only upon what was given on behalf of the lunatics. Sometimes, it is true, there may be a difficulty when a person, otherwise destitute and incapable of self-support, performs to some extent the duties of guardian to a lunatic, and may be thought entitled to remuneration for the services performed. Fortunately the cases where this difficulty arises are not fre-

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

Pauper
Lunatics.

Considerations
which affect
the rates of
payment for
their mainten-
ance.

The relief of
ordinary
paupers some-
times included
in payments
nominally for
pauper
lunatics.

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

Pauper
Lunatics.

Recent increase
in the number
of pauper
lunatics in
private dwell-
ings.

Increased
frequency of
transfers from
asylums to
private dwell-
ings.

quent, and we have endeavoured, by considering each case on its own merits, to prevent any improper claim being made upon the grant.

We have already alluded (p. iii) to the remarkable increase which has taken place during the past year in the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings. A reference to Table IX. (Appendix A) shows that this increase is mainly due to the fact that during the past year an exceptionally large number of patients was transferred from asylums to private dwellings. Looking back on the past twelve years, we find that the average number of such transferences at the beginning of that period, that is, during the five years 1870-74, was 84 per annum. During the following five years, 1875-79, the average number fell, owing to the influence of the parliamentary grant, to 57. In the year 1880 the number of transferences rose to 100, and in 1881 it was 95. Last year, however, the exceptionally high number of 214 was reached.

This increased frequency of transfers from asylums to private dwellings during the past three years is no doubt attributable to various causes, but we think that the chief of them have been, (1) the difficulty of obtaining asylum accommodation in some districts, especially in Lanarkshire, and (2) as a result of this the more general acceptance among superintendents of the view that patients who are no longer capable of deriving benefit from asylum treatment ought not to continue to be provided for in asylums. These views, though always insisted on by us, have never before been carried out so fully as they have been during the past year; and it is due to Deputy-Commissioner Fraser to say that he has at no little cost of time and labour, contributed largely to bring about this result. But besides the increased number of transfers from asylums, we must also recognise as contributing to the increase during recent years of the number of registered paupers in private dwellings, that one of the effects of the parliamentary grant, when it was first given in 1875, was to create a willingness among parochial authorities to place on the register persons whom, before the institution of the grant, they would have refused to regard as lunatics; and this effect of the grant still continues to operate. A comparison of the number of persons who, though not sent to asylums, were reported as lunatics by the inspectors of poor before the year 1875, with the number so reported since that date, shows that the increase in the number during the latter period has been very considerable. During the five years 1870-74, we find that the average number per annum of such persons who were admitted to the register was 66. During the following five years, 1875-79, the average had risen to 113. And last year the number was 124, or nearly double the number in 1870-74.

Decrease in the
number before
1876, and in-
crease since
that time.

Increase in the
number of
patients who
have pre-
viously been
inmates of
asylums.

From the time that this Board was established, up to the year 1876, there was an almost uninterrupted annual decrease in the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings in Scotland. The general result of the influences which have been in operation in recent years has been to arrest this process of decrease. Between the years 1860 and 1876 the number had decreased from 1847 to 1381, but since the year 1876 the number has gradually increased, so that the number on the 1st of January last was 1693.

Besides this increase in number there has also been during recent

years a noteworthy change in several respects in the character of the patients. One of the most important of these is that there is a much greater number now than formerly among the patients in private dwellings of persons who have at one time been inmates of asylums. On 1st January 1860, when the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings was 1847, the number of these who had ever been inmates of asylums was very small; but it is now estimated that nearly one-half of the present total of 1693 have been asylum inmates. The change has of course been on the whole a gradual one, but it has gone on with special rapidity during recent years. In 1873 Dr Sibbald found the proportion of those under his inspection who had been in asylums to be only 29 per cent., but in 1881 Dr Fraser found the proportion of those under his inspection to be 43 per cent. The change is of course due to the fact that the additions to the list of patients in private dwellings from year to year have consisted to a considerable degree of patients discharged from asylums, and the number of these discharges has been increasing during recent years. The time that has elapsed since 1st January 1860 has sufficed to permit of the dying out of the great proportion of the patients then on the register. Of the 1847 who were then on the register only 258 now remain, so that the character of the patients now in private dwellings depends chiefly on the character of the more recent admissions. There have been altogether 2407 persons placed as pauper lunatics in private dwellings since the year 1869, and as 1114, or 46 per cent., of these were brought from asylums, it is evident that the patients in private dwellings at the present time must consist in no small proportion of old asylum inmates.

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

Pauper
Lunatics.

Increase in
the number of
those who have
been inmates of
asylums.

One result of the increase in the number in private dwellings of patients who have been placed there on their discharge from asylums has been to increase the number of those who reside with strangers. The removal of a patient to an asylum often loosens the tie which bound his relatives to him; and it is therefore frequently found, when he ceases to require detention in the asylum, to be either impracticable or undesirable to replace him with his relatives. The extent of the change which has thus been brought about will be perceived by a comparison of the number who were resident with strangers or alone in the year 1861 with the present number in that position (Table XIII., Appendix A). In 1861, out of 1787 pauper patients in private dwellings, there were 403, or 23 per cent., with strangers or alone, and on 1st January of the present year the proportion was exactly doubled, there being out of 1693, 777, or 46 per cent., with strangers or alone. Those who live alone are not given separately from those who live with strangers, but the number who live alone has always been, and still continues to be, a very small number. In Dr Fraser's report this year, he states that nearly three-fourths of the patients under his inspection who were boarded out during 1882 were committed to the care of strangers.

Increase in the
number of
those resident
with strangers.

This decrease in the number of patients living with their natural guardians is not regarded by us as being in itself a desirable change. We believe that it is best for the insane that they should, when not needing detention in an asylum, be placed as far as practicable in the circumstances in which they would

General
desirability of
placing
patients with
relatives.

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

Pauper
Lunatics.

Those resident
with relatives.

naturally be placed if they had not been insane; and this would generally be obtained by placing them in association with those who are bound to them by ties of relationship. It is often found, however, that relatives after having once been obliged to part with them are either unwilling to receive them or unfit to perform the duties of a guardian in a satisfactory manner; and in such cases we necessarily sanction the residence of the patients with strangers. On some occasions, indeed, we have taken steps to remove a patient from the care of parents or other natural guardians on account of their performance of their duty to the patient being unsatisfactory, and, in a few instances, the continued residence of patients with their natural guardians has only been sanctioned with reluctance. On the other hand, however, it is right to state that in many cases where patients are placed with relatives, the self-denying care which they bestow on those under their charge makes their guardianship notable for its excellence.

It is worthy of remark that a considerable number of the pauper insane who are under the care of relatives are with their sisters or their mothers. Deputy Commissioner Fraser, in his general report last year (Twenty-fourth Report of the Board, Appendix, p. 147), gave the details of the relationship of those relatives who had patients under their charge in the cases inspected by him. He found that 201 out of 387 guardians were either mothers or sisters of the patients, that fathers, brothers, and aunts came next, and that sons and daughters came last.

Position of
Districts.

VI. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the following districts:—

List of Dis-
tricts and
Counties
which form
them.

Counties forming the different Districts.

Districts arranged geographically.

Shetland,	1. Shetland district.
Orkney,	2. Orkney do.
Caithness,	3. Caithness do.
Sutherland, Inverness, Ross, and Nairn,	4. Inverness do.
Elgin,	5. Elgin do.
Banff,	6. Banff do.
Aberdeen,	7. Aberdeen do.
Kincardine,	8. Kincardine do.
Forfar,	9. Forfar do.
Perth,	10. Perth do.
Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and } Linlithgow, }	11. Stirling do.
Fife and Kinross,	12. Fife and Kinross district.
Midlothian and Peebles,	13. Edinburgh Urban district, formed of the following five parishes belonging to the County of Midlothian, namely —(1) City of Edinburgh, (2) St Cuth- berts and Canongate, (3) South Leith, (4) North Leith, and (5) Duddingston.
Haddington,	14. Midlothian and Peebles district, formed of the remaining parishes of Mid- lothian and of the County of Peebles.
Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk,	15. Haddington district.
Lanark,	16. Roxburgh do.
Renfrew,	17. Glasgow do.
Argyll,	18. Renfrew do.
Bute,	19. Argyll do.
Ayr,	20. Bute do.
Dumfries, Kirkeudbright, and Wigtown,	21. Ayr do.
	22. Southern Counties do.

The following remarks on the different districts refer only to those pauper lunatics who are in establishments. With those pauper lunatics who are provided for in private dwellings, the District Boards do not practically concern themselves.

Position of
Districts.

The district of Shetland continues to be dependent on the Royal Asylum at Montrose for the accommodation of its pauper lunatics.

Shetland
District.

Pauper lunatics belonging to the Orkney district, who require removal from home, are received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum; but arrangements have been made whereby the lunatics of some of the parishes may in future be accommodated in the Montrose Royal Asylum.

Orkney
District.

Under an agreement with the directors of the Montrose Royal Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness district, who need asylum treatment, continue to be sent to that establishment.

Caithness
District.

The additional buildings in connection with the District Asylum of Inverness are completed, and the asylum now affords sufficient accommodation for the wants of the district.

Inverness
District.

No change of importance has occurred in the position of the Elgin district.

Elgin District.

The wants of the Banff district are still adequately met by the asylum at Ladysbridge and the succursal asylum at Woodpark.

Banff District.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen district are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, and in the lunatic wards of the Aberdeen, Old Machar, and Buchan Poorhouses. The Aberdeen Royal Asylum has been for some time inconveniently crowded, but no steps have as yet been taken to provide further for the wants of the district. We desire again to express our strong opinion that no steps should be taken which would involve an enlargement of the Royal Asylum, because the character and site of that institution, make it undesirable that it should undergo any further extension.

Aberdeen
District.

The agreement between the Kincardine District Lunacy Board and the directors of the Montrose Royal Asylum is still in force. The wants of the district are fully met by this institution and the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven.

Kincardine
District.

The Forfar district continues to have its wants supplied by the Royal Asylums of Dundee and Montrose, and by the lunatic wards of the East and West Dundee Poorhouses. No definite arrangements have been made for apportioning the pauper lunatics between the two Royal Asylums, either according to the parishes to which the paupers belong or according to any other practicable arrangement. We have before pointed out that serious difficulty may some day result from the want of some such arrangement, and even at present, the uncertainty as to the length of time that these establishments may be called on to

Forfar District.

Position of
Districts.

supply the amount of accommodation at present required of them interferes disadvantageously with their usefulness. The pauper section of the new Dundee Asylum is completed, and is now occupied partly by pauper and partly by private patients. No contracts exist between the two Royal Asylums and the District Board, and to this irregularity attention has been repeatedly drawn.

Perth District.

No change has taken place in the position of the Perth district. The District Asylum at Murthly and the lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics.

Stirling
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Stirling district are accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses. A new block of buildings in connection with the District Asylum has been erected, and the wants of the district are now fully met.

Fife and Kin-
ross District.

The District Asylum for Fife and Kinross, which is the only establishment for the insane connected with the district, has been considerably enlarged by the addition of the new block, and it is believed that it now supplies sufficient accommodation for the wants of the district, chiefly through the praiseworthy efforts which the superintendent makes to provide for harmless and incurable patients in private dwellings.

Edinburgh
Urban District.

The Urban district of Edinburgh has hitherto been supplied with Asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

The managers of that Asylum, however, have intimated to the District Board their intention to restrict to 400 the numbers of pauper lunatics received from the district, but it is understood that the power of the managers to make any such restriction is disputed. With reference to this difficulty, we draw attention to an important memorandum which is appended to this Report (Appendix C).

Midlothian
and Peebles,
Haddington,
and Roxburgh
Districts.
Glasgow
District.

No change has taken place in the position of the Midlothian and Peebles, the Haddington, or the Roxburgh districts.

The pauper lunatics of the Glasgow district are at present accommodated in the District Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the three Parochial Asylums of the Barony, the City of Glasgow, and Govan parishes, the lunatic wards of Hamilton Poorhouse, and in other establishments beyond the district. The number of pauper patients in the Glasgow Royal Asylum is still above what it is intended to accommodate. The City Parochial Asylum has ceased to accommodate male patients, and is now licensed for only 100 female patients. The District Board have not yet found a suitable site for a new district asylum, but it is earnestly hoped that they will soon succeed in finding one, because the insufficiency of the asylum accommodation in the district is now of a serious character. Appendix D to this Report contains a deliverance of the Court of Session in an action at the instance of the Inspector of Poor of the Parish of Govan Combination, which affects the position of the Glasgow Lunacy District.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew district are accommodated in the parochial Asylums of Abbey, Paisley, and Greenock. Renfrew District.

The pauper lunatics of the districts of Argyll and Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead. Argyll and Bute District.

VII. EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

The parochial expenditure for each county on account of pauper lunatics is given in Table XXIII. (Appendix A), for year ending 14th May 1882. From this Table it appears that, for the maintenance of 10,593 pauper lunatics who were under care in asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £210,550, 13s. 8d. was paid; of which, £168,448, 2s. 0d. was cost of asylum treatment, £13,958 4s. 7d. was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £21,830, 6s. 2d. was for boarding in private dwellings, and £6314, 0s. 11d. was for certification, transport, and other expenses. There was £10,211 2s. 10d. of this expenditure contributed by relatives and others, and £79,711, 17s. 5d. was contributed by Government.

The following statement, extracted from Table XXIV., shows the rate at which the expenditure for pauper lunatics has increased since 1858 :— Increase of Expenditure since 1858.

Years.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, Cost of Transport, &c.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
1858	£61,303	£14,230	£5118	£80,652
Average for 1859-63	76,430	14,763	4031	95,225
" 1864-68	92,657	15,157	4400	112,214
" 1869-73	115,970	16,345	4806	137,122
" 1874-79	151,068	17,737	4809	173,664
" 1879-80	163,433	19,866	5787	193,566
" 1880-81	174,933	20,533	5603	201,068
" 1881-82	182,406	21,830	6314	210,551

During the whole period from 1858 to 1882, the total expenditure for maintenance alone has increased 161 per cent., the expenditure for patients in asylums having increased 198 per cent., and that of boarding in private dwellings 53 per cent. The average cost per annum for each patient has increased in asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses from about £20 to about £26; in private dwellings it has increased from about £8 to about £13: the average expenditure for establishments and private dwellings taken together, with all other costs, having increased from about £16 to about £24.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources have increased from £1877 in 1859 to £10,211 in 1881-2. Contributions made by relatives of Pauper Lunatics.

The contributions from imperial funds towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, for each of the eight years since the parliamentary grant has come into operation, are shown in the following statement :— Amount of the Parliamentary Grant in aid of the Cost of Maintenance.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

Amount of Parliamentary Grant
towards the maintenance of
pauper lunatics.

For the year ending 14th May 1875,	£59,483	1	0
" " 1876,	62,637	15	5
" " 1877,	65,470	1	0
" " 1878,	68,533	10	0
" " 1879,	71,272	18	6
" " 1880,	73,833	18	11
" " 1881,	76,856	5	6
" " 1882,	79,711	17	5

Cost of Land
and Buildings
not taken into
account in the
Tables.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure as given in Table XXIV. refers only to the cost of maintenance, which is borne in the first instance by the poor rate, and contributed to by Government and relatives of the paupers. It does not take into account the interest on the greater part of the money which has been laid out in the purchase of land, and the erection of the institutions in which pauper lunatics are treated. These expenses are defrayed out of assessment in all counties where District Asylums have been provided. In the case of patients accommodated in Royal or Chartered Asylums, or in Parochial Asylums not belonging to the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, some account is taken of the cost of providing the accommodation, but this is not regulated by any fixed rule.

Daily Cost of
Maintenance in
each Class of
Establishment
for the Past
Ten Years.

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the ten years 1872 to 1881—2 is shown in Table XXV. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shown by the Table to be 1s. 4d., which is the same as that for the three previous years.

Daily Cost of
each Mode of
Provision for
each County,
and the propor-
tion in which
each Mode is
adopted in
each County.

Table XXVI. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished to us by inspectors of poor, the average daily rate of maintenance for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 14th May 1882. It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining a pauper lunatic in an asylum, in licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings, varies considerably in the different counties.

As regards asylums, the lowest average daily cost per head for a county is 1s. 1d., and the highest 1s. 8d., which, calculated for the year, would be £19, 15s. 5d. and £30, 8s. 4d.

As regards the licensed wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost is 10½d. and the highest 1s. 5½d., or £15, 11s. 9½d. and £26, 4s. 8½d. per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest daily cost is 5½d. and the highest 11½d., or £8, 7s. 3½d. and £17, 2s. 2½d.

Rates of Board
in each Asylum
and in Poor-
houses having
Lunatic Wards.

Table XXVII. (Appendix A) shows the present rates of board for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of asylums, and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

From this Table, it appears that the minimum rates of board at which pauper patients are received in the Royal or Chartered Asylums range from £24, 10s. per annum, which is the rate in the Montrose Asylum, to £32, 1s. 4d., which is the rate in the Glas-

gow Asylum. In District Asylums the rates for patients belonging to the respective districts range from £21 in the Inverness Asylum to £27, 10s. in the Stirling Asylum. The rates at which patients are received into parochial asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses, from other parishes than those with which they are respectively connected, do not indicate the mere cost of maintenance, and consequently they do not furnish a basis of comparison between the cost of maintenance in these institutions and that in Royal or District Asylums. And when comparing the rates in Royal Asylums with the rates in District Asylums, it is proper to take into account, that the expense of erecting and fitting up District Asylums is defrayed out of county assessment, while in the case of Royal Asylums, this expense has to be provided either out of the money received in payment of board, or out of endowment.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

VIII. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Dangerous
Lunatics.

The following statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1873–82, at the instance of the procurator-fiscal, under the provisions of the 15th section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54—

1873,	.	.	11	1878,	.	.	2
1874,	.	.	8	1879,	.	.	7
1875,	.	.	16	1880,	.	.	10
1876,	.	.	12	1881,	.	.	13
1877,	.	.	11	1882,	.	.	10

The lunacy of persons so committed does not usually differ from the lunacy of persons committed in the ordinary way. Some accident in their history, such as might occur in the history of almost any lunatic, generally constitutes the only difference; but when they have been committed to an asylum under the provisions of the Act referred to, difficulties lie in the way of their discharge, unless they can be certified to have completely recovered. It is not desirable that this procedure should be often adopted when placing patients in asylums; but it sometimes has advantages, and certain cases could not be satisfactorily dealt with except in the manner provided for by this or some similar enactment.

IX. ALIEN LUNATICS.

Alien
Lunatics.

During 1882, 54 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. All of these patients were removed from asylums; 17 were sent to England, 35 to Ireland, 1 to Germany, and 1 to Poland.

We again call attention to the circumstance, that pauper lunatics who are thus sent to Ireland are frequently, on arriving

Alien
Lunatics.

there, placed in the ordinary wards of poorhouses, from which they soon discharge themselves and return to this country. In sending such patients repeatedly to and fro, a needless expenditure of money and trouble is caused.

Lunatics
under Judi-
cial Factors.

X. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

At the end of 1882 there were 474 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs.

These persons were disposed of in the following way:—

- 278 were in asylums in Scotland;
- 164 were in private dwellings in Scotland; and
- 32 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.

Of the 32 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 14 were in asylums in England, 15 were in private dwellings in England, 1 was in an asylum in Ireland, 1 was in an asylum in Belgium, and 1 was in Canada.

The amount of supervision which we exercise over these patients was fully described in our Eighteenth and Nineteenth Reports.

The Relation
of Pauper
Lunacy to
Density of
Population.

XI. THE RELATION OF PAUPER LUNACY TO DENSITY OF POPULATION.

The differences depending on locality which are presented by the statistics of pauper lunacy are worthy of careful study. A very superficial consideration of the subject is sufficient to convince us that important differences must exist in the amount of pauper lunacy in localities which differ much in the degree of wealth possessed by their inhabitants. In a locality where great wealth exists there may be no paupers, and consequently there can be no pauper lunacy; and it may reasonably be expected that the amount of pauper lunacy will be largest in those localities in which ordinary pauperism is large. This is found as a general statement to be in accordance with facts; but there are other circumstances which have considerable influence on the amount of pauper lunacy. It might be found, for instance, that the inhabitants of two localities were on an equality in regard to wealth, but that in one of the localities, even the poorer inhabitants could afford the expense which in that locality would be involved in providing for their insane relatives, while in the other locality the cost of providing for a lunatic might be so much greater that the poorer inhabitants would require to be aided by public funds when the burden of providing for insane relatives fell upon them. In some localities also the amount of time not necessarily occupied by industrial work being much greater than in others, the opportunity of devoting time to the care of insane

persons will also be greater, and the inhabitants will be more able to take upon themselves the care of their insane relatives. It is impossible to estimate with exactitude the influence which such circumstances have; but it is important in carrying on the administration connected with pauper lunacy to recognise that these influences are in operation, and to ascertain as far as possible both the force which they exert and the directions in which they act; and it is evident that if we were able to obtain a full knowledge of the relations between pauper lunacy and the social conditions with which it is associated, we should be enabled to adapt the administration to the circumstances of the several districts so as to make it suit each of them accurately both as regards efficiency and economy.

The Relation of Pauper Lunacy to Density of Population.

There is great difficulty at present in carrying out a satisfactory enquiry into the various relations which social conditions bear to one another, owing to the differences which exist among the systems in operation by which the different classes of facts are ascertained, and the imperfections in the arrangements for collecting them. If we attempt, for instance, to ascertain the facts regarding the wealth of different localities and the proportions of pauperism which they contain, we find not only that valuations are not always made on the same principle, but also that the areas dealt with in collecting the facts relating to wealth, are not identical with those from which the facts relating to pauperism are collected. And similar difficulties arise when we endeavour to compare other similar classes of facts.

The difficulties met with when making such inquiries.

The enquiry, the results of which we now propose to give, is one from which such difficulties are not altogether absent; but they do not present themselves in an insuperable manner; and we think that we shall be able to deal with them, so that the inferences to which we are led may be accepted as being on the whole valid. The relations between pauper lunacy, and density of population has many important bearings. The social condition of an urban population where the people are aggregated in large numbers on a small area is widely different from that of a rural population, where the inhabitants are scattered over a comparatively thinly populated area; and we find that the statistics of pauper lunacy in town and country, present important features distinguishing the one from the other. The present appears to be a favourable occasion on which to examine these statistics, as the classification of the returns of the census of 1881 has now been completed, and we have been favoured by the Registrar-General with the data regarding the general population which are required to be considered along with those furnished by our own Registers.

These difficulties not insuperable in the present instance.

It may be proper to observe that an enquiry such as we indicate, can only be made in a satisfactory way by persons placed in a position such as ours. No one else can be acquainted with the necessary facts. It is necessary for the purposes of the enquiry to know, as we do, of every case in which a person comes into the position of being legally a lunatic, the way in which such person is disposed of during the period that he continues in that position, and the way in which he ceases to be in that position. If, therefore, it is of importance that the enquiry should be made, it seems to be a duty which it is desirable we should undertake. The main line

A knowledge such as only the Board can possess is necessary for the inquiry.

The Relation
of Pauper
Lunacy to
Density of
Population.

The objects of
the inquiry.

The nature of
the facts that
underlie the
statistics.

which will have to be followed consists of a comparison between the relations of pauper lunacy as it is found connected with urban communities, and its relations as it is found connected with rural communities; and we shall keep chiefly in view those facts which seem to throw light on the following questions:—1. The differences that there may be between the numbers of persons in proportion to the population who become pauper lunatics in the two kinds of community. 2. The differences there may be between the modes of providing for pauper lunatics in each. 3. The differences there may be between the classes of persons who become pauper lunatics in each. And, 4. The causes in each which lead to persons becoming pauper lunatics.

The inquiry will be found to illustrate among other things the importance of distinguishing carefully between the real nature of the facts to be dealt with, and what is generally assumed to be their nature. We have repeatedly pointed out that the number of lunatics on the Register is not to be taken as a trustworthy indication of the amount of insanity in the country; and, neither do the number of persons in asylums necessarily afford an indication. The number of persons in asylums show how many, in a condition which the law has declared renders them liable to be detained there, are in point of fact sent to asylums. Not every insane person is sent to an asylum, and not every insane person is legally a lunatic. It is necessary before any one is regarded by the law as a lunatic that two medical men should certify to his insanity, or that he should have been found lunatic by a court of law. But there must be a conjunction of several circumstances before two medical men will be called on to give such a certificate. If a person is in a position of affluence it will not be done unless it is necessary to obtain control over his means or over his person, for the purpose of protecting the interests of himself or others, or in order to subject him to such treatment as his case requires. In the case of poor persons other reasons lead to certification. Every person who is a pauper and is insane the law requires to be certified; and there is at present an inducement to Parochial Boards to have this done in every case when it is possible, so as to obtain a contribution to his maintenance from the parliamentary grant. There are some insane persons, however, who become paupers when they require to be sent to an asylum, that become paupers only on account of that necessity. They may have been insane previous to the necessity for asylum treatment, but up to that time they may have been neither paupers nor lunatics in the legal sense. During the time they remain in the asylum they are registered as pauper lunatics; but if asylum treatment ceases to be required, they are no longer registered either as paupers or as lunatics. It ought also to be kept in mind that the term insanity is a vague term. There is no recognised standard of the degree of deviation from the normal mental condition which is necessary to constitute it. The standard varies with times and places. It is probable that two out of every three persons now certified as lunatics in Great Britain, would not have been regarded as insane at the beginning of the present century; and at the present time there are different views in different districts of the

limits of the definition. The principle which is adopted in practice is to regard as insanity any state of mind which in the circumstances of each case makes it seem justifiable to treat the person in the way that lunatics are treated, and makes it necessary to place the person legally in the position of a lunatic in order to obtain such treatment. It seems desirable to make these preliminary remarks so as to avoid misconception regarding the figures with which we are about to deal. We are not to deal with the statistics of mental disease, but with the number of persons whom it has been found necessary to treat as lunatics, and to make recipients of parochial relief. We shall find that in the different classes of locality, material differences exist in the proportions of the population who are so treated. We shall find that in urban localities a larger number require to be annually brought upon the roll and treated as lunatics; but that they are on the average treated in this way for shorter periods than in rural localities. We shall find that, though the number annually brought on the roll in rural localities is less than in urban localities, the number taken at a given date, or the average number on the roll, is much larger in rural than in urban localities. And we shall find that there is a broad correspondence between the statistics of pauper lunacy and general pauperism in the several classes of localities.

The Relation
of Pauper
Lunacy to
Density of
Population.

The Registrar-General for Scotland classifies the localities according to density of population, in four groups: the principal towns, the large towns, the small towns, and the rural districts. The principal towns are Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Kilmarnock, Paisley, Perth, and Leith. The large towns are Airdrie, Alloa, Arbroath, Ayr, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dunfermline, Falkirk, Forfar, Galashiels, Hamilton, Hawick, Inverness, Kirkcaldy, Montrose, Motherwell, Peterhead, Port-Glasgow, Rutherglen, Stirling, and Wishaw.

Classification
of localities.

The name of principal towns is given to those whose inhabitants number 25,000 and upwards. The large towns are those whose inhabitants number from 10,000 to 25,000. The small towns are those whose inhabitants number from 2000 to 10,000; and the rural districts are the remaining part of the country where no towns containing 2000 inhabitants are included. For the purposes of this inquiry it has not been thought necessary to separate the small towns from the rural districts, as the social condition of the small towns is in most respects of a rural character.

In order to deal with the pauper lunacy of the towns it is necessary to depart from the way in which the area of each town is regarded by the Registrar-General. The statistics of pauper lunacy can only be dealt with as statistics of parishes; and many parishes lie partly within and partly outside the boundaries of towns. It will therefore be necessary that we should regard as appertaining to the towns the whole area of the parishes any part of which lie within what the Registrar-General regards as town. We shall have to regard as the population of each town the whole population of these parishes, and we shall regard as the pauper lunatics of each town all the pauper lunatics of the parishes which lie either wholly or partly within its limits.

The localities
must be dealt
with as groups
of parishes.

Calculated in the manner we have just explained, we find the

The Relation
of Pauper
Lunacy to
Density of
Population

total population of each class of locality, and the pauper lunatics belonging to them, to be as shown in the following statement :—

LOCALITIES.	Pauper Lunatics 1st January 1882.	
	Absolute Numbers.	Numbers per 100,000 of Population.*
Principal Towns,	3000	203
Large Towns,	941	199
Small Towns, and Rural Districts,	4634	260
SCOTLAND,	8575	230

In this statement we find that 3000 pauper lunatics, or 35 per cent. of the whole number in Scotland, are contributed by the principal towns; 941 or 11 per cent., are contributed by the large towns; and 4634, or 54 per cent., are contributed by the small towns and rural districts. The principal towns and large towns together, which we may call the urban population of Scotland, contribute 46 per cent. of the whole.

Register Num-
ber of Pauper
Lunatics in
proportion to
population
greatest in
rural localities.

A more important matter is the proportion which the number of pauper lunatics in each class of locality bears to the general population of each class. The table indicates this by showing how many pauper lunatics on the average are contributed by 100,000 inhabitants in each class respectively. The proportion per 100,000 for the whole of Scotland is 230, that for the principal towns is 203, that for the large towns 199, and that for the small towns and rural districts is 260. We thus find that the burden of pauper lunacy as far as it is indicated by the number of pauper lunatics on the Register falls much more heavily on rural than on urban localities, and that it falls with nearly equal weight on the principal towns and on the large towns. The reasons that may be given for the preponderance in the rural localities we shall discuss after we have examined the statistics of the different classes of locality more in detail, so as to appreciate more fully the meaning of the figures.

Important dis-
tinctions
between An-
nual Numbers
and Register
Numbers.

It is at all times necessary to keep in view, when discussing the amount of pauper lunacy furnished by a community, that there are two very different ways in which the amount may be estimated. We may, as is done in the preceding statement, take the roll of the pauper lunatics in existence at any one time, and thus ascertain as

* The following table shows the estimated populations for the different classes of locality which have been used in making the calculations for the above enquiry. For the year 1873 the localities have been grouped according to the Registrar-General's classification for 1871, and for the other years the grouping of 1881 has been followed :—

Localities.	1873.	1877.	1881. Census Year.	1882.	Mean of Five Years, 1877-81.
Principal Towns,	1,259,000	1,383,000	1,479,153	1,504,000	1,432,000
Large Towns,	370,000	439,000	472,149	481,000	456,000
Small Towns and Rural Districts,	1,795,000	1,757,000	1,784,271	1,791,000	1,770,000
Scotland,	3,424,000	3,579,000	3,735,573	3,776,000	3,658,000

it were the stock of pauper lunacy; or we may take the number of persons who annually became pauper lunatics, which represents the amount thrown off by the community, or the annual crop. When comparing the statistics of different localities these two modes of estimating may evidently lead to very different results. A locality may yield a comparatively large number of new cases during the year, and never have a large number on the roll at any one time. The number on the roll can never become high in a locality where the persons who become pauper lunatics remain in that position only for short periods. If, for example, an average of 100 new cases come upon the Register during the year, and the average period during which cases continue is twelve months, there will be an average of 100 always on the Register. If, on the other hand, where the same number of cases come upon the Register during the year, they continue only for six months, there will only be an average of 50 always on the Register. Two localities, therefore, which produce the same annual number of pauper lunatics, may appear by their numbers found simultaneously upon the Register to show a difference of 50 per cent. There is sometimes a difficulty in keeping the distinction between these two modes of estimating the numbers clearly in view; but it is evidently of importance to do so. We shall, therefore, where there seems to be a danger of confusion, use the term "annual number," for the number referring to the new cases occurring during twelve months, and the term "Register number," for the number referring to those simultaneously upon the Register, as, for instance, in the figures we have given for the 1st January 1882. A comparison of the figures in the next tabular statement, which represents the average "annual numbers," with the "Register numbers" given in the preceding statement, shows how differently the localities appear in their relation to pauper lunacy, according to the way in which it is estimated.

The Relation
of Pauper
Lunacy to
Density of
Population.

The statement below exhibits the average numbers which came on the Register annually in the different classes of locality during the five years 1877-81, and the proportions per 100,000 of the population which they represent.

Annual Numbers during 1877-81.

LOCALITIES.	Average Annual Number of Pauper Lunatics who came on the Register during 1877-81.	Proportion of the foregoing per 100,000 of Population.
Principal Towns,	975	68
Large Towns,	234	51
Small Towns and Rural Districts,	828	47
SCOTLAND,	2,037	55

We find here, as we have just indicated, that the relative positions of the densely populated and the thinly populated districts are quite different from what we saw in the statement of the numbers on 1st January 1882. The number contributed by the principal

Relative positions of Annual Numbers the reverse of the relative positions of Register Numbers.

The Relation
of Pauper
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Population.

towns, constitutes 48 per cent. of the whole, instead of 35 per cent.; and the number contributed by the small towns and rural districts constitutes only 41 per cent. instead of 54 per cent. The differences are still better shown when we take the number per 100,000 of population for each class of locality. The average for all Scotland on 1st January 1882 was shown in the previous table to be 230 (p. liv.); the proportion contributed by the principal towns was 27 *below* that average, and the proportion contributed by the small towns and rural districts was 30 *above* the average; but, if we look at the numbers coming on the Register during the year, we find the position entirely reversed. The annual average for all Scotland during 1877-81, per 100,000 of population, was 55; the proportion contributed by the principal towns was 13 *above* that number, and the proportion contributed by the small towns and rural districts was 8 *below* it. In this as in most other respects we find the large towns to exhibit proportions intermediate between those of the principal towns and those of the small towns and rural districts. The general statement which the figures justify is that in densely populated localities a comparatively *large* proportion of persons *annually become* pauper lunatics, but the time during which they remain in the position of pauper lunatics, being shorter than the time during which persons in thinly populated localities remain in that position, the proportion of pauper lunatics in densely populated localities, *on the average, or at any one time, is comparatively small.*

Comparison of
the statistics of
1882 with those
of 1873.

This general statement coincides with the results of an enquiry similar to the present which were given by Dr Sibbald in the Appendix to our Seventeenth Report. But the figures presented in his tables differ in some important details to which it will be useful to refer. Dr Sibbald's enquiry dealt with the statistics of 1st January 1873, and with the statistics afforded by the occurrences of the year 1872. In the following statement in which we compare these statistics with the corresponding figures for 1882 and 1881, we have given for each class of locality the proportions per 100,000 of population so as to avoid the confusion which the changes which have taken place in the numbers of the general population between the two periods introduce into all comparisons that might be made between the absolute numbers;—

LOCALITIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.					
	Annual Numbers.		Register Numbers.		Increase per cent. during Nine Years.	
	Pauper Lunatics who came upon the Register during 1872.*	Pauper Lunatics who came upon the Register during 1881.	Pauper Lunatics on the Register, 1st Jan. 1873.	Pauper Lunatics on the Register, 1st Jan. 1882.	In the Annual Number who came upon the Register in 1881, over the Number in 1872.	In the Register Number on 1st Jan. 1882, over the Number 1st Jan. 1873.
Principal Towns, . . .	55	68	177	203	24	15
Large Towns, . . .	43	57	175	199	33	14
Small Towns and Rural Districts, . . . }	40	53	206	260	33	26
All Scotland, . . .	45	59	191	230	31	20

The Relation of Pauper Lunacy to Density of Population.

Comparison of the statistics of 1882 with those of 1873.

These figures exhibit the increase in the proportional number of pauper lunatics in the general population of Scotland which took place during the nine years between 1st January 1873 and 1st January 1882. This increase we find to be from a proportion of 191 per 100,000 of population, to a proportion of 230 per 100,000, or an increase of 20 per cent. This general increase is shown, however, to be made up of increases which have proceeded at very different rates in different localities. In the principal towns and the large towns the increase has been in the proportion of 14 to 15 per cent., while in the small towns and rural districts the increase has been in the proportion of 26 per cent. We may state the respective increase in another way by saying that they represent an increase in the principal towns of 26 per 100,000 of population, an increase in the large towns of 24 per 100,000 of population, and an increase in the small towns and rural districts of 54 per 100,000 of population. Thus the increase between 1873 and 1882 in the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to rural localities is, in proportion to the population, double the increase which has taken place in urban localities. It is instructive to find that this greater increase in rural localities is not the result of the increased larger proportion of persons annually added to the number of pauper lunatics in rural localities. The increase per 100,000 of population in the number of persons admitted upon the register during 1881 exceeds the number during 1872, by a figure which has been almost identical for each class of locality. For the principal towns it was 13; for the large towns it was 14; and for the small towns and rural districts it was 13. The greater increase in the Register number of pauper lunatics in rural districts, shown by the figures for 1st January 1882, is consequently due entirely to the fact that the persons admitted upon the Register as pauper

* In Dr Sibbald's Table each of the figures in this column are given in each case one below those here given, on account of the exclusion from his calculation of persons ultimately found to belong to England and Ireland.

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Density of
Population.

lunatics remain in that position for a much longer time in rural than in urban localities. If we estimate the average time they remain on the Register, by comparing the annual with the Register numbers, we find that the patients belonging to the principal towns remained on the Register, at the period to which the statistics of 1872-73 refer, for about an average of three years, and that those belonging to the small towns and rural districts remained for about an average of five years. The rise of 13 in the annual numbers shown in each case by the figures of 1881, was accompanied by an increase in the Register numbers of 26 for the principal towns, and of 54 for the small towns and rural districts. If, therefore, we suppose the increase of the Register numbers to have been due to the increase of the annual numbers, we find, from their proportion to one another, that the new class of persons of which the additions consist remained on the Register an average of two years in the case of the principal towns, and of four years in the case of the small towns and rural districts. The class of persons in each locality constituting the recent increase thus exhibits the same relative character, in regard to the time of remaining on the Register, as was exhibited by those included in the statistics of 1872-73. And this difference between the pauper lunatics in the two classes of locality is the most important statistically which distinguishes the two localities.

Persons becoming pauper lunatics while resident in one class of locality found to have their parochial settlements in another class.

It is desirable to point out, before leaving this branch of the enquiry, that the number of persons found chargeable as pauper lunatics to the larger urban localities, that is, persons who have parochial settlements there, does not represent all who have to be dealt with as pauper lunatics in these localities. The pauper lunatics drawn from the floating population of great cities are frequently found to have their parochial settlements in rural parishes; and such persons, though becoming pauper lunatics while members of urban communities, are counted ultimately among the pauper lunatics of rural localities. There is also, it is true, a movement in the opposite direction on account of persons becoming insane in the country though belonging to the town; but the movement in this direction is not sufficient to counterbalance the other. Dr Sibbald, who calculated the effect of these interchanges in 1872, found that the number of persons per 100,000 of population who became pauper lunatics while resident in the principal towns, that is whose lunacy originated in it, *exceeded* the number who ultimately became chargeable to them by 13 per cent.; that the number originating in the large towns *was less* than the number becoming chargeable by 5 per cent., and that the number originating in the small towns and rural districts *was less* than the number becoming chargeable by 12 per cent. In the figures dealt with in the present enquiry we have relegated to their parishes of settlement those patients who became insane in other parishes, when the fact became known at or near the time at which they became pauper lunatics; but in cases where this fact did not become known till a considerable time afterwards, we have allowed the patients to be dealt with as belonging to the parishes in which they became insane. In order, therefore, to estimate accurately the number becoming insane in the several localities, an addition

would have to be made to the number given as belonging to the principal towns and a corresponding deduction made from the number given as belonging to the small towns and rural districts; and changes in an exactly opposite direction would have to be made in order to estimate quite accurately the numbers found ultimately to have their parochial settlements in the several localities. The figures which we have used must not therefore be understood to give precisely the amount of pauper lunacy originating in the several localities. But the only modification which the use of the precise figures would have effected in the relations of the statistics would have been to emphasise the inferences which we have drawn.

It has to be kept in view, all through the consideration of the figures which we have now examined, that we have been dealing with the total number of poor persons who are insane and who are in receipt of any kind of parochial relief. We have been dealing with all who come on the Register of pauper lunatics whether they have needed detention in an asylum or in whatever way they may have been provided for. We now propose to examine the mode in which the pauper lunatics in the different localities are dealt with after they come upon the Register. They may be regarded as falling at once into either of two classes, those who are provided for in private dwellings, and those who are placed in asylums or other establishments. The following tabular statement shows the average numbers provided for in these two ways in the several classes of locality during the five years 1878-82 :—

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of Pauper
Lunacy to
Density of
Population.

Pauper lunatics
both in asylums
and in private
dwellings in-
cluded in the
foregoing
figures.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS ON 1ST JANUARY OF THE YEARS
1878-82.

Register Num-
bers during
1878-1882.

LOCALITIES.	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.	Totals.
	Absolute Numbers.		
Principal Towns, . . .	2559	213	2772
Large Towns, . . .	750	125	875
Small Towns and Rural Districts, . . .	3198	1118	4316
SCOTLAND, . . .	6507	1456	7963
	Proportions per 100,000 of Population.		
Principal Towns, . . .	179	14	193
Large Towns, . . .	165	27	192
Small Towns and Rural Districts, . . .	181	63	244
SCOTLAND, . . .	178	40	218

By this statement it will be seen that the Register number of pauper lunatics in asylums only shows a difference of from 165 per 100,000 of population in the large towns where the proportion is lowest, to 181 per 100,000 in the small towns and rural districts where the proportion is highest; but that the number pro-

The Relation
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Lunacy to
Density of
Population..

Annual Num-
bers during
1877-81.

vided for in private dwellings in both classes of urban locality represents a much smaller proportion of the population than the number in the small towns and rural districts.

The next tabular statement shows the average annual number who came on the Register and were placed in establishments or left in private dwellings during the five years 1877-81, according as they belonged to each class of locality :—

LOCALITIES.	Average Annual Number admitted to the Register during the years 1877-81.	Average Annual Number sent to Establishments.	Average Annual Number left in Private Dwellings.
Principal Towns, .	975	958	17
Large Towns, .	234	223	11
Small Towns and Rural Districts, . . .	828	741	86
SCOTLAND, .	2037	1923	114
Proportions per 100,000 of Population.			
Principal Towns, .	68	67	1
Large Towns, .	51	49	2
Small Towns and Rural Districts, . . .	47	42	5
SCOTLAND, .	55	50	3

The only remark which seems called for by this Table is that it shows a smaller proportion of those left in private dwellings in the more densely inhabited localities.

We shall now look in detail into the statistics of those who were placed in establishments, and indicate the distinguishing features of the different classes of locality.

*Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments in relation to
Density of Population.*

Statistics of
Pauper
Lunatics in
Establish-
ments.

In dealing with the statistics of the inmates of establishments we shall have to include among the persons counted as admissions to establishments as pauper lunatics (1) certain persons who were asylum inmates as private patients before they became paupers owing to their private resources having become exhausted. These persons we treat as admissions because they came at the time they were pauperised into the position for the first time of pauper lunatics in asylums. We shall also have to count (2) those persons who were pauper lunatics before being admitted to asylums, having been up to that time provided for in private dwellings. In the following Table these two groups, which in the Table on the previous page are omitted from the column referring to the annual number sent to establishments, are included in the column referring to the admissions. The Table presents a very complete view of the statistics of pauper patients in asylums for the five years 1878-82, and it will be useful to examine separately each class of the details which it contains :—

LOCALITIES.	Admitted to Establishments as Pauper Lunatics, 1877-1881.*	Resident at the 1st January of the Five Years 1878-1882.	Ceased to be Pauper Lunatics in Asylums, 1877-1881.			Deaths, 1877-1881.	Yearly Increase of Numbers Resident.
			Discharged Re- covered.	Removed from Poor Roll.†	Placed in Private Dwellings under Jurisdiction of the Board.		
Average Annual Numbers.							
Principal Towns, .	970	2,559	466	139	25	239	101
Large Towns, . . .	230	750	104	22	11	62	31
Small Towns and Rural } Districts, . . . }	775	3,198	340	70	37	209	119
SCOTLAND, .	1,975	6,507	910	231	73	510	251
Average Numbers per 100,000 of Population.							
Principal Towns, .	68	179	33	10	1·7	17	7
Large Towns, . . .	50	165	23	5	2·4	14	6
Small Towns and Rural } Districts, . . . }	44	181	19	4	2·1	12	7
SCOTLAND, .	54	173	25	6	2·0	14	7

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of Pauper
Lunacy to
Density of
Population.

Statistics of
Pauper
Lunatics in
Establish-
ments.

Admissions to Asylums.

The average number of pauper lunatics admitted to asylums in Scotland during the five years 1877-81 was a yearly average of 1975, which represented a proportion of 54 to every 100,000 of population. The number admitted from the principal towns was 970, which represented 68, or 14 above the average per 100,000 of population. The number admitted from the large towns was 230, which represented 50, or 4 below the average per 100,000 of population; and the number admitted from the small towns and rural districts was 775, which represented 44 or 10 below the average per 100,000 of population. We thus see that the principal towns furnish a much larger proportion of their population to pauper asylums than any other class of

Admissions to
Asylums.

* It is important to remember, when comparing the figures in this column with any others of a similar character, that no transfers from one asylum to another are included in the numbers.

† In this column are included those persons who ceased to be pauper lunatics, by being removed from the poor roll though they continued to be asylum inmates as private patients.

The Relation
of Pauper
Lunacy to
Density of
Population.

locality. The proportion exceeds that of the small towns and rural districts by 24 per 100,000, which represents an excess of 55 per cent.

The Average
Number
Resident in
Asylums.

The Average Number Resident in Asylums.

The average number of pauper patients resident in asylums in Scotland during the five years 1878-82 was 6507, which represented a proportion of 178 to every 100,000 of population. The average number belonging to the principal towns was 2559, which represented 179, or 1 above the general average per 100,000 of population. The average number belonging to the large towns was 750, which represented 165, or 13 below the general average per 100,000 of population; and the average number belonging to the small towns and rural districts was 3198, which represented 181, or 3 above the general average per 100,000 of population. The differences between the average numbers resident, therefore, do not represent differences in their proportions to the population from which important inferences could be drawn. The differences are by no means in proportion to the differences which exist between the proportions of the population which represent the admissions to asylums from the different localities. This, as has been already explained, is due to the fact that in the towns the average length of residence of pauper lunatics in asylums is shorter than in the rural districts. We find on comparing the number of admissions with the number resident, that the length of residence in asylums of the pauper lunatics belonging to the principal towns is an average of 2 years and 8 months. The length of residence of those belonging to the large towns is an average of 3 years and 3 months; and the length of residence of those belonging to the small towns and rural districts is an average of 4 years and 4 months. The reason for these differences in the length of residence in asylums of pauper lunatics belonging to the several classes of localities will be discussed when we deal with the statistics of the removals from asylums and the deaths.

Removals from
Asylums.

Removals from Asylums.

The average number of pauper lunatics removed from asylums in Scotland, during each of the five years 1878-82 was 1214, which represented a proportion of 33 in every 100,000 of the population. The average number removed who belonged to the principal towns was 630, which represented 45, or 12 *above* the general average per 100,000 of population. The average number removed who belonged to the large towns was 137, which represented 30, or 3 *below* the general average per 100,000 of population; and the number removed who belonged to the small towns and rural districts was 447, which represented 25, or 8 *below* the general average, per 100,000 of population. The removals of those who belonged to the principal towns are found to represent 19 per 100,000 of population more than the removals

of persons belonging to the rest of the country. It should be observed, however, that this excess in the case of the principal towns does not correspond in degree to the excess which they show in the number of annual admissions. The average annual admissions for the principal towns we have seen to represent 68 per 100,000 of their population. The annual admissions from the rest of the country represent only 45 per 100,000 of its population. While, therefore, the removals belonging to the principal towns represent an excess of 19, the admissions represent an excess of 23 per 100,000 of population. We shall direct attention to the effect of the differences in the proportions of admissions and removals after dealing with the statistics of the deaths. In the tabular statement (p. lxi.) the removals are given classified under three heads:—(1) those discharged on account of having recovered from their insanity; (2) those removed on account of being taken under the care of their friends and their names removed from the poor roll; and (3) those who, though not recovered and still continuing to be paupers, had ceased to require asylum treatment, and were placed under guardianship in private dwellings. These we shall now discuss separately.

The Relation
of Pauper
Lunacy to
Density of
Population.
—
Removals from
Asylums.
—

1. *Discharges from Asylums of Pauper Lunatics Recovered.*—The average number of pauper lunatics discharged from asylums recovered, in Scotland, during the five years 1878-82, was 910. This represents a recovery rate of 14 per cent., calculated on the average number resident in asylums, and of 46 per cent. on the annual number of admissions. The average number belonging to the principal towns who were discharged recovered was 466, which represents a recovery rate of 18 per cent., calculated on the corresponding average number resident in asylums, and of 48 per cent. on the annual number of admissions. The average number belonging to the large towns who were discharged recovered was 104, which represents a recovery rate of 14 per cent. calculated on the average number resident in asylums, and of 45 per cent. on the annual number of admissions. The average number belonging to the small towns and rural districts who were discharged recovered was 340, which represents a recovery rate of 11 per cent. calculated on the average number resident, and of 44 per cent. on the annual number of admissions. The recovery rate calculated on the average number resident is thus found to bear a consistent relation to the density of the population from which the patients are drawn, being 18 per cent. for the principal towns, 14 per cent. for the large towns, and 11 per cent. for the small towns and rural districts. These facts will be found of considerable value in any discussion of the rate of recovery in any particular establishment, if the localities from which its patients are drawn are taken into account. In making any such use of the figures it must, however, always be borne in mind that the admissions of patients who are merely transferred from another establishment must be excluded from the calculation. The chief reason of the differences in the rates of recovery is probably a circumstance

Discharges
from Asylums
of Pauper
Lunatics
Recovered.

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Lunacy to
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Population.

Discharges
from Asylums
of Pauper
Lunatics
Recovered.

which also helps to account for the different proportions of the population, who are admitted to asylums as pauper lunatics from different localities. In the more thinly populated localities many cases must occur of persons who suffer from attacks of insanity of a curable kind, which is either short in its duration or mild in its character, and for which treatment in an asylum is not resorted to. Many similar cases, however, when they occur in the dense centres of population, must necessarily be sent to asylums; and this leads to a contribution being made both to admissions to asylums and to recoveries in densely populated localities, beyond what occurs in those thinly populated. Fourteen such cases occurring yearly in every 100,000 of the population of the principal towns would reduce the proportion of recoveries in the 100,000 from 33 to 19, which is the proportion in the small towns and rural districts.

If these cases were excluded from the table in the column for recoveries, it would, however, be necessary to exclude them also from the number in the column for admission, and this would reduce the average number of admissions from the principal towns from 68 to 54 per 100,000 of population.

Removals of
Asylum
patients from
the Poor Roll.

2. *Removals from the Poor Roll.*—The average annual number of patients who were discharged from asylums in Scotland and who ceased to be pauper lunatics during the five years 1878–82 was 231, which represented a proportion of 6 in every 100,000 of the population. The average number of such removals of pauper lunatics belonging to the principal towns was 139, which represented 10 per 100,000 of population. The average number of such removals of pauper lunatics belonging to the large towns was 22, which represented 5 per 100,000 of population; and the average number of such removals of pauper lunatics belonging to the small towns and rural districts was 70, which represented 4 per 100,000 of population. The removals of this kind of pauper lunatics belonging to the principal towns is found to represent an excess of 6, or 150 per cent. above the proportion per 100,000 of population in the rest of the country. A similar remark seems applicable here to what was made in regard to the differences in the rates of recovery in different localities. There are a certain number of persons suffering from forms of chronic insanity whose circumstances do not require that they should be recipients of parochial relief so long as they can be kept at home. Such persons in thinly populated districts may suffer from temporary exacerbations of their condition without requiring to be sent to an asylum; but persons in a similar condition resident in a crowded city must more frequently require the protection of an asylum. These persons will in many cases be removed from asylums by their friends as soon as the temporary exacerbation of their insanity subsides. There will also be in crowded cities a number of persons removed to asylums on account of acute attacks of insanity of short duration in so far as the more urgent symptoms are concerned, who are removed by their friends when the disease becomes chronic and easily dealt with. A certain proportion of all these cases would, if in a rural district, never enter an asylum.

We have already shown, when considering the recoveries, that if, as may fairly be assumed, the larger proportion of recoveries in the case of patients belonging to the principal towns is due to a larger proportion of curable cases being admitted to asylums, we may regard 14 per 100,000 of population of the admissions as consisting of such curable cases; and by deducting them from the recoveries we should reduce the number of recoveries to the number occurring in the small towns and rural districts. The exclusion of these cases would also, however, as we have seen, reduce the number of admissions which would thus stand at 54 per 100,000 for the principal towns. If then we were to adopt the same principle with the cases removed from the poor roll, and exclude 6 cases per 100,000 of population, as consisting of cases of the temporary use of asylums in cities, such as we have just alluded to, we should reduce the number of removals from the poor roll in the principal towns to the same number per 100,000 of population as we find to occur in the small towns and rural districts. Deducting these again as in the former case from the admissions, we reduce the number in the principal towns to 48 per 100,000.

The Relation
of Pauper
Lunacy to
Density of
Population.
Removals from
the Poor Roll.

3. *Removals as Pauper Lunatics to Private Dwellings.*—The removals of patients to private dwellings while still insane, and still in receipt of parochial relief, constitute a very small number of the removals from asylums. The average number of these removals during the five years 1878–82 was 73 for all Scotland, which only represented a proportion of 2 in every 100,000 of population. The proportion in the different classes of localities did not differ to any important degree, being, in the proportions per 100,000 of population of 1·7 for the principal towns, 2·4 for the large towns, and 2·1 for the small towns and rural districts.

Removals as
Pauper
Lunatics to
Private
Dwellings.

Deaths in Asylums.

The average annual number of deaths in asylums among pauper lunatics in Scotland for the five years 1878–82 was 510, which represents a proportion of 14 deaths in asylums for every 100,000 of the general population. The average number of deaths in asylums of pauper lunatics belonging to the principal towns was 239, which represents a proportion of 17 per 100,000 of population. The average number of deaths in asylums of pauper lunatics belonging to the large towns was 62, which represents a proportion of 14 per 100,000 of population. And the average number of deaths in asylums of pauper lunatics belonging to the small towns and rural districts, was 209, which represents a proportion of 12 per 100,000 of population. The annual death-rate for all Scotland calculated on the average number of pauper lunatics in asylums was 7·8 per cent. The annual death-rate calculated in the same way for the several classes of localities was 9·3 per cent. for the principal towns, 8·3 per cent. for the large towns, and 6·5 per cent. for the small towns and rural districts. It has been held that the death-rates in asylums should be calculated on the annual number of admissions. Calculated in this way, the death-rate for the whole of Scotland would be 26 per cent., that for the principal

Deaths in
Asylums.

The Relation
of Pauper
Lunacy to
Density of
Population.

Deaths in
Asylums.

towns 25 per cent., that for the large towns 27 per cent., and that for the small towns and rural districts 27 per cent. Another way of calculating which has been advocated, is to take the total number under treatment during the year as the basis; that is, by taking the number resident at the beginning of the year added to the number admitted during the year. On this basis, the death-rate in asylums of pauper lunatics in Scotland would be 6 per cent.; that for the principal towns would be 6·8 per cent., that for the large towns 6·3 per cent., and that for the small towns and rural districts 5·3 per cent. We do not, however, consider either of the last two modes of calculation satisfactory. Though they are generally found together there is no necessary connection between a large number of admissions and a high death-rate; and it is equally unjustifiable to calculate the death-rate upon the total number under treatment, for many of those who have been under treatment may die in the course of the year after having left the asylum.

An illustration of the illogical position which is arrived at if the admissions are either taken as or included in the basis on which the death-rate is calculated, is afforded by the fact that a patient admitted to one asylum and transferred to another before the end of the year, would be included in both asylums in the basis on which their respective death-rates would be calculated. Such a patient ought only in each asylum to be taken into account for the portion of the year that was spent in it; and this is done by taking the average number resident as the basis. It is important to bear in mind, when comparing the death-rates now under consideration, that the fallacies which transfers are apt to introduce have been avoided in our calculations, no patient merely transferred from one asylum to another having been counted as an admission. Every patient is regarded as a resident in an asylum from the time he enters any asylum until he ceases to be an inmate of any asylum, and he is only regarded as having been admitted once. When comparisons are made between these statistics and those of individual asylums, this fact must not be forgotten.

The death-rate
higher among
patients be-
longing to the
more densely
populated
localities.

Confining ourselves now to a consideration of the death-rate calculated on the average number resident, we find that the rate is higher according as the density of population is higher. That is to say, that the pauper lunatics of the principal towns furnish the largest proportion of fatal cases, the pauper lunatics of the large towns the next largest, and the pauper lunatics of the small towns and rural districts the smallest proportion. All the facts with which we are acquainted would lead us to expect this to be the case, at least to the extent of finding a broad preponderance in the rate of mortality among the lunatics belonging to the urban districts over that prevailing among the lunatics of the rural districts. Insanity being one of the results of disease of the brain and nervous system, we should expect the more fatal forms of it to be found where the more fatal forms of disease of the brain and nervous system prevail. In our Eighteenth Annual Report (p. xvii.) we gave the results of an enquiry into the deaths in asylums from general paralysis of the insane, one of the most fatal forms of brain disease, during the 10 years 1865-74. We found that the preponderance in the proportion of deaths from this

disease was very great in the case of patients belonging to urban localities. For the principal towns the rate was 2·1 per 100,000 of population; for the large towns it was 1·3; and for the small towns and rural districts it was only ·7. The Registrar-General for Scotland has kindly furnished us with the latest available statistics of the proportions of deaths from all kinds of diseases of the brain and nervous system for the several classes of locality. These are for the five years 1875-79, and they show that the death-rate from these diseases in proportion to each 1000 of population was 2·37 for the principal towns, 2·71 for the large towns, and 1·85 for the small towns and rural districts. In these figures the urban localities still show a great preponderance, and thus the general statement of the difference between urban and rural localities receives further corroboration. The rate for the large towns, it is true, does not occupy its usual place, intermediate between the principal towns and the small towns and rural districts, and we are unable at present to indicate the reason for this. The total population dealt with under the head of large towns, it may however be observed, is not great; and it may be that we have here only one of the temporary irregularities that frequently arise when small numbers are being dealt with. If we take the general death-rates from all causes in the different classes of locality, we find that in the years 1875-79, the average mortality per 1000 of population in the principal towns was 24·9; in the large towns it was 23·8; and in the small towns and rural districts it was 18·6. These rates of mortality bear nearly the same proportion to one another that the rates of mortality of pauper lunatics in asylums belonging to the same classes of locality bear to one another; and it is reasonable to suppose that they arise from the same causes. In asylums the death-rates of pauper lunatics belonging to the principal towns, we found to be 9·3 per cent.; the death-rate of pauper lunatics belonging to the large towns, 8·3 per cent.; and the death-rate of pauper lunatics belonging to the small towns and rural districts, 6·5 per cent. The general death-rate in the principal towns bears a proportion to the general death-rate in the large towns somewhat less than that of 9·3 to 8·3 which it is in asylums; and the general death-rate in the principal towns bears a proportion to the general death-rate in the small towns and rural districts which is also rather less than 9·3 to 6·5, which are the rates for these localities in asylums. The relation of the death-rates in asylums to the general death-rate is expressed if we say that the average death-rate of pauper lunatics in asylums is 3·7 times the general death-rate for Scotland; the death-rate of pauper lunatics belonging to the principal towns is 3·7 times the general death-rate in the principal towns; the death-rate of pauper lunatics belonging to the large towns is 3·5 times the death-rate in the large towns; and the death-rate of pauper lunatics belonging to the small towns and rural districts is 3·5 times the general death-rate in the small towns and rural districts.*

* In comparing the death-rate in asylums with the death-rate in the general population it must be kept in mind that in asylums we have only to deal with an adult community. The difference in the general population between the death-rates for adults in town and in country is not so great as the death-rates for all ages, but the differences are in the same direction.

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of Pauper
Lunacy to
Density of
Population.

Deaths in
Asylums.

The death-rates
in asylums
correspond
to the general
death-rates
in different
localities.

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of Pauper
Lunacy to
Density of
Population.

Deaths in
Asylums.

If we now deal with the excess per 100,000 of the population, which is shown in the number of deaths in the principal towns over the number in the small towns and rural districts, as we dealt with the recoveries and the removals from the poor roll, that is to say, if we consider the excess to consist of the severe cases of brain and other diseases which occur in the cities and do not occur in the country districts, we shall have to deduct 5 per 100,000 of population from the deaths belonging to the principal towns to bring them to the number in the small towns and rural districts; and we shall have to exclude the same number from the admissions, thus bringing them down from 48, to which they had been brought by previous reductions, to 43, or one less than the number of admissions belonging to the small towns and rural districts.

The persons
sent to asylums
from the
towns who are
not sent from
rural localities.

By dealing with the differences between the figures for the large towns and those of the small towns and rural districts, in the way we have dealt with the differences between the principal towns and the small towns and rural districts, we should reduce the number of admissions from 50 to 43—exactly the number to which the admissions from the principal towns was reduced. This would, in the case of the large towns, be accounted for by an excess of four curable cases, one removal from the poor roll, and two deaths.

The result of this mode of dealing with the figures is to show that there are reasons for regarding it as probable that about the same proportion of cases such as are sent to asylums in rural localities are sent to asylums in the urban localities, and that they constituted during 1878-82 from 43 to 44 per 100,000 of the population. It also shows that it is probable that 20 persons per 100,000 in the principal towns, and 5 per 100,000 in the large towns, are sent to asylums, who would not have been sent had they lived in the country. These numbers appear to be composed for the most part of curable cases of insanity of short duration, and also to some extent of cases where the patients were sent temporarily to asylums on account of forms of insanity which do not require prolonged detention there. The remaining 5 per 100,000 in the principal towns and 2 per 100,000 in the large towns are accounted for by the excess in number of fatal cases. These it seems fair to suppose consist to a considerable extent of the more severe forms of brain disease peculiar to towns; but they must also include some of the rapidly fatal cases which would not in a rural locality be sent to an asylum. It is not of course claimed for these figures that they represent the exact proportions of the several classes of cases, or that all the classes that might be distinguished have been indicated. There is a danger in dealing with statistics such as have been under consideration of trying to extract more information from them than they contain. We would therefore refrain from regarding the conclusions we have drawn as being more than grounds for a general statement of the characteristics by which the pauper lunacy of one class of locality may be distinguished from another.

Difference in
character of
the principal
towns from the
large towns.

Before leaving this part of the enquiry it may be useful to direct attention in a word to the nature of the differences between the statistics of the principal towns and those of the large towns. The most important of these differences is that the total number of

persons belonging to the large towns, who are detained as pauper lunatics in asylums, is considerably less—14 per 100,000 of population—than in the principal towns. This it is fair to attribute to the facts that so many of the large towns are of recent growth and consequently contain a smaller proportion of persons requiring public aid; and that the exigences of city life, which lead to so many being sent to asylums for short periods from the principal towns, do not press so heavily on the inhabitants of the large towns. This last circumstance is indicated in the smaller excess of curable cases and of persons only kept on the poor roll while under asylum treatment, which we have just seen to appear from the figures referring to the large towns. It will be observed also that the principle on which we have dealt with the statistics of the two classes of locality, makes the reduction in the number of admissions bring them each to a proportion of 43 per 100,000 of the population. As this is a reduction from 68 in the one case and from 50 in the other, the fact that it leads to the same result in both cases affords corroboration to the view of the nature of the differences which we have advanced.

The Relation of Pauper Lunacy to Density of Population.

Difference in character between principal towns and large towns.

Increase in the Number of Asylum Inmates.

Increase in the Number of Asylum Inmates

The increase in the number of pauper lunatics in asylums during the five years 1877–81 is shown in the following tabular statement, classified according to the different kinds of locality:—

LOCALITIES.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments.			
	At 1st January 1877.	At 1st January 1882.	Absolute increase in five years.	Increase per cent. in five years.
Principal Towns, . . .	2316	2739	423	18
Large Towns, . . .	676	803	127	19
Small Towns and Rural Districts, . . .	2781	3465	684	25
SCOTLAND, . . .	5773	7007	1234	21

In this statement it is shown that there has been a greater increase in the number of asylum inmates belonging to the small towns and rural districts than in either class of urban locality, the increase per cent. for the small towns and rural districts being 7 above that for the principal towns, and 4 above the average increase throughout Scotland. It is specially necessary here to take the proportions to population into consideration in order to form a true idea of the significance of the figures. For the increases have taken place while a considerable increase has been going on in the population of urban localities, and while only a slight increase has taken place in the rural districts. The population of the principal towns has increased during the five

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years at the rate about of 1·7 per cent. per annum, and in the large towns the rate has been about 1·9 per cent., but in the small towns and rural districts there has been an increase only at the rate of about ·4 per cent. per annum. We therefore give the numbers per 100,000 of the population in the following statement, and we have added the numbers for 1873, the date of Dr Sibbald's inquiry, so as to afford a larger basis for judging of the progress of the increase.

LOCALITIES.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments per 100,000 of population.				
	At 1st January of the following years.			Increase.	
	18 73.*	1877.	1882.	During five years, 1877-81.	During nine years, 1873-81.
Principal Towns, .	156	167	182	15	26
Large Towns, .	143	154	167	13	24
Small Towns and Rural Districts, . . .	138	158	193	35	55
SCOTLAND, .	145	160	186	26	41

We find in this statement that during the five years 1877-81 there has been an increase throughout Scotland of 26 per 100,000 of the population in the number of pauper lunatics in asylums. This represents an annual increase of about 5. In the previous four years 1873-76, the increase was 15, which represents an annual increase of about 4. Looking at the several localities we find that the increase in the rural districts has been much greater than in the urban districts, having been 80 per cent. more in the principal towns than in rural districts during the first four years, and 133 per cent. more in the following five years. The urban increase has progressed at nearly the same rate, about 3 per 100,000 per annum, during the two periods; but the rural increase has increased from a rate of 5 per 100,000 per annum during the first four years, to a rate of 7 per 100,000 per annum during the next five years. We also find that in 1873, and also, though not to the same degree, the proportion of inmates of asylums in rural localities was less than the proportion in urban localities, being below both the principal towns and the large towns in 1873, and below the principal towns in 1877; but that in 1882 it was above both. In 1873 it was 18 per 100,000 below the principal towns, and in 1882 it was 11 per 100,000 above their proportion. This fact cannot but be regarded as remarkable, especially when taken along with our knowledge of the much larger proportion of persons who are sent to asylums annually in the urban districts.

* The figures in this column refer to the several localities as they were classified in the Registrar-General's Report of the Census of 1871. At that time, Kilmarnock had not attained the rank of a principal town, and was therefore counted among the large towns; and several towns now included among the large towns were then counted among small towns. In each year, however, the principal towns represent populations of more than 20,000, and the large towns represent populations of from 10,000 to 20,000.

It is to a large extent an indication of the way in which accumulation results from the prolonged detention of patients in rural asylums; and it is useful to have the fact so strikingly brought out so as to show the amount of the burden which is thus falling on the rural districts.

The Relation of Pauper Lunacy to Density of Population.

In the table on page lxi the average excess of removals and deaths over the numbers admitted in the several districts does not account for this large preponderance of increase in the rural districts, and it is necessary here to call to mind what was said (pp. lvii., lviii.) about the number of persons admitted from urban localities who are afterwards found to have their parochial settlements in rural parishes. A considerable amount of the increase in the number chargeable to rural localities must, therefore, be accounted for by these transferences of liability. But even allowing full weight to this circumstance, there will still remain a large proportion due to the accumulation produced by prolonged detention.

Increase in the Number of Asylum Inmates.

Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings in Relation to Density of Population.

Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

It will be unnecessary to discuss in minute detail the statistics of pauper lunatics in private dwellings. Their aggregate number is much less than the number in establishments, and the fact that they consist for the most part of chronic and incurable cases prevents them from exhibiting much variation in their statistics from year to year. Such changes as did occur during the five years 1877-81 are shown in the following tabular statement:—

STATISTICS OF PAUPER LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS IN AVERAGE NUMBERS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1877-81.

LOCALITIES.	Became Pauper Lunatics and were left in Private Dwellings.	Were transferred from Asylums to Private Dwellings.	Total who became Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.	Total Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.	Transferred from Private Dwellings to Asylums.	Ceased to be Pauper Lunatics.	Deaths.	Total Deaths and Removals.
Principal Towns,	17	25	42	213	12	5	9	26
Large Towns,	11	11	22	125	7	4	6	17
Small Towns and Rural Districts.	86	37	123	1118	34	19	61	114
SCOTLAND,	114	73	187	1456	53	28	76	157

The Number of Persons who Annually become Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.—The persons who are placed on the Register of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings may be placed in that position in two different ways. They may (1) at the time of

The Number of Persons who Annually become Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

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Density of
Population.

becoming pauper lunatics be found not needing to be sent to an establishment, and may, therefore, be either permitted to remain at home with their natural guardians, or may be placed in private dwellings under the guardianship of strangers; and (2) they may have been inmates of asylums as pauper lunatics, and may be transferred to private dwellings as having ceased to require asylum treatment. The average annual numbers who were placed in private dwellings in these two ways during the five years 1877-81 were, 114 in the first way, and 73 in the second way. The number not sent to asylums but provided for at once in private dwellings is much larger in proportion to the population in the country than in the towns. The proportions per 100,000 of population during the five years 1877-81 were, for the principal towns an average of 1·2, for the large towns, 2·4, and for the small towns and rural districts, 4·8. The reason for the larger proportion in rural districts will be discussed when we come to deal with the total number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings which belong to these localities. The average numbers in proportion to the population who are transferred from asylums to private dwellings do not present any important differences in the different localities.

The Number
of Pauper
Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.—The average number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings during the five years 1877-81 was 1456, which represents a proportion to the population of 40 per 100,000. The average number belonging to the principal towns was 213, which represents 15 per 100,000 of population. The average number belonging to the large towns was 125, which represents 27 per 100,000 of population. The average number belonging to the small towns and rural districts, was 1118, which represents 63 per 100,000 of population. This much larger proportion for the rural districts is no doubt partly due to the greater facilities in these localities for accommodating persons of unsound mind in their own homes; but it also depends upon the fact that every kind of pauperism is more frequent there than in the towns. Many persons of unsound mind are in private dwellings in all parts of the country; but they do not all become pauper lunatics because they are not all paupers. A larger proportion of them will, however, be paupers where pauperism of every kind most prevails; and we believe that the larger number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings in rural localities depends to a large extent on this circumstance. The statistics bearing on this will be given further on.

The Number
of Persons who
Annually cease
to be Pauper
Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

The Number of Persons who Annually cease to be Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.—Persons who are pauper lunatics in private dwellings may cease to be so in three ways:—They may (1) be transferred to asylums; or they may (2) cease to be pauper lunatics altogether, either by becoming sane or by being removed from the poor roll; or (3) they may die. The number transferred to asylums during the five years 1877-81 was 53. The numbers

which belonged to the several classes of localities do not call for any remark except that they bear a general proportion to the numbers in private dwellings belonging to the several classes. Neither does any comment seem to be required on the numbers removed from the poor roll. The total average number who recovered sanity was 14; and the total average number removed from the poor roll while still insane was also 14. The total average number of deaths was 76, which represented a death-rate of 5·2 per cent. The average number belonging to the principal towns was 9, which represented a mortality of 4·2 per cent. The average number belonging to the large towns was 6, which represented a mortality of 4·8 per cent. And the average number belonging to the small towns and rural districts was 61, which represented a mortality of 5·5 per cent. The differences between the rates of mortality is not sufficient, considering the small numbers involved, to justify any special inferences. The general rate corresponds with the average death-rate among patients in private dwellings for the last 20 years. It is lower than the death-rates in asylums; and this is only what might be expected considering the general absence from among the patients of cases of acute disease.

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of Pauper
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Population.

The Number
of Persons who
Annually cease
to be Pauper
Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

The Relation of Pauper Lunacy to Pauperism in General.

The Relation
of Pauper
Lunacy to
Pauperism in
General.

The statistics of pauper lunacy cannot be fully understood without some reference to the general pauperism of which it forms a part. We have therefore thought it proper to present one or two facts shown by the statistics of general pauperism. The following tabular statement shows the numbers of paupers on the roll on the 14th May 1881, and the numbers admitted to the roll during the following twelve months, classified according to localities in the same way as we have classified pauper lunatics:—

LOCALITIES.	Absolute Numbers.		Proportion per 100,000 of Population.		Proportion per cent. of Paupers admitted during twelve months to Paupers on the Roll 14th May 1881.
	Paupers on the Roll 14th May 1881.	Paupers admitted to the Roll during twelve months following 14th May 1881.*	Paupers on the Roll 14th May 1881.	Paupers admitted to the Roll during twelve months following 14th May 1881.	
Principal Towns, .	20,189	14,752	1365	997	73
Large Towns, .	6,951	2,295	1472	486	33
Small Towns and Rural Districts,	35,051	6,999	1964	392	20
SCOTLAND, .	62,191	24,046	1665	644	39

* The figures in this column are obtained from the tables in the Annual Reports

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Lunacy to
Pauperism in
General.

Register
number of
paupers in
proportion to
population
greatest in
rural localities.

Relative posi-
tions of the
annual num-
bers of paupers
the reverse of
the relative
positions of
the Register
numbers.

Only general
inferences
ought to be
drawn from the
statistics.

We find from this statement that the burden of pauperism, as represented by the number of paupers on the roll at one time, is smallest where the population is densest. - On 14th May 1881, the number of paupers belonging to the principal towns was 20,189, which represents a proportion of 1365 per 100,000 of population; the number belonging to the large towns was 6951, which represents a proportion of 1472 per 100,000 of population; and the number belonging to the small towns and rural districts was 35,051, which represents a proportion of 1964 per 100,000 of population. The proportion in the large towns is therefore 8 per cent. above the proportion in the principal towns, and the proportion in the small towns and rural districts is 44 per cent. above the proportion in the principal towns.

We find, on the other hand, that if we take the numbers admitted to the roll during twelve months in the several localities, the proportions are reversed. The number admitted to the roll in the principal towns was 14,752, which represents 997 per 100,000 of population, the number in the large towns was 2295, which represents 486 per 100,000 of population, and the number in the small towns and rural districts was 6999, which represents 392 per 100,000 of population. The proportion in the large towns is thus 51 per cent. less than the proportion in the principal towns, and the proportion in the small towns and rural districts is 61 per cent. less than the proportion in the principal towns. The relative proportions of those admitted to the roll to those on the roll at the beginning of the twelve months is shown in the last column of the table; and it indicates emphatically the great difference presented by the different classes of locality. In the principal towns, the proportion is 73 per cent.; in the large towns it is 33 per cent.; and in the small towns and rural districts it is 20 per cent.

We have pointed out in a foot-note to the last table that the figures referring to the annual number of paupers coming on the roll are not to be relied on for more than inferences of a general kind; and we hope that this will be kept always in mind when the figures are under discussion. We only propose to use them as indications of the general tendencies of the statistics of pauperism. But we think that the analogy which these tendencies bear to those of the statistics of pauper lunacy make it proper to draw attention to them. In the following tabular statement the whole number of paupers on the roll at one time and the number of these who are pauper lunatics are shown for the several classes of localities:—

of the Board of Supervision, by subtracting the number of paupers on the roll on 14th May 1881, from the total number given as relieved during the twelve months following. It is understood that no precise inferences can be drawn from the figures in the column as the principles according to which the numbers relieved are tabulated vary in different parishes and under different Inspectors of Poor. The figures can only be used therefore as a basis for very broad deduction.

LOCALITIES.	Number of Paupers on 14th May 1881.	Number of Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1882.	Percentage of Paupers who are Pauper Lunatics.
Principal Towns, .	20,189	3,000	14·9
Large Towns, . . .	6,921	941	13·6
Small Towns and Rural Districts, . . .	35,051	4 634	13·2
SCOTLAND, . . .	62,191	8,575	13·7

The Relation of Pauper Lunacy to Density of Population.

The Relation of Pauper Lunacy to Pauperism in General.

This statement shows that though the classes of locality differ from one another in regard to the proportions of pauperism and pauper lunacy which they contain, there is in each class of locality a remarkable coincidence between the relative proportions of the Register numbers of paupers of all kinds on the roll at one time, and of pauper lunatics. The pauper lunatics appear in every instance as constituting from 13 to 15 per cent., of the whole pauperism. Where pauperism most prevails, so does pauper lunacy; and where pauperism is least, so is pauper lunacy. The average proportion of pauper lunacy to pauperism of every kind throughout Scotland is 13·7 per cent.; the proportion in the principal towns is 14·9 per cent.; the proportion in the large towns is 13·6 per cent.; and in the small towns and rural districts the proportion is 13·2 per cent.

Relative proportions of the Register numbers of paupers and of pauper lunatics nearly identical.

It is impossible to resist the conclusion after considering these facts that the number of pauper lunatics in a community may be an indication rather of the degree of poverty in the community than of the amount of insanity; and if this is true it is important that the fact should be recognised; for such figures have generally been used as a basis for statements regarding the comparative prevalence of insanity in different localities. We believe such a use of the figures to be altogether misleading and we shall have occasion further on to state what we believe to be their real significance.

The next statement we present, shows the number of persons who came upon the roll as paupers—that is both as ordinary paupers and as lunatic paupers,—in the several classes of locality during the twelve months following 14th May 1881, and the number of persons who came on the roll as pauper lunatics during a period which for our purpose may be taken as practically identical, that is, during the year 1881.

We do not find the numbers of the paupers and pauper lunatics in the several classes of localities to exhibit the same close correspondence in their relative amounts in this table as was found in the previous table. In the principal towns the proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers of every kind admitted to the roll during twelve months is only 6·6 per cent., while in the small towns and rural districts it is 14·5 per cent., which is more than double the proportion in the principal towns. We

The relative proportions of the Annual Numbers also correspond, though not so closely, as in the case of the Register numbers.

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Lunacy to
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Population.

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Lunacy to
Pauperism in
General.

LOCALITIES.	Absolute Numbers.		Proportion per 100,000 of Population.		Percentage of Persons who came on the Poor Roll who were Pauper Lunatics.
	Persons who came on the Poor Roll either as ordi- nary Paupers or Pauper Lunatics during 12 months fol- lowing 14th May 1881.	Persons who came on the Roll as Pauper Lunatics during the year 1881.	Persons who came on the Poor Roll during 12 months fol- lowing 14th May 1881.	Persons who came on the Roll as Pauper Lunatics during the year 1881.	
Principal Towns, . .	14,752	975	997	67	6·6
Large Towns, . . .	2,295	234	486	50	10·2
Small Towns and Rural Districts,	6,999	1013	392	57	14·5
SCOTLAND,	24,046	2,222	644	59	9·2

find, however, that the differences presented in the several classes of locality between the proportions of general pauperism and of lunatic pauperism as shown by the figures in this table, differ in the same directions in both cases. Where the proportion of general pauperism is highest, the proportion of lunatic pauperism is highest, and where the proportion of general pauperism is lowest the proportion of lunatic pauperism is lowest, the highest in both cases being where in the previous table they were both lowest, and the lowest in both cases being where in the previous table they were both highest. The proportion of the whole population of Scotland per 100,000, who came on the roll of paupers in twelve months was 644 and the proportion who came on the roll as lunatics was 59. In the principal towns both were above these average numbers, the paupers being 55 per cent. above the average for Scotland, and the pauper lunatics being 14 per cent. above the average. In the large towns both were below the average numbers, the paupers being 25 per cent. below, and the pauper lunatics 15 per cent. below. In the small towns and rural districts they were both also below the average numbers, the paupers being 39 per cent. below, and the pauper lunatics being 3 per cent. below.

Causes of the
great differ-
ences in regard
to pauperism
shown by
different loca-
lities in their
annual num-
bers.

The greater degree to which the proportions of general pauperism deviate from the average in the several classes of locality as shown in this comparison, is due to several causes. It is possible that to some extent this great deviation may be accounted for by the different modes of classifying the paupers adopted by different parishes; but it would scarcely be justifiable to attribute it entirely or even in very large proportion to this cause. To understand fully the other causes that may affect the figures, it would be necessary to investigate in detail the various causes of pauperism in the several localities; but this would be to go beyond the scope of the present inquiry. We can therefore only glance at one or two of them by way of illustration. One set of causes which we may call pathological,

includes diseases and accidents of all kinds which produce disablement from industrial work, among which insanity is one of the most important. The degrees to which each of the causes included under this head act as producers of pauperism, will not materially differ at different times. The proportion of a community that is disabled from work by bodily disease, may be expected to vary only within narrow limits. We are justified in assuming this, because we know that the annual death-rate in a community seldom varies much; and as a general rule it would vary if the amount of disease were to vary much. There are, it must be remembered, some differences in the amount of disease in different localities; and these differences may be taken as indicated by the death-rates to be in the proportions of 9 for the principal towns to 8 for the large towns, and 7 for the small towns and rural districts. These differences should not be lost sight of, but they are so small in comparison with the differences presented in the proportions of pauperism and pauper lunacy in the several localities, that they cannot count for much. We have already pointed out that, in the case of insanity, it leads more frequently in the denser centres of population to a necessity for aid from the rates, than it does in thinly populated districts. And this holds true also in regard to bodily disablement. A disabled person of the poorer class comes more rapidly to the end of his resources in a great city where the mode of living is more from hand to mouth, and where every necessary has to be purchased, than he does in a rural locality. A large number of persons therefore who suffer from temporary bodily disablement, will, as in the case of mental disablement, come on the rates in densely populated localities who never come on the rates in thinly populated places. The causes why bodily disease leads more frequently to pauperism in urban than in rural localities are of the same kind as those which produce a similar difference in regard to mental disease; and there does not seem to be any reason why they should act with greater force in the towns in regard to bodily disablement, than in regard to mental disablement. There is a source, however, from which a considerable proportion of the temporary pauperism of great cities is drawn, which is represented in comparatively small amount in rural localities. This is the portion of the inhabitants commonly described as the dregs of the population. The persons who constitute this class naturally gravitate to the city slums where they can indulge their propensities, and earn a precarious kind of livelihood. Their condition, when there, is generally an oscillation between the lowest form of self support and destitution, and they contribute a large proportion of the persons who become paupers for short periods in the cities, thus adding greatly to the number of cases of paupers coming upon the roll, though they do not receive relief for sufficiently long periods to augment greatly the number on the roll at any one time. Their pauperism also is not due primarily to circumstances over which they have little or no control, such as bodily disease or insanity, and we believe that such cases as theirs account in a large measure, for the greater relative proportion, as compared with the pauper lunatics, of ordinary paupers

The Relation
of Pauper
Lunacy to
Density of
Population.

The Relation
of Pauper
Lunacy to
Pauperism in
General.

The Relation
of Pauper
Lunacy to
Density of
Population.

The Relation
of Pauper
Lunacy to
Pauperism in
General.

Transitional
character of
the group
called large
towns.

coming on the roll during a year, which appears in the table.

The analogy which has been shown to exist at present in the relations of pauperism and pauper lunacy to density of population is found to have existed at every previous period the statistics of which we are able to obtain. The features which we have found to be characteristic of each class of locality, both in regard to pauperism and pauper lunacy, always appear in well marked form in the statistics of the principal towns, and in those of the small towns and rural districts. The statistics of the large towns generally occupy a position about midway between those of the other two groups; but they show greater variations in their proportions than is found in the statistics of the other two groups. These variations are, however, easily accounted for. The group occupies a place of transition in two respects. It is composed of those towns which have risen from the position of small towns and have not attained to the rank of principal towns. At the census of 1871, Kilmarnock was included in the group, not having then been raised to the rank of a principal town; and Motherwell, Wishaw, Rutherglen, and others now classed as large towns were still included in the list of small towns. The group derives a transitional character also from the large proportion of towns of recent and rapid growth which it contains, whose population has scarcely settled down into what can be regarded as a stable condition. The existence of such features in a group which, taken altogether, does not contain a large population, must introduce great irregularity into the statistics. We are justified, therefore, in looking on the principal towns on the one hand, and the small towns and rural districts on the other, as the most trustworthy sources respectively from which we may obtain a knowledge of the distinctive features of urban and rural statistics.

The statistics
of former
periods are
similar in
character to
those of
1881.

In order to enable a comparison to be made between the recent statistics of pauperism and pauper lunacy with those of former periods, we present on the following page a tabular statement of the statistics for the years 1873, 1877, and 1881; and it will conduce to an easier understanding of the relations of the figures if the principal towns and the small towns and rural districts are taken as the representatives respectively of town and country. The statistics of the large towns are omitted from consideration; though it will be found, if they are examined, that they generally support the inferences to be drawn from the statistics of the other two groups.

Comparison of
the statistics of
the years 1873,
1877, and 1881.

In Table III. (Appendix A) it is shown that general pauperism has been steadily decreasing in amount during the past twenty-five years, and that pauper lunacy has been increasing during the same period. This is illustrated in the tabular statement given above where it is shown, that in 1873 the number of paupers on the Register represented a proportion of 2084 per 100,000 of the population, while in 1877 it was 1733, and in 1881 it was 1665; thus showing a gradual decrease; and, on the other hand, the proportion of pauper lunacy has shown an increase, having been 190 for 1873, 201 for 1877, and 221 for 1881. This at first sight

YEAR.	LOCALITIES.	Numbers per 100,000 of Population.				Percentage of Annual Numbers to Register Numbers.		Percentage of Paupers who are Pauper Lunatics.	
		Paupers.		Pauper Lunatics.					
		Annual Numbers.*	Register Numbers.	Annual Numbers.	Register Numbers.	Paupers.	Pauper Lunatics.	Annual Numbers.	Register Numbers.
1873.	Principal Towns, Large Towns, Small Towns and Rural Districts,	855 563 341	1592 1946 2462	62 41 35	170 169 206	54 29 14	35 23 17	6.8 7.0 10.5	10.7 8.7 8.4
	SCOTLAND,	553	2084	45	190	26	24	9.2	9.0
	Principal Towns, Large Towns, Small Towns and Rural Districts,	903 514 348	1326 1357 2093	74 50 44	180 179 223	68 32 17	40 28 19	8.0 9.7 12.6	13.6 11.3 10.6
1877.	SCOTLAND,	583	1733	55	201	34	26	9.5	11.6
	Principal Towns, Large Towns, Small Towns and Rural Districts,	997 486 392	1365 1472 1964	67 50 57	193 197 249	73 33 20	34 25 23	6.6 10.2 14.5	14.2 13.4 12.6
	SCOTLAND,	644	1665	59	221	39	27	9.2	13.4

* In this table, as in other places in the text, we have used the term "Annual Number" to denote the number admitted to the Roll or Register during a period of twelve months, and the term "Register Number" to denote the number on the Register at one time. The dates chosen have been at the end of each statistical year. This date is 14th May for paupers, and 1st January for pauper lunatics.

The Relation of Pauper Lunacy to Density of Population.

The Relation of Pauper Lunacy to Pauperism in General.

Comparison of the statistics of the years 1873, 1877, and 1881.

The Relation
of Pauper
Lunacy to
Density of
Population.

The Relation
of Pauper
Lunacy to
Pauperism in
General.

Comparison of
the statistics of
the years 1873,
1877, and 1881.

seems to be out of accordance with what we have said of the similarity shown by the statistics of pauperism and pauper lunacy. It is therefore necessary to point out that a large portion of the increase of pauper lunacy consists of a mere difference in classification. A large number of persons who would at former periods have been classed as ordinary paupers are now classed as pauper lunatics, owing to the widening of the view of what constitutes lunacy. Various influences, such as the operation of the parliamentary grant in aid of the cost of pauper lunacy, have contributed to produce this result. In 1858 only about 6 per cent. of the paupers were classed as pauper lunatics; in 1873 the proportion had risen to 9 per cent., in 1877 it was over 11 per cent., and in 1881 it was over 13 per cent. This increase in the amount of pauper lunacy by draughts from the mass of ordinary pauperism has been due to influences which have affected all classes of locality; and consequently we find that they do not materially interfere with the general deductions which we have already drawn from the statistics of recent years. We find that in each year included in the table the different classes of locality preserve the relative positions which we have described as characterising them, the principal towns always showing in the Register numbers a larger proportion both of paupers and pauper lunatics to the population than in the small towns and rural districts, and in the annual numbers a smaller proportion both of paupers and pauper lunatics in the principal towns than in the small towns and rural districts. We show in the tabular statement the several relations which the figures bear to each other, and it will be seen that in every case the urban localities differ from the rural localities in the same directions for paupers as they do for pauper lunatics. As we have already dealt with these in detail for the most recent period, it is unnecessary and would be tedious to repeat the process in comparing the statistics of the three years. A glance at the tabular statement will show all that is required to enable a full comparison to be made.

In connection with the question of how far the statistics of pauper lunacy can be taken as an indication of the amount of insanity in the community, it is well to bear in mind that, so far as it is indicated by the number of patients in asylums, non-pauper lunacy, which is free from the influences that affect pauperism, has only increased since the year 1858 from a proportion per 100,000 of 34 to one of 37. And it may fairly be assumed that if the increase since 1858 of the number of pauper lunatics in asylums from 98 per 100,000 to 185 per 100,000 were due to an increase in the amount of insanity, there would have been some approach to a corresponding increase in the number of private patients.

General Conclusions.

We fear that the somewhat protracted discussion which we have made of the relations of pauper lunacy to locality must be felt to be not a little tedious. We have, however, refrained from following the indications given by the relations of the figures in several

interesting and not unimportant directions, and have restricted the discussion to what appeared to be the most important questions that are involved in them. We shall now shortly summarise the conclusions which the statistics have been found to justify. These conclusions are presented in the following paragraphs:—

A larger number of persons annually become pauper lunatics in urban than in rural localities.

Pauper lunatics in urban localities remain pauper lunatics for shorter periods than in rural localities.

There are on the Register at any given date a larger number of pauper lunatics in rural than in urban localities.

The larger number on the Register in rural localities is accounted for by the larger number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, the number of pauper lunatics in asylums being nearly the same for the two classes of locality.

Although the number of pauper lunatics in asylums is nearly the same for each class of locality, the number annually admitted is much greater in urban localities.

The reason why the larger number of admissions in urban localities does not lead to a larger number resident in asylums, is the shorter average period of their residence there.

The excess in the number of admissions to asylums in urban localities over those in rural localities consists mainly of persons who would not be sent to asylums in rural localities. Such persons are divisible into two classes—

1. Persons labouring under curable forms of insanity not of long duration; and,

2. Persons placed in asylums during short periods on account of the exigencies of urban life making removal from home necessary so long as their insanity manifests itself in an acute form.

The differences of the death-rates in asylums correspond for the different classes of locality with the differences in the general death-rates in the different classes of locality.

The number of pauper lunatics resident in asylums has been increasing at a much more rapid rate in rural localities than in urban localities.

The number of pauper lunatics annually sent to asylums has also been increasing at a more rapid rate in rural than in urban localities; but the preponderance of the rate of increase in the annual number in rural localities has not been nearly so great as the preponderance of the rate of increase in the number resident.

A larger number of persons annually become recipients of parochial relief in urban than in rural localities.

Persons remain recipients of parochial relief for shorter periods in urban than in rural localities.

There are on the Register at any given date a larger number of paupers in rural than in urban localities.

This larger number of paupers on the Register in rural localities, in spite of the smaller annual number who obtain relief, is due to the shorter period during which they obtain relief.

All these particulars in regard to paupers are in accordance with what occurs in regard to pauper lunatics.

The number of pauper lunatics in both classes of locality bears nearly the same proportion to the number of paupers, notwithstanding that the amounts of pauperism and pauper lunacy in different classes of locality present material differences.

There is reason to believe that the statistics of pauper lunacy are the result of causes similar to those which affect the statistics of pauperism.

The statistics of pauper lunacy cannot be taken as an indication of the amount of insanity in the country.

In order to arrive with certainty at some of the above conclusions, it was necessary that we should be in possession of detailed information as to the position of every person who became a pauper lunatic within the period under examination, from the time such person became a patient either in an asylum or a private dwelling, through all the changes of residence or position that may have taken place. And it is believed that there are few problems in social statistics of equal importance, and affecting the area of an entire kingdom, for the discussion of which data of equal completeness to what we have used could be obtained. It is perhaps unnecessary to point out, however, that the conclusions at which we have arrived refer only to Scotland, and it is possible that different results might be obtained from an examination of the statistics of other countries with other systems of administration. It will also be understood that though the groups of localities which we have dealt with possess the characteristics we have indicated, many individual localities within each group present important deviations from these characteristics.

Statistics of
Lunacy,
1858-83.

XII. THE STATISTICS OF LUNACY FROM 1858 TO 1883.

Since the 1st of January 1858, when we entered on our functions, the total number of lunatics officially known to the Board and on their registers has increased from 5,823 to 10,510.

Number on
the Register at
1st January of
each year.

In Table I. of Appendix A we give the number of private and pauper lunatics of whom we had official cognisance, exclusive of the inmates of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, and of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, at 1st January 1858 and at 1st January of each year up to the present time, distinguishing the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and in private dwellings, and also distinguishing between the sexes. The number of pauper and private patients and the modes of disposing of them are shown by this Table to have undergone the following changes:—

	Increase since 1858.	Decrease since 1858.
1. Private Patients:—		
<i>a.</i> Placed in Establishments, .	402	...
<i>b.</i> Placed in Private Dwellings, .	100	...
2. Pauper Patients:—		
<i>a.</i> Placed in Establishments, .	4064	...
<i>b.</i> Placed in Private Dwellings, .	...	91
Totals, .	4566	91

The mode in which lunatics of all classes were provided for on the 1st of January 1858, and the mode in which they have been provided for on the 1st of January of each year since that time is given in Table II. (Appendix A). The following statement shows the difference between the modes of distribution at the beginning and at the end of the whole period:—

Statistics of
Lunacy,
1858-82.

Difference
between the
modes of Dis-
tribution at 1st
January 1858
and at 1st
January 1883.

	At 1st January 1858.	At 1st January 1883.	Increase since 1858.	Decrease since 1858.
In Royal and District Asylums,	2380	6189	3809	...
„ Private Asylums,	745	149	...	596
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	839	2093	1254	...
„ Private Dwellings,	1804	1813	9	...
„ The Lunatic Department of the General Prison,	26	63	37	...
„ Training Schools,	29	203	174	...
Total Increase or Decrease,			5283	596

These figures show that, of the increase of 5283 which has taken place in the population of public establishments, 596 may be due to a decrease in the number of patients in private establishments. Deducting these, we have had since 1858 a net increase of 4687 in the number of lunatics under the jurisdiction of the Board, or 80 per cent. The increase of the population during the same period has been only 26 per cent.* We have frequently pointed out that the difference in these rates of increase does not necessarily indicate an increasing amount of mental disease, and that it is probably due in a large measure to what is only an increasing readiness to place persons as lunatics in establishments.

Part of the information furnished by Table III. (Appendix A) is similar to what is furnished in Table I.; but in Table III. the figures are given in their proportions to population, so that the increase or decrease from year to year can be measured independently of what may be due to differences in the total numbers of the population. The most important facts thus obtained are, that after making allowance for the increased population of the country, the number of private lunatics in asylums has increased 9 per cent. since 1858, and that the number of pauper lunatics in asylums and similar establishments has increased 89 per cent. And it is worthy of note that the proportion of pauper lunatics in asylums to the population has decreased last year to 185 per 100,000 from 188 which was the proportion in the previous year. This is the first time since the establishment of the Board that we have been able to report a decrease. In dealing with these figures it is always necessary to bear in mind that private asylums of the class

Proportion of
Lunatics to
Population.

* The population is calculated according to the estimated populations given by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1857 and 1882.

which received patients at the lowest rates have now entirely disappeared in Scotland. There is reason to believe that many of those patients are now provided for as paupers in public establishments.

Resignation of
the Right
Honourable
Lord Young,
and appoint-
ment of Mr.
Cowan.

We have to record the resignation by the Right Honourable Lord Young of his seat at the Board, which took place in June last year. His place has been filled up by the appointment of Mr John Cowan, Writer to Her Majesty's Signet.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

J. DON WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*
JOHN GUTHRIE SMITH.
JOHN COWAN.
ARTHUR MITCHELL.
JOHN SIBBALD.

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At 1st January.	NUMBER OF PRIVATE LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						TOTALS.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.			In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private.	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1858	506	506	1012	10	10	20	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	1032	4737	5769
1859	503	508	1011	11	13	24	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	1035	4980	6015
1860	486	485	971	8	13	21	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	992	5226	6218
1861	479	513	992	9	13	22	1595	1875	3470	799	988	1787	1014	5257	6271
1862	511	520	1031	8	13	21	1624	1924	3548	769	972	1741	1052	5289	6341
1863	507	516	1023	8	13	21	1668	1936	3604	748	931	1679	1044	5283	6327
1864	491	527	1018	8	13	21	1731	1952	3683	712	925	1637	1039	5320	6359
1865	521	534	1055	8	13	21	1774	2009	3783	702	907	1609	1076	5392	6468
Average of the 5 Years.	502	522	1024	8	13	21	1678	1939	3617	746	945	1691	1045	5308	6353
1866	550	555	1105	8	13	21	1836	2086	3922	690	878	1568	1126	5490	6616
1867	583	560	1143	11	14	25	1907	2189	4046	677	871	1548	1168	5594	6762
1868	551	607	1158	13	15	28	1994	2230	4224	658	863	1521	1186	5745	6931
1869	541	587	1128	15	20	35	2118	2376	4494	661	839	1500	1163	5994	7157
1870	568	595	1163	22	27	49	2216	2512	4728	644	825	1469	1212	6197	7409
Average of the 5 Years.	558	581	1139	14	18	32	2014	2269	4283	666	855	1521	1171	5804	6975
1871	591	622	1213	22	34	56	2259	2564	4823	648	815	1463	1269	6286	7555
1872	597	640	1237	28	34	62	2297	2579	4876	645	847	1492	1299	6368	7667
1873	600	649	1249	33	43	76	2364	2620	4984	640	848	1488	1325	6472	7797
1874	608	672	1280	37	39	76	2384	2704	5088	611	830	1441	1356	6529	7885
1875	623	664	1287	44	41	85	2473	2801	5274	584	803	1387	1372	6661	8033
Average of the 5 Years.	603	649	1252	33	38	71	2356	2654	5010	625	829	1454	1323	6464	7787
1876	629	657	1286	48	63	111	2583	2948	5531	568	813	1381	1397	6912	8309
1877	660	697	1357	46	58	104	2697	3076	5773	577	840	1417	1461	7190	8651
1878	667	686	1353	46	62	108	2813	3227	6040	552	833	1385	1461	7425	8886
1879	657	701	1358	43	67	110	2960	3332	6292	560	838	1398	1468	7690	9158
1880	725	662	1387	42	66	108	3055	3419	6474	567	843	1415	1495	7889	9384
Average of the 5 Years.	667	681	1348	45	63	108	2822	3200	6022	565	834	1399	1456	7421	8878
1881	719	692	1411	41	72	113	3167	3555	6722	604	912	1516	1524	8238	9762
1882	701	703	1404	45	71	116	3343	3664	7007	611	957	1568	1520	8575	10095
1883	706	708	1414	45	75	120	3325	3692	7017	664	1029	1693	1534	8710	10244

APPENDIX A.—TABLE II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics have been provided for on
1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1883.

YEARS.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Lunatic Department of General Prison.	In Training Schools.	General Total.
1858.....	2380	745	839		1804	5768	26	29	5823
1859.....	2496	821	797		1901	6015	29	28	6072
1860.....	2632	852	866		1868	6218	33	22	6273
1861.....	2712	907	845		1809	6273	31	23	6327
1862.....	2820	921	838		1762	6341	29	28	6398
1863.....	2822	927	878		1700	6327	30	29	6386
1864.....	2919	872	910		1658	6359	32	31	6422
1865.....	3125	788	925		1630	6468	36	29	6533
Average of 5 Years. }	2880	883	879		1712	6354	31	28	6413
1866.....	3207	812	436	572	1589	6616	46	48	6710
1867.....	3519	672	440	558	1573	6762	45	53	6860
1868.....	3874	501	437	570	1549	6931	45	79	7055
1869.....	4041	557	451	573	1535	7157	50	103	7310
1870.....	4461	303	553	574	1518	7409	49	113	7571
Average of 5 Years. }	3824	569	459	569	1553	6975	47	79	7101
1871.....	4524	338	544	630	1519	7555	51	123	7729
1872.....	4579	358	561	615	1554	7667	51	131	7849
1873.....	4665	342	670	556	1564	7797	54	131	7982
1874.....	4717	338	748	565	1517	7885	51	133	8069
1875.....	5002	226	760	573	1472	8033	49	143	8225
Average of 5 Years. }	4697	320	657	588	1525	7787	51	132	7971
1876.....	5158	189	861	609	1492	8309	54	146	8509
1877.....	5236	205	1038	651	1522	8652	57	153	8862
1878.....	5449	208	1092	644	1493	8886	55	156	9097
1879.....	5652	202	1139	657	1508	9158	57	171	9386
1880.....	5798	158	1229	676	1523	9384	61	179	9624
Average of 5 Years. }	5459	192	1072	647	1508	8878	57	161	9096
1881.....	5920	157	1342	714	1629	9762	55	195	10012
1882.....	6187	156	1350	718	1684	10095	62	198	10355
1883.....	6189	149	1377	716	1813	10244	63	203	10510

APPENDIX A.—TABLE III.

Proportions of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population, the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population, and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1858 to 1883.

YEARS	* Proportions per 100,000 of Population.								Number of Pauper Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
	Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Number of Registered Paupers.	
	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.			
1858	34	1	35	98	59	157	192	2630	5980
1859	33	1	34	102	62	164	198	2616	6287
1860	32	1	33	111	61	172	205	2581	6657
1861	32	1	33	114	58	172	205	2531	6800
1862	34	1	35	116	57	173	208	2555	6743
1863	33	1	34	116	54	170	204	2542	6710
1864	33	1	34	118	52	170	204	2517	6755
1865	33	1	34	120	51	171	205	2493	6841
Aver. of 5 Yrs.	33	1	34	117	54	171	205	2528	6770
1866	35	1	36	123	49	172	208	2445	7047
1867	36	1	37	126	48	174	211	2371	7338
1868	36	1	37	130	47	177	214	2365	7486
1869	34	1	35	137	46	183	218	2443	7489
1870	35	1	36	143	44	187	223	2430	7714
Aver. of 5 Yrs.	35	1	36	132	47	179	215	2411	7415
1871	36	2	38	145	44	189	227	2376	7928
1872	37	2	39	145	44	189	228	2309	8189
1873	37	2	39	147	44	191	230	2199	8658
1874	37	2	39	148	42	190	229	2085	9127
1875	37	2	39	152	40	192	231	1976	9734
Aver. of 5 Yrs.	37	2	39	147	43	190	229	2189	8727
1876	37	3	40	158	40	198	238	1879	10,527
1877	38	3	41	164	40	204	245	1830	11,138
1878	38	3	41	170	39	209	250	1743	11,965
1879	38	3	41	175	39	214	255	1702	12,574
1880	38	3	41	178	39	217	253	1718	12,661
Aver. of 5 Yrs.	38	3	41	169	39	208	249	1774	11,773
1881	39	3	42	184	41	225	267	1721	13,074
1882	38	3	41	188	42	230	270	1665	13,790
1883	37	3	40	185	45	230	271	1615	14,244

* The number of Lunatics is taken at the 1st January of each year, the Paupers at the 14th May of the previous year, and the Population at the middle of the previous year.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IV.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1882; the Numbers thereinto Admitted; the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	Number Resident at 1st January.				Number Admitted during Year (including Transfers).				Number Discharged during Year.								Number Transferred during Year.				Number who died during Year.			
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Recovered.		* Not Recovered.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1858.....	506	506	1402	1551	203	225	502	696	72	99	172	280	88	80	136	90	10	12	66	90	47	23	141	149
1859.....	503	508	1447	1636	203	195	535	650	77	85	176	266	64	70	123	75	4	5	77	95	55	29	146	150
1860.....	485	1567	1812		174	226	561	643	71	88	211	280	65	71	136	144	8	11	73	70	46	31	176	159
1861.....	479	513	1835	1875	232	221	521	675	85	82	205	297	73	92	108	176	12	6	46	89	34	36	168	151
1862.....	511	520	1624	1924	202	201	524	611	64	73	186	253	81	86	138	161	10	9	75	70	43	33	184	178
1863.....	507	516	1668	1936	179	210	522	638	60	101	200	252	69	63	210	237	6	3	120	122	46	36	150	151
1864.....	491	527	1731	1952	193	181	796	815	74	81	194	235	61	64	356	356	12	12	233	257	38	25	167	168
Average of 5 Years.....	495	512	1637	1900	196	208	599	680	71	85	199	263	70	75	166	215	10	8	119	122	41	32	169	161
1865.....	521	534	1774	2009	212	230	603	717	77	89	214	243	78	82	174	217	14	9	119	158	29	35	148	151
1866.....	550	555	1836	2086	246	222	816	958	79	112	227	255	68	71	352	458	11	12	278	373	54	37	161	181
1867.....	583	560	1907	2139	225	209	701	882	88	103	215	298	85	82	176	281	15	24	104	219	55	29	218	201
1868.....	551	607	1994	2230	200	228	719	816	73	96	263	321	84	74	163	195	18	13	91	125	44	59	178	171
1869.....	541	587	2118	2376	240	248	914	1100	93	104	263	333	80	95	335	407	21	30	248	300	38	37	225	228
Average of 5 Years.....	549	569	1926	2168	225	237	751	895	82	101	236	291	77	81	240	312	16	18	168	235	44	39	186	186
1870.....	568	595	2216	2512	231	245	744	933	94	102	251	365	68	94	216	277	23	27	189	237	45	212	237	237
1871.....	591	622	2259	2564	244	291	777	855	80	92	305	383	98	108	231	271	17	37	130	147	49	42	210	238
1872.....	597	640	2237	2579	215	216	790	898	77	84	303	411	80	85	204	251	30	19	89	115	49	39	221	205
1873.....	600	649	2364	2620	222	276	910	1102	81	95	356	457	79	99	293	338	21	20	160	200	51	45	247	224
1874.....	608	672	2384	2704	220	259	912	1011	88	98	348	408	78	113	278	296	20	31	163	183	38	47	199	230
Average of 5 Years.....	592	635	2304	2596	226	257	827	960	84	94	319	394	81	100	244	287	22	26	136	166	47	44	218	227
1875.....	623	664	2473	2801	252	270	1097	1134	87	111	390	446	87	105	437	340	11	21	319	211	59	44	285	223
1876.....	629	657	2583	2948	279	283	1105	1285	80	109	416	487	97	82	350	442	18	9	237	318	59	55	298	233
1877.....	660	697	2697	3076	272	250	1054	1209	94	120	391	509	112	107	313	314	31	20	173	165	50	41	240	230
1878.....	667	686	2813	3227	257	260	1077	1153	95	98	385	476	103	104	318	332	19	28	166	182	57	32	238	251
1879.....	657	701	2960	3332	290	238	1070	1108	73	104	393	472	114	114	297	329	35	27	190	196	43	43	294	239
Average of 5 Years.....	647	681	2705	3077	270	260	1081	1178	86	108	383	478	103	102	341	351	23	21	213	215	56	43	247	235
1880.....	725	662	3055	3419	214	265	1074	1269	81	86	438	503	80	95	297	364	13	17	159	199	54	38	233	285
1881.....	719	692	3167	3555	234	237	1206	1366	101	105	403	579	82	73	379	404	21	11	230	241	57	43	259	280
1882.....	701	703	3343	3664	205	234	1117	1272	67	83	438	534	59	88	429	444	11	13	221	193	60	47	291	275

* Including patients transferred from one establishment to another.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE V.*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each Year from 1858 to 1882.

YEARS.	Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1858.....	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859.....	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
1860.....	166	215	381	488	573	1061	654	788	1442
1861.....	220	215	435	475	586	1061	695	801	1496
1862.....	192	192	384	449	541	990	641	733	1374
1863.....	173	207	380	472	536	1008	645	743	1388
1864.....	179	167	346	523	552	1075	702	719	1421
Average of } 5 Years.	186	199	385	481	558	1039	667	757	1424
1865.....	204	225	429	482	561	1043	686	786	1472
1866.....	235	210	445	537	585	1122	772	795	1567
1867.....	212	238	450	597	664	1261	809	902	1711
1868.....	182	215	397	628	691	1319	810	906	1716
1869.....	219	218	437	666	800	1466	885	1018	1903
Average of } 5 Years.	210	221	431	582	660	1242	792	881	1673
1870.....	208	223	431	607	750	1357	815	973	1788
1871.....	227	254	481	647	708	1355	874	962	1836
1872.....	185	197	382	701	783	1484	886	980	1866
1873.....	201	256	457	750	902	1652	951	1158	2109
1874.....	200	228	428	749	828	1577	949	1056	2005
Average of } 5 Years.	204	232	436	691	794	1485	895	1026	1921
1875.....	241	249	490	778	923	1701	1019	1172	2191
1876.....	261	274	535	868	967	1835	1129	1241	2370
1877.....	241	230	471	881	1043	1924	1122	1273	2395
1878.....	238	232	470	911	971	1882	1149	1203	2352
1879.....	255	211	466	900	912	1812	1155	1123	2278
Average of } 5 Years.	247	239	486	868	963	1831	1115	1202	2317
1880.....	201	248	449	915	1070	1985	1116	1318	2434
1881.....	213	226	439	976	1125	2101	1189	1351	2540
1882.....	194	221	415	896	1079	1975	1090	1300	2390

* Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VI.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each Year from 1858 to 1882.

YEARS.	Removals Recovered.		Removals not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858.....	171	452	146	90	80	290	397	832	1229
1859.....	162	442	125	66	84	276	371	784	1155
1860.....	159	491	117	127	77	335	353	953	1306
1861.....	167	502	147	149	70	319	384	970	1354
1862.....	137	439	148	144	76	362	361	945	1306
1863.....	161	452	123	205	82	301	366	958	1324
1864.....	155	429	101	172	63	335	319	936	1255
Average of } 5 Years. }	156	463	127	159	74	330	357	952	1309
1865.....	166	462	137	114	64	299	367	875	1242
1866.....	191	482	106	159	91	342	388	983	1371
1867.....	191	513	128	134	84	419	403	1066	1469
1868.....	169	584	127	142	103	349	399	1075	1474
1869.....	197	596	124	194	75	453	396	1243	1639
Average of } 5 Years. }	183	527	124	149	83	372	390	1048	1438
1870.....	196	646	117	173	92	449	405	1268	1673
1871.....	172	638	152	225	91	448	415	1311	1726
1872.....	162	714	116	251	88	426	366	1391	1757
1873.....	176	813	137	271	96	471	409	1555	1964
1874.....	186	754	140	228	85	429	411	1411	1822
Average of } 5 Years. }	179	713	132	230	90	444	401	1387	1788
1875.....	198	776	160	237	103	458	461	1471	1932
1876.....	189	903	152	237	124	461	465	1601	2066
1877.....	214	900	168	288	91	470	473	1658	2131
1878.....	193	861	160	302	89	489	442	1652	2094
1879.....	177	865	166	260	86	533	429	1658	2087
Average of } 5 Years. }	194	861	161	265	99	482	454	1608	2062
1880.....	167	941	145	303	92	518	404	1762	2166
1881.....	206	982	123	312	100	539	429	1833	2262
1882.....	150	962	123	459	107	566	380	1987	2367

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1882.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admis- sions per cent. on Number Resident.		Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1858.....	1253.5	1167.5	449	498	151	201	149	140	109	84	35.8	49.6	33.6	40.3	8.6	8.0
" 1859.....	1307.0	1242.5	463	455	149	186	126	109	107	93	35.9	36.6	32.1	40.8	8.1	7.4
" 1860.....	1351.0	1319.0	442	518	167	208	124	130	139	99	32.7	39.2	37.7	40.1	10.2	7.5
" 1861.....	1374.0	1388.0	489	552	185	219	121	152	120	103	33.6	38.4	39.8	41.1	8.7	7.2
" 1862.....	1405.0	1418.0	435	464	155	197	124	149	147	107	30.9	39.7	35.9	42.4	10.4	7.5
" 1863.....	1458.5	1460.0	497	526	163	215	168	162	129	98	34.1	36.0	32.8	40.8	8.8	6.7
" 1864.....	1585.3	1616.9	628	690	192	201	212	211	127	106	35.6	38.9	30.5	31.9	8.1	6.6
Average of 5 Years.....	1434.3	1440.4	498	534	174	208	150	161	132	103	34.7	37.1	35.0	39.0	9.2	7.1
YEAR 1865.....	1575.0	1700.5	540	586	198	215	174	207	107	119	34.2	34.4	36.6	36.6	6.7	6.9
" 1866.....	1716.5	1735.0	779	771	227	263	226	230	143	142	43.3	44.4	27.8	34.1	8.3	8.1
" 1867.....	1816.0	1834.0	664	727	219	288	141	142	194	144	38.6	39.6	33.0	39.6	10.7	7.8
" 1868.....	1968.0	1991.0	661	701	235	296	168	175	161	157	33.6	35.2	35.6	40.8	8.2	7.9
" 1869.....	2189.8	2184.7	839	944	272	315	199	228	210	198	41.0	43.2	30.2	33.3	9.5	9.0
Average of 5 Years.....	1853.1	1889.0	709	746	230	275	182	196	163	152	38.2	39.5	32.5	36.9	8.8	8.0
YEAR 1870.....	2237.5	2249.5	697	824	292	347	205	246	201	195	31.1	36.6	41.9	42.1	8.9	8.6
" 1871.....	2246.0	2286.5	755	811	303	329	256	232	186	198	33.6	35.5	40.1	40.6	8.3	8.7
" 1872.....	2289.5	2328.5	784	858	306	396	222	238	212	183	34.2	36.8	39.0	46.2	9.3	7.9
" 1873.....	2300.5	2382.5	829	965	337	406	280	312	222	179	35.9	40.5	40.7	42.1	9.6	7.5
" 1874.....	2380.5	2479.5	906	958	333	389	235	253	191	185	38.1	38.6	36.8	40.6	8.0	7.5
Average of 5 Years.....	2292.6	2345.3	794	883	314	373	236	256	202	188	34.6	37.7	39.6	42.3	8.8	8.0
YEAR 1875.....	2460.0	2609.0	953	984	395	425	261	257	236	172	38.6	37.7	43.2	43.2	9.6	6.6
" 1876.....	2501.5	2695.5	867	875	332	434	272	310	210	215	34.7	36.7	38.4	44.5	8.4	8.0
" 1877.....	2578.0	2704.5	892	1018	336	459	254	271	206	183	34.6	36.8	36.4	45.1	8.0	6.6
" 1878.....	2680.0	2870.5	924	971	336	414	275	259	212	191	34.5	33.8	36.4	42.7	7.9	6.7
" 1879.....	2798.0	2932.0	939	917	337	429	247	277	233	206	33.2	31.3	35.9	46.8	8.3	7.0
Average of 5 Years.....	2604.7	2774.3	915	973	331	432	282	274	219	193	35.1	35.1	36.2	44.4	8.4	7.0
YEAR 1880.....	2981.5	2981.5	852	1026	350	420	242	299	215	235	29.5	34.4	41.1	40.9	7.4	7.9
" 1881.....	3013.1	3096.1	1021	1189	372	498	291	320	231	230	33.9	38.4	36.4	41.9	7.7	7.4
" 1882.....	3035.5	3153.5	930	1099	351	470	305	378	282	238	30.6	34.8	37.7	42.7	9.3	7.5

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—continued.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1858 to 1882.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1858.....	355.0	462.0	125	222	48	86	21	35	38	35	35.2	48.0	38.4	38.7	8.4	7.5
" 1859.....	351.5	490.0	113	168	44	66	27	39	30	32.1	38.9	39.3	38.9	39.3	10.8	6.1
" 1860.....	363.0	515.5	128	177	43	66	36	42	20	42	35.2	34.3	33.6	37.3	5.5	8.1
" 1861.....	388.5	524.0	112	176	30	66	29	76	28	39	28.9	30.1	33.6	37.5	7.2	7.4
" 1862.....	405.0	518.0	117	156	27	56	37	53	42	45	28.8	30.1	23.1	35.9	10.3	8.6
" 1863.....	406.5	500.5	113	145	30	64	71	73	28	45	27.7	26.5	27.7	44.1	6.8	8.9
" 1864.....	366.5	443.5	192	212	31	51	158	154	34	34	52.3	47.1	15.8	23.7	8.8	7.3
Average of 5 Years.....	385.9	501.5	132	173	32	61	66	80	30	41	34.3	34.5	24.3	35.0	7.9	8.2
YEAR 1865.....	342.5	422.5	123	161	47	58	38	48	32	35	35.9	38.1	38.2	36.0	9.3	8.2
" 1866.....	302.5	407.5	145	215	43	55	148	174	31	35	47.9	52.7	29.6	25.5	10.2	8.5
" 1867.....	264.0	340.7	129	179	33	64	62	140	28	27	48.8	52.5	25.6	35.7	10.6	7.9
" 1868.....	217.0	312.8	110	156	38	52	39	36	23	19	50.7	49.9	34.6	33.3	10.6	6.1
" 1869.....	166.7	270.6	83	129	40	53	148	191	11	24	49.8	47.7	48.2	41.1	6.6	8.8
Average of 5 Years.....	258.5	350.8	118	168	40	56	87	118	25	28	45.6	47.9	34.1	33.6	9.7	8.0
YEAR 1870.....	120.5	212.5	107	138	28	29	37	66	17	27	88.6	64.9	26.2	28.4	14.1	12.7
" 1871.....	130.5	215.5	88	132	19	31	46	67	20	9	67.4	61.3	21.6	23.5	15.3	4.2
" 1872.....	138.5	217.0	61	73	17	29	32	47	13	18	44.0	33.6	27.9	39.7	9.4	8.3
" 1873.....	129.0	210.0	47	93	14	33	20	40	20	15	36.4	44.3	29.8	35.5	15.5	7.1
" 1874.....	111.5	200.5	43	72	24	27	60	90	9	18	38.6	35.9	55.8	37.5	8.1	9.0
Average of 5 Years.....	126.0	211.1	69	102	20	32	39	62	16	17	54.9	48.1	29.5	31.3	12.5	8.2
YEAR 1875.....	78.0	145.0	37	55	21	25	12	53	8	11	47.4	37.9	56.8	45.5	10.3	7.6
" 1876.....	75.0	125.0	11	25	9	15	13	15	12	3	46.7	41.6	31.4	38.5	16.0	2.4
" 1877.....	77.5	129.0	41	45	14	25	13	12	8	10	52.9	24.9	34.1	55.6	10.3	7.8
" 1878.....	76.7	130.0	51	16	13	23	13	23	13	7	44.3	39.2	47.1	35.3	16.9	5.4
" 1879.....	73.5	127.7	25	34	6	15	36	36	5	6	34.0	26.6	24.0	44.1	6.8	4.7
Average of 5 Years.....	76.1	131.3	34	47	14	21	17	28	9	7	45.2	36.1	39.5	43.5	12.1	5.6
YEAR 1880.....	50.0	107.5	14	29	5	11	5	14	5	3	28.0	27.0	35.7	37.9	10.0	2.8
" 1881.....	47.5	109.0	17	24	9	12	8	5	3	3	35.8	22.0	42.9	50.0	6.3	5.5
" 1882.....	44.5	108.0	13	23	5	7	2	7	8	8	29.2	21.3	38.5	30.4	18.0	7.4

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—continued.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1882.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1858.....	187-0	245-0	110	166	45	89	16	18	37	37	58-8	67-7	40-9	52-4	18-5	15-1
" 1859.....	199-5	268-5	131	162	57	95	22	22	37	23	65-8	60-4	43-5	58-6	19-7	8-5
" 1860.....	199-5	283-5	138	144	69	80	26	27	54	32	64-3	50-8	53-9	55-5	27-1	11-3
" 1861.....	191-0	281-0	112	136	63	93	24	34	30	21	58-6	48-3	56-2	68-3	15-7	7-4
" 1862.....	193-5	277-5	133	139	68	66	29	34	25	34	68-9	50-1	61-1	47-4	12-2	12-2
" 1863.....	205-5	280-5	126	131	62	67	26	40	26	22	61-4	46-7	38-6	51-1	12-6	7-8
" 1864.....	230-5	277-5	119	113	46	53	35	34	31	33	51-6	40-7	38-6	46-9	13-4	11-8
Average of 5 Years.....	204-0	280-0	124	133	62	72	28	34	33	28	60-6	47-4	49-8	54-1	16-3	10-1
YEAR 1865.....	219-0	276-5	93	117	46	59	25	33	22	20	42-4	42-3	49-4	50-4	10-0	7-2
" 1866.....	194-0	247-7	72	93	35	44	15	22	21	23	37-1	37-5	48-6	47-3	10-8	9-3
" 1867.....	189-5	250-0	94	105	49	45	29	31	25	24	49-6	42-0	52-1	42-8	13-2	9-6
" 1868.....	190-0	253-5	92	108	50	58	14	24	18	23	48-4	42-2	54-3	53-7	9-5	9-0
" 1869.....	199-0	283-0	94	179	40	63	46	56	16	17	47-2	63-2	42-5	35-2	8-0	6-0
Average of 5 Years.....	198-3	262-1	89	120	44	54	26	33	20	21	44-9	45-9	49-4	44-7	10-3	8-2
YEAR 1870.....	212-5	336-0	103	146	50	76	35	47	18	33	48-4	43-4	48-5	52-0	8-4	9-8
" 1871.....	217-5	335-0	136	130	61	57	32	25	26	39	57-9	38-8	48-4	43-8	12-0	11-6
" 1872.....	224-5	342-0	114	127	55	68	22	31	30	24	50-8	37-1	48-2	53-5	13-4	7-0
" 1873.....	295-0	414-5	211	255	81	105	50	61	41	48	71-5	61-5	38-4	41-2	13-9	11-6
" 1874.....	315-5	438-5	140	183	75	84	41	46	20	46	44-4	41-7	53-6	45-9	6-3	10-5
Average of 5 Years.....	253-0	373-2	139	168	64	78	36	42	27	38	54-9	45-1	46-4	46-4	10-7	10-2
YEAR 1875.....	261-0	441-0	321	296	70	103	131	115	38	59	88-9	67-1	21-8	34-8	10-5	13-4
" 1876.....	457-5	565-0	419	431	143	139	160	178	64	46	91-6	85-1	24-1	28-9	14-0	8-1
" 1877.....	470-0	595-0	350	335	138	134	135	112	53	58	74-5	56-3	39-4	40-0	11-3	9-7
" 1878.....	501-5	613-5	340	345	127	136	115	144	59	60	67-8	56-2	37-4	39-4	11-8	9-8
" 1879.....	543-0	641-0	348	330	116	125	116	110	74	47	64-1	51-5	33-3	37-9	13-6	7-3
Average of 5 Years.....	468-6	571-1	356	357	119	127	131	132	58	54	76-2	62-6	33-4	35-6	12-3	9-5
YEAR 1880.....	581-5	704-0	365	419	162	153	120	127	48	61	62-8	59-5	44-4	36-5	8-3	8-1
" 1881.....	617-5	728-5	354	331	122	170	138	124	57	66	57-3	45-4	34-5	34-5	9-2	8-7
" 1882.....	616-0	729-5	332	319	139	140	163	97	44	51	53-9	43-7	41-9	43-9	7-1	7-0

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1882.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admis- sions per cent. on Number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1858.....	121.0	193.5	21	35	5	6	12	23	12	16	17.3	18.0	14.3	14.3	9.9	8.2
" 1859.....	129.5	225.0	51	60	4	4	12	15	19	13	39.3	26.6	6.6	6.6	14.7	5.7
" 1860.....	137.0	215.0	37	30	14	14	5	16	9	17	27.0	13.9	46.6	46.6	6.5	7.9
" 1861.....	148.0	214.0	40	53	3	7	7	6	24	24	27.0	24.7	1.8	1.8	16.2	11.2
" 1862.....	151.0	226.0	41	53	3	7	19	13	13	25	27.8	23.2	13.2	13.2	8.6	10.9
" 1863.....	158.0	241.5	35	66	7	7	14	25	13	22	22.1	17.3	10.6	10.6	8.2	9.1
" 1864.....	175.5	250.0	40	43	3	3	12	20	14	19	22.7	27.2	6.9	6.9	7.9	7.6
Average of 5 Years.....	153.9	229.7	39	49	3	6	11	16	15	21	25.1	21.3	13.1	13.1	9.5	9.3
YEAR 1865.....	204.5	297.5	59	83	5	5	15	11	16	12	28.8	27.8	6.0	6.0	5.9	4.0
" 1866.....	242.1	343.1	58	101	1	2	102	19	18	18	28.9	29.4	3.1	3.1	7.8	5.2
" 1867.....	227.2	352.5	32	127	2	4	24	48	26	34	13.5	36.0	6.2	6.2	10.3	9.6
" 1868.....	240.8	361.1	56	79	14	11	34	20	31	20	32.2	21.8	13.9	13.9	8.3	8.6
" 1869.....	241.5	373.0	78	96	5	6	26	27	26	26	32.3	25.7	6.2	6.2	10.7	6.9
Average of 5 Years.....	233.2	345.4	57	97	4	6	22	44	21	24	24.3	28.1	6.4	6.4	9.2	7.0
YEAR 1870.....	246.0	356.0	68	70	2	6	7	12	23	27	27.6	19.6	8.6	8.6	9.3	7.6
" 1871.....	267.0	356.0	52	73	2	8	15	55	27	34	19.5	20.5	11.0	11.0	10.1	9.6
" 1872.....	281.0	353.0	46	56	2	3	20	20	15	19	16.4	15.9	5.4	5.4	15.3	5.4
" 1873.....	244.5	307.5	45	65	5	8	22	24	15	27	18.4	21.1	12.3	12.3	6.1	8.3
" 1874.....	247.5	322.5	43	57	5	4	20	24	17	28	17.4	17.4	7.0	7.0	6.9	8.7
Average of 5 Years.....	257.2	339.0	51	64	3	6	14	26	19	27	19.8	18.9	9.0	9.0	7.5	8.0
YEAR 1875.....	254.5	336.5	38	69	1	4	10	20	12	25	14.9	20.5	5.8	5.8	4.7	7.4
" 1876.....	295.0	349.5	63	60	9	3	6	26	11	24	21.4	17.2	14.3	14.3	3.7	6.9
" 1877.....	297.0	357.5	43	61	8	11	23	26	23	20	14.5	17.1	18.6	18.6	7.7	5.6
" 1878.....	290.5	360.0	36	47	1	7	18	10	11	25	12.4	13.1	12.8	12.8	3.8	6.9
" 1879.....	296.0	370.5	48	65	7	7	12	20	25	23	16.2	17.5	14.6	14.6	8.4	6.2
Average of 5 Years.....	286.6	354.8	46	60	5	6	14	20	16	23	15.9	17.0	11.4	11.4	5.7	6.6
YEAR 1880.....	311.0	374.0	57	60	2	5	10	19	19	24	18.3	16.0	8.3	8.3	6.1	6.4
" 1881.....	323.0	393.0	48	59	2	4	24	28	25	21	14.9	15.0	6.8	6.8	7.7	5.3
" 1882.....	323.5	393.5	47	65	...	...	12	24	17	25	14.5	16.5	...	...	5.3	6.4

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.

The Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings for Twenty-four Years, 1859–82.

YEARS.	ADMITTED TO ROLL OF PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.						CEASED TO BE PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.						DIED.			On Roll at 31st December of each year.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers at 31st December of each year.		
	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.			Transferred from Asylums.			Total.			Recovered.			Removed from Roll by Friends.			Transferred to Asylums.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
During 1859	63	113		5	2		68	115	183	8	25	33	13	26	39	21	34	55						
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864	43	54		14	22		58		134	8	11	19	13	17	30	19	20	39						
During 1865	46	61		9	16		55	96	122	6	10	16	15	17	32	16	24	40						
" 1866	42	80		14	16		56	96	122	4	8	12	10	18	30	22	24	48						
" 1867	56	82		13	25		69	107	126	4	11	15	10	14	24	33	31	64						
" 1868	52	60		19	24		71	84	115	4	13	17	9	13	22	15	30	45						
" 1869	34	32		20	45		54	75	129	8	13	16	10	9	19	15	28	43						
Average of 5 Years	46	63		15	25		61	88	149	5	10	15	10	14	25	20	27	48						
During 1870	33	36		29	35		62	71	133	5	9	14	13	4	17	11	20	31						
" 1871	26	46		28	39		54	115	169	7	15	22	8	5	13	12	26	38						
" 1872	24	44		26	40		60	104	164	5	11	16	13	12	25	17	27	44						
" 1873	26	31		22	57		68	88	156	9	11	20	17	10	27	21	29	50						
" 1874	22	38		30	36		52	74	126	9	10	19	8	9	17	18	32	50						
Average of 5 Years	27	39		33	51		59	90	150	7	11	18	12	8	20	16	27	43						
During 1875	55	82		16	40		71	123	194	5	7	12	8	14	22	40	43	83						
" 1876	56	77		17	42		73	118	190	1	7	8	6	11	17	23	24	47						
" 1877	30	60		8	28		38	88	126	4	8	12	7	4	11	14	40	54						
" 1878	53	53		26	31		79	89	168	4	5	9	9	11	20	22	28	50						
" 1879	45	45		30	38		75	96	171	6	12	18	8	6	14	20	32	52						
Average of 5 Years	48	65		19	38		67	103	170	4	8	12	8	9	17	24	33	57						
During 1880	64	80		32	68		96	148	244	8	7	15	11	6	17	16	31	47						
" 1881	48	85		34	61		82	146	228	1	15	16	4	7	11	30	30	60						
" 1882	51	73		36	128		137	201	338	5	11	16	9	15	24	34	45	79						

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were placed on the Register and sent to Asylums or left in Private Dwellings in each year from 1860 to 1882.

The Averages per 100,000 for the last quinquennial are calculated on the estimated Populations furnished by the Registrar General.

APPENDIX A.--TABLE XI.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County who were resident in Establishments and in Private Dwellings respectively on 1st January of each Year from 1861 to 1882.

The Averages per 100,000 for the last Quinquenniad are calculated on the estimated Populations furnished by the Registrar-General.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XII.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse, in Scotland, on 1st January 1883; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum or Poorhouse.

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COUNTIES.	Population in 1881.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
		Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1883.			In Establishments.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings under sanction of the Board.		
		In Asylums.			With Relatives.			With Strangers and Alone.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
1 Aberdeen	268,365	302	385	687	176	223	399	87	101	188	28	44	72
2 Argyll	76,604	166	165	331	136	119	255	48	49	97	17	27	44
3 Ayr	217,630	196	246	442	122	158	280	48	49	97	11	21	32
4 Banff	61,313	73	96	169	58	60	118	...	1	1	13	18	31
5 Berwick	35,273	38	55	93	33	40	73	...	...	...	4	10	14
6 Bute	17,634	30	40	70	25	31	56	...	...	...	18	6	8
7 Caithness	39,859	54	76	130	33	37	70	...	...	...	2	32	50
8 Clackmannan	28,721	20	27	47	19	18	37	1	2	3	...	4	7
9 Dumbarton	78,182	63	71	134	34	37	71	25	24	49	2	5	7
10 Dumfries	76,167	97	97	194	82	82	164	...	...	...	11	8	19
11 Edinburgh— Urban Dist.	305,100	301	365	666	238	251	489	30	39	69	8	9	17
Mid-Lothian Dist. 12 Elgin (or Moray)	84,104	78	91	169	71	73	144	...	4	4	6	5	11
13 Fife	44,260	63	82	145	48	55	103	...	1	1	10	14	24
14 Forfar	172,131	190	225	415	148	158	306	...	...	...	15	12	27
15 Haddington	266,020	301	436	737	206	317	523	69	85	154	17	19	36
16 Inverness	38,510	53	59	112	46	46	92	...	5	5	7	5	12
17 Kincardine	90,546	160	191	351	94	99	193	...	...	...	51	57	108
18 Kinross	35,465	33	38	71	21	20	41	7	12	19	1	4	5
19 Kirkcudbright	6,063	11	11	22	7	9	16	...	...	...	...	2	2
20 Lanark	42,127	44	45	89	33	33	66	...	...	...	...	9	15
21 Linlithgow	942,206	813	833	1,646	714	687	1,401	23	22	45	31	46	77
22 Nairn	44,022	46	43	89	31	27	58	8	9	17	4	6	10
23 Orkney	8,847	10	11	21	8	11	19	...	...	...	2	...	2
24 Peebles	32,044	34	48	82	18	25	43	...	...	...	13	18	31
25 Perth	13,713	7	19	26	6	16	22	...	...	...	...	1	1
26 Renfrew	128,884	199	236	435	120	134	254	...	21	41	31	28	59
27 Ross and Cromarty	225,611	182	238	420	168	205	373	...	20	41	5	6	11
28 Roxburgh	79,467	121	154	275	71	97	168	...	...	...	37	40	77
29 Selkirk	59,771	66	62	128	59	57	116	...	...	...	6	3	9
30 Shetland	18,757	12	10	22	12	9	21	...	...	...	...	1	1
31 Stirling	29,705	39	45	84	14	21	35	2	...	2	17	13	30
32 Sutherland	107,485	94	119	213	81	93	174	4	5	9	3	13	16
33 Wigtown	22,376	41	39	80	29	21	50	1	...	...	1	15	26
TOTAL,	3,735,573	3,989	4,721	8,710	3,000	3,301	6,301	325	391	716	400	516	916
											264	513	777

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIV.

The Manner in which the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, placed on the Register during 1882, were disposed of, and the Changes that have taken place during the year in the Disposal of those on the Register on 1st January of that year.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1882.				Number intimated during the Year 1882.		A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.				B. Disposal of Single Patients.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	In Establishments.		In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.		M.	F.	Placed in Establishments.		Discharged from Establishments.		Died.	Exempted from Removal of Single Patients intimated.	Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.		Died.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	By Recovery.	By Friends.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
																						Of Patients intimated during 1882.	Of Single Patients transferred.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
1. Aberdeen	256	312	39	59	69	79	66	74	22	38	33	14	4	6	1	1	6	M.	F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XV.

Proportions for each County per 100,000 of population, of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1873 to 1882, also of those at 1st January 1883 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the Proportions of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.						
	Average number intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the years 1873-82.	Total number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st Jan. 1883.	Pauper Lunatics in Establish- ments, 1st January 1883.			Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings, 1st Jan. 1883.	Paupers of all Classes at 14th May 1882.
			In Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	Total.		
1. Aberdeen, . .	47·2	256	149	70	219	37	1683
2. Argyll, . . .	70·5	432	333	...	333	99	2424
3. Ayr, . . .	46·3	203	129	45	173	30	1611
4. Banff, . . .	40·1	276	192	2	194	82	2277
5. Berwick, . . .	37·4	264	207	...	207	57	1933
6. Bute, . . .	64·6	397	318	...	318	79	1769
7. Caithness, . .	44·4	326	176	...	176	151	3124
8. Clackmannan	39·0	164	129	10	139	24	1079
9. Dumbarton,	89·9	171	91	63	153	18	1156
10. Dumfries, . .	46·7	255	215	...	215	39	1787
11. Edinburgh, . .	61·2	215	163	19	181	33	1273
12. Elgin, . . .	58·5	323	233	2	235	93	2237
13. Fife, . . .	39·0	241	178	...	178	63	1507
14. Forfar, . . .	52·4	277	197	58	254	23	1271
15. Haddington,	49·9	291	239	13	252	39	1877
16. Inverness, . .	56·0	388	213	...	213	174	2995
17. Kincardine, . .	37·8	200	116	54	169	31	1573
18. Kinross, . . .	42·9	363	264	...	264	99	1699
19. Kirkcud- bright, }	35·4	211	157	...	157	55	1994
20. Lanark, . . .	56·3	175	149	5	153	21	1405
21. Linlithgow, . .	46·3	202	132	39	170	32	1515
22. Nairn, . . .	54·3	237	215	...	215	23	2475
23. Orkney, . . .	40·6	256	134	...	134	122	2156
24. Peebles, . . .	37·9	190	160	...	160	29	1159
25. Perth, . . .	56·7	333	197	32	229	109	1922
26. Renfrew, . . .	54·7	186	165	...	165	21	1320
27. Ross and Cromarty, }	52·9	346	211	...	211	135	3551
28. Roxburgh, . .	37·6	214	194	...	194	20	1169
29. Selkirk, . . .	34·1	117	112	...	112	5	730
30. Shetland, . . .	42·4	283	118	7	125	158	3242
31. Stirling, . . .	50·6	198	162	8	170	28	1427
32. Sutherland, . .	46·0	358	223	4	228	130	3325
33. Wigtown, . . .	38·6	298	184	28	212	85	2261
SCOTLAND, . .	51·7	233	169	19	188	45	1637

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, or District Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1882.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	Into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
1. Aberdeen	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	190	193
	Do. Montrose	2	
	Private Asylum, Saughtonhall	1	
2. Argyll	District Asylum of Argyll	58	59
	Private Asylum, Mollendo House	1	
3. Ayr	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	2	108
	District Asylum, Ayr	105	
	Barony Parochial Asylum	1	
4. Banff	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	2	24
	District Asylum Banff (Ladysbridge)	22	
5. Berwick	Royal Asylum Edinburgh	1	5
	District Asylum of Roxburgh &c.	4	
6. Bute	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	2	11
	District Asylum of Argyll &c.	9	
7. Caithness	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	12
	Do. Montrose	11	
8. Clackmannan	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	1	12
	District Asylum of Stirling &c.	11	
9. Dumbarton	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	3	32
	District Asylum of Stirling &c.	28	
	Private Asylum, Westermains	1	
10. Dumfries	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	91	365
11. Edinburgh	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	299	
	Do. Montrose	1	
	District Asylum of Haddington	1	
	Do. Inverness	1	
	Do. Mid-Lothian	35	
	Do. Perth	1	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank	11	
	Do. Melville House	5	
	Do. Mollendo House	2	
	Do. Saughtonhall	8	
	Do. Whitehouse	1	
12. Elgin	District Asylum Elgin	31	31
13. Fife	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	2	
	Do. Montrose	1	78
	District Asylum of Fife	75	
Carry forward			1021

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	Into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total
	<i>Brought forward</i>		1,021
14. Forfar	Royal Asylum, Dundee	119	174
	Do. Montrose	55	
15. Haddington	District Asylum of Haddington	23	23
16. Inverness	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	1	62
	Do. Montrose	1	
	District Asylum of Inverness	60	
17. Kincardine	Royal Asylum, Montrose	5	5
18. Kinross	District Asylum of Fife	1	
19. Kirkcudbright	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	6	6
20. Lanark	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	107	
	Do. Perth	1	607
	District Asylum of Argyll	1	
	Do. Glasgow	162	
	Do. Inverness	1	
	Do. Mid-Lothian	2	
	Do. Stirling	1	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank	1	
	Do. Westernmain	1	
	Barony Parochial Asylum	124	
	Glasgow City Do.	60	
	Govan Do.	126	
	Greenock Do.	17	
	Paisley Do.	3	
21. Linlithgow	District Asylum of Stirling	26	27
	Do. Perth	1	
22. Nairn	District Asylum of Elgin	1	9
	Do. Inverness	8	
23. Orkney	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	2	7
	Do. Montrose	5	
24. Peebles	District Asylum of Mid-Lothian	1	1
25. Perth	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	2	
	Do. Glasgow	1	70
	Do. Montrose	1	
	Do. Perth	11	
	District Asylum of Do.	55	
26. Renfrew	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	14	180
	Abbey Parochial Asylum	37	
	Greenock Do.	80	
	Paisley Do.	49	
27. Ross and Cromarty	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	1	23
	District Asylum of Inverness	22	
28. Roxburgh	District Asylum of Roxburgh	44	44
29. Selkirk	Do. Do.	5	
30. Shetland	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	9
	Do. Montrose	8	
	<i>Carry forward</i>		2,274

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.—continued.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	Into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
31. Stirling	<i>Brought forward</i>		2,274
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	2	
	Do. Glasgow	4	
	District Asylum of Fife	1	
	Do. Stirling	66	
	Barony Parochial Asylum	2	
32. Sutherland	Paisley Do.	2	
			77
33 Wigtown	District Asylum, Inverness	9	
			9
	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	15	
			15
TOTAL,			2,375

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Private Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the year ended 31st December 1882.

	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establishment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions . . .	3	...	...	3
2. Private Asylums	6	...	...	6
3. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses . .	20	...	...	20
TOTAL	29	...	...	29

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1882.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do.	82.5	76.5	25	27	10	14	7	11	4	2	40.0	51.9	4.8	2.6
2. Argyll District Asylum,	177.0	219.5	71	83	35	41	20	26	21	8	35.2	49.4	11.9	2.7
3. Argyll District Asylum,	296.5	296.0	96	110	55	55	27	37	25	8	36.5	50.0	9.6	2.7
4. Argyll District Asylum,	185.0	173.5	37	37	15	16	14	20	14	10	40.5	48.2	7.6	5.8
5. Banff District Asylum, at Lady'sbridge,	119.5	150.0	59	53	29	24	13	7	10	8	49.2	48.3	8.4	5.8
6. Banff District Asylum, at Woodpark,	64.0	31.0	17	11	8	6	4	11	5	2	47.1	54.5	7.8	6.5
7. Dumfries Royal Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do.	127.5	87.5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	13.1	9.1
8. Dumfries Royal Asylum,	156.5	147.5	20	37	12	9	11	9	9	8	60.0	24.3	7.1	9.1
9. Dundee Royal Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do.	284.0	235.0	49	69	26	24	19	16	22	19	48.3	46.9	8.3	7.5
10. Dundee Royal Asylum,	27.0	29.5	10	6	5	2	1	2	4	4	53.1	34.8	7.7	8.1
11. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do.	100.5	164.0	39	69	12	31	8	23	14	12	30.8	44.9	14.8	7.3
12. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	127.5	193.5	49	75	17	33	9	25	18	12	34.7	44.0	13.9	7.3
13. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	153.5	127.0	47	46	12	18	10	14	16	8	25.5	37.0	14.1	6.3
14. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	259.0	267.0	96	140	40	53	53	81	31	28	41.7	37.9	12.0	10.5
15. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	412.5	394.0	143	186	62	71	63	95	47	38	36.4	37.6	11.4	11.4
16. Elgin District Asylum,	47.0	55.5	16	19	4	8	2	3	6	1	25.0	43.1	12.8	1.8
17. Elgin District Asylum,	161.5	174.0	41	53	18	23	17	25	13	15	43.9	43.4	8.6	8.6
18. Elgin District Asylum,	119.0	132.5	57	55	14	20	8	12	8	11	24.6	36.4	6.7	8.3
19. Glasgow Royal Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do.	149.0	82.0	19	10	7	9	18	12	13	6	36.8	90.0	8.7	7.3
20. Glasgow Royal Asylum,	268.0	214.5	76	65	21	29	26	24	21	17	27.6	44.6	7.8	7.9
21. Glasgow District Asylum at Bothwell,	95.5	73.0	96	77	38	31	29	38	14	4	40.3	40.3	14.7	5.5
22. Glasgow District Asylum,	49.5	51.0	14	16	8	8	5	5	3	...	57.1	50.0	17.6	17.6
23. Glasgow District Asylum,	203.0	217.0	41	64	11	19	17	12	22	21	29.7	29.7	10.3	9.7
24. Glasgow District Asylum,	102.0	112.0	13	33	9	21	8	7	8	7	69.2	65.6	7.8	6.2
25. Glasgow District Asylum,	46.0	41.5	19	13	1	6	3	5	1	6	11.1	46.2	2.2	14.5
26. Glasgow District Asylum,	173.5	226.0	38	69	9	21	10	4	14	11	23.7	30.4	9.1	4.9
27. Glasgow District Asylum,	219.5	267.5	47	82	10	27	13	9	15	17	32.9	32.9	6.8	6.4
28. Glasgow District Asylum,	39.0	39.0	6	10	1	...	5	5	4	1	16.7	...	11.4	2.6
29. Glasgow District Asylum,	117.5	142.5	28	37	9	11	9	20	7	16	32.1	48.6	6.0	6.0
30. Glasgow District Asylum,	118.5	125.0	30	25	9	9	8	10	12	10	30.0	44.0	10.1	8.0
31. Glasgow District Asylum,	179.0	179.0	72	72	31	46	17	9	19	21	43.1	63.9	11.4	11.7
GENERAL RESULTS,	3035.5	3153.5	930	1099	351	470	305	378	282	238	37.7	42.7	9.3	7.5

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1882.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Mavisbank,.....	10·5	12·0	6	7	2	2	1	2	5	2	33·3	28·6	47·6	16·7
2. Melville House,	6·0	13·0	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	100·0	...	...	7·7
3. Mollendo House,....	2·0	12·0	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	16·7
4. Saughton Hall,.....	19·5	31·0	5	6	1	4	1	1	2	2	20·0	66·7	10·3	6·5
5. Westermains,.....	...	14·5	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	50·0	...	...
6. Whitehouse,.....	6·5	25·5	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	15·4	3·9
GENERAL RESULTS,...	44·5	108·0	13	23	5	7	2	7	8	8	38·5	30·4	18·0	7·4

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley, ...	45·5	55·5	13	23	4	8	13	11	2	5	22·2	34·8	4·4	9·0
2. Barony, Woodilee, ...	247·5	241·0	52	93	42	49	5	11	14	23	80·8	52·7	5·7	9·5
3. City, Glasgow, ...	*21·0	170·5	1	78	1	33	77	35	1	9	100·0	42·3	*4·8	5·3
4. Govan, Glasgow, ..	116·5	108·5	75	67	35	31	31	17	12	8	46·7	46·3	10·3	7·4
5. Greenock,	110·0	88·5	117	37	49	16	15	9	9	5	41·9	43·2	8·2	5·6
6. Paisley (Burgh),..	75·5	65·5	69	21	8	3	12	14	6	1	11·6	14·3	7·9	1·5
GENERAL RESULTS,	616·0	729·5	332	319	139	140	153	97	44	51	41·9	43·9	7·1	7·0

* Average of three months.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII,—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1882.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (City),.....	37·5	50·0	4	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	5·3	4·0
2. Buchan (New Maud),	25·0	25·0	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	8·0	8·0
3. Cuninghame (Irvine),	48·0	49·5	6	3	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	...	6·2	2·0
4. Dumbarton,.....	29·0	29·5	6	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	6·9	3·4
5. Dundee East,	43·0	55·0	1	9	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	2·3	7·3
6. Dundee West,	24·0	30·5	4	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	8·3	3·3
7. Edinburgh (City),.....	30·0	39·5	7	27	...	...	7	16	...	5	...	...	...	12·7
8. Hamilton,.....	15·0	19·0	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	10·5
9. Inveresk (Musselburgh),...	...	9·5	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	21·1
10. Kincardine (Stonehaven),..	11·5	14·5	2	3	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	17·4	6·9
11. Linlithgow,.....	15·5	15·0	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	12·9	...
12. Old Machar (Aberdeen), ...	25·0	25·0	2	4	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	16·0
13. Perth,.....	20·0	20·5	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5·0	...
14. Wigtown (Stranraer),.....	...	11·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL RESULTS,.....	323·5	393·5	47	65	...	...	12	24	17	25	...	...	5·3	6·4

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Discharged Recovered.		Discharged not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan,	38·5	25·0	5	2	...	...	5	2	3	...
Columbia Lodge, ...	* 2·6	* 3·8	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...
Larbert,	80·5	52·5	29	18	...	...	19	6	5	1
TOTALS...	121·6	81·3	34	20	...	...	27	12	8	1

* Average of nine months.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics admitted into Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, the Numbers Discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered, and the Numbers that Died therein, in each Month and each Quarter of the year 1882.

MONTHS.	NUMBERS.															
	ADMITTED.*				DISCHARGED.								DIED.			
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.*							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January	18	14	67	108	5	6	39	37	5	8	12	16	4	6	22	15
February	21	14	80	99	4	5	36	40	6	3	16	24	7	2	28	19
March	17	22	85	94	8	5	39	54	6	6	19	21	4	3	26	26
Total in 1st Quarter	56	50	232	301	17	16	114	131	17	17	47	61	15	11	76	60
April	20	17	83	91	5	7	36	57	3	8	17	12	8	4	25	13
May	16	22	78	120	4	10	21	47	3	4	17	12	4	5	22	22
June	15	18	86	80	8	7	41	42	4	8	25	34	4	7	22	26
Total in 2d Quarter	51	57	247	291	17	24	98	146	10	20	59	58	16	16	69	61
July	14	19	84	97	4	3	37	40	3	7	25	25	3	3	18	31
August	10	16	70	81	8	5	52	41	3	4	16	24	5	5	21	27
September	21	22	59	86	8	8	32	51	3	10	20	26	4	6	30	23
Total in 3d Quarter	45	57	213	264	20	16	121	132	9	21	61	75	12	14	69	81
October	7	18	69	66	5	12	31	36	6	7	12	21	10	1	21	18
November	15	19	65	85	3	7	30	46	3	4	12	21	3	1	27	16
December	20	20	70	72	5	8	34	43	3	6	17	15	4	4	29	39
Total in 4th Quarter	42	57	204	223	13	27	95	125	12	17	41	57	17	6	77	73
GENERAL TOTALS	194	221	896	1079	67	83	428	534	48	75	208	251	60	47	291	275

* In the Annual Reports previous to the twenty-third (1881) the numbers given for patients admitted, and discharged not recovered, included patients transferred from one establishment to another. In the above Table, and in those given for the two previous years, patients so transferred have not been included. It is necessary to note this to prevent mistakes when comparing the figures of these years with those of previous years.

Table showing the Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the Year 1882.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS	Number Ad- mitted.	Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered, including Transfers.																				
		Under 1 Month.		Over 1 and under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 9 Months.		Over 9 and under 12 Months.		Over 12 and under 18 Months.		Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 3 Years.		Over 3 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 12 Months.		Over 1 and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Mavisbank	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melville	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mollendo House	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saughtonhall	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westermains	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitehouse	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	13	23	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.—*continued.*
 Table showing the Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the Year 1882.
 (c) *Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Number Admitted.	Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered, including Transfers.					
		Under 1 Month.			Over 1 and under 3 Months.			Over 3 and under 6 Months.			Over 6 and under 12 Months.			Over 1 and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.	
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abbey	18	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Barony	52	9	13	22	10	5	15	4	10	14	3	5	8	3	1	2	3	5	8
Glasgow	1	7	9	16	7	6	13	1	7	8	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	3
Govan	75	14	13	27	11	9	20	4	6	10	2	4	6	1	1	2	3	5	8
Greenock	117	37	20	57	15	9	24	5	3	8	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	2
Paisley Burgh	69	21	5	26	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
TOTALS	332	29	41	70	43	14	57	13	28	41	5	5	8	7	3	4	3	9	12

		(d) <i>Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.</i>																	
		Under 1 Month.			Over 1 and under 3 Months.			Over 3 and under 6 Months.			Over 6 and under 12 Months.			Over 1 and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.	
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	4	3	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Buchan	6	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3
Cuninghame	6	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3
Dumbarton	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3
Dundee East	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3
Dundee West	7	27	2	29	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3
Edinburgh	6	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3
Hamilton	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3
Inveresk	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3
Kinross	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3
Leithgow	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3
Old Machar	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3
Perth	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3
Wigtown	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3
TOTALS	47	65	35	100	41	14	55	13	28	41	5	5	8	7	3	4	3	9	12

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.

The Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients who died therein in the year 1882, and the Average Ages at Death.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS	Average Number Resident.		MONTHS.												YEARS.												Total Deaths.	Average Age at Death.					
			Under 1			Over 1 and under 3.			Over 3 and under 6.			Over 6 and under 9.			Over 9 and under 12.			Over 12 and under 18.			Over 18 and under 20.			Over 20.									
			M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.			M.		F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	259.0	296.0	3	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	47	52	
Argyll	185.0	173.5	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	14	60	57	
Ayr	119.5	150.0	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	41	57	
Banff, Ladysbridge.	64.0	31.0	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	52	49
Banff, Woodpark	...	30.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	56	
Dumfries	284.0	235.0	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	19	55	60
Dundee	127.5	193.5	2	3	1	1	...	1	4	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	3	3	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	12	56	64
Edinburgh	412.5	394.0	9	7	4	5	6	3	4	...	...	...	2	4	...	5	5	6	2	5	4	1	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	47	36	52	55
Elgin	47.0	55.5	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	53	57
Fife	161.5	174.0	1	2	...	3	4	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	13	15	47	51
Glasgow, Royal	268.0	214.5	4	2	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	17	53	46
Glasgow District, } Bothwell	*95.5	*73.0	5	1	3	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	48	52
Haddington	49.5	51.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	57	
Inverness	203.0	217.0	...	3	2	2	3	2	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	4	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	21	50	52
Mid-Lothian	102.0	112.0	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	54	39
Montrose	219.5	267.5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	3	4	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	48	51
Perth, Royal	35.0	39.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	67	66
Perth, District	117.5	142.5	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	16	48	52
Roxburgh	118.5	125.0	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	50	62
Stirling	166.5	179.0	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	4	3	1	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	21	51	51
TOTALS	3035.5	3153.5	30	21	26	27	20	17	10	12	14	19	13	20	5	25	26	31	26	39	35	28	23	10	10	282	238	51	54				

* Average for eight months.

* Average for eight months.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—continued.
The Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients who died therein in the year 1882, and the Average Ages at Death.
(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		MONTHS.						YEARS.						Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.			
			Under 1.		Over 1 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 6.		Over 6 and under 9.		Over 9 and under 12.		Over 12 and under 18.							
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Mavisbank .	10·5	12·0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	M.	62	70
Melville House .	6·0	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F.	2	78
Mollendo House .	2·0	12·0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M.	...	64
Saughtonhall .	19·5	31·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	F.	2	57
Westermains .	...	14·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M.	62	...
Whitehouse .	6·5	25·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	F.	38	82
TOTALS .	44·5	108·0	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	8	...	M.	59	68

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.	Under 1.		Over 1 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 6.		Over 6 and under 9.		Over 9 and under 12.		Over 12 and under 18.		Over 18 and under 20.		Over 20.		Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
		...	5	1	1
Abbey	45·5	55·5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. 40
Barony	247·5	241·0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. 50
Glasgow	*21·0	170·5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. 42
Govan	116·5	108·5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. 46
Greenock	110·0	88·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. 51
Paisley Burgh	75·5	65·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. 44
TOTALS	616·0	729·5	4	7	5	3	7	2	1	3	1	...	6	7	...	...	...	44	51	F. 44

* Average of three months.

The Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients who died therein in the year 1882, and the Average Ages at Death.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number of Residents.		MONTHS.												YEARS.												Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
			Under 1.		Over 1 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 6.		Over 6 and under 9.		Over 9 and under 12.		Over 12 and under 18.		Over 1½ and under 2.		Over 2 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 5.		Over 5 and under 10.		Over 10 and under 20.		Over 20.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Aberdeen	37·5	50·0</

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.
Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1882.
(a) Royal and District Asylums.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																													
		Average Number Resident.				Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.						General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	259.5	296.0	25	8	11	5	3	3	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Argyll	185.0	173.5	14	10	5	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ayr	119.5	150.0	10	8	6	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Banff, Ladysbridge	64.0	31.0	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Banff, Woodpark	30.5	30.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dumfries	284.0	235.0	22	19	1	7	7	4	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dundee	127.5	193.5	18	12	8	7	4	2	7	2	7	2	6	11	2	5	5	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Edinburgh	412.5	394.0	47	36	24	16	3	1	1	2	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elgin	47.9	55.5	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fife	161.5	174.0	13	15	6	6	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	3	2	4	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Glasgow Royal	268.0	214.5	21	17	7	8	4	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	4	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Glasgow District, Bothwell	95.5	73.0	14	4	11	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Haddington	49.5	51.0	9	21	7	9	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inverness	203.0	217.0	22	7	7	9	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mid-Lothian	102.0	112.0	8	7	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montrose	219.5	267.5	15	17	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perth Royal	35.0	39.0	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perth District	117.5	142.5	7	16	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roxburgh	118.5	125.0	12	10	5	4	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stirling	166.5	179.0	19	21	6	10	2	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS	3035.5	3153.5	282	238	110	100	33	19	21	9	48	10	7	24	33	53	32	20	25	15	5	7	10	4	3	5	10	16	24	45	7

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.—*continued*.
Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1882.
(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.														
	Average Number Resident.			Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.					Thoracic Affections.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.
Mavisbank	10.5	12.0		5		2	1								
Melville House	6.0	13.0		1											
Mollendo House	2.0	12.0		2		1									
Saughton Hall	19.5	31.0		2											
Westernmains . . . . .	...	14.5													
Whitehouse	6.5	25.5		1											
TOTALS	44.5	108.0		8	8	2	3	1	2	1	1	3		1	1
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	(c) <i>Parochial Asylums.</i>														
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.
Abbey	45.5	55.5		2	5	1	7	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1
Barony	247.5	241.0		14	23	5	6	1	5	1	4	2	...	...	...
Glasgow	*21.0	170.5		1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govan	116.5	108.5		12	8	7	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Grenock	110.0	88.5		9	5	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Paisley Burgh	75.5	65.5		6	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	616.0	729.5		44	51	18	15	5	6	4	7	2	...	...	...

* Average of three months.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIII.

Return of Expenditure for each County on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 14th May 1882.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics relieved during the Year.		Number of Days during the Year on which Relief was granted to Patients.		Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.		Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients during the Year.				Certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Patients, &c.		Total Expenditure during the Year.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives or others.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Government.	
	M.	F.	In Royal, District, Private, and Pauper Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.
1 Aberdeen	363	466	138,301	67,053	35,372	240,796	57.4	14.7	27.9	10,118	12,106	3,286	15,909	1,503	504	6,061	5
2 Argyll	187	190	92,635	35,912	27,912	119,543	77.5	22.7	27.9	5,589	13,106	1,503	15,090	1,503	504	6,061	5
3 Ayr	267	209	91,150	35,984	24,668	131,602	77.5	22.7	27.9	5,589	13,106	1,503	15,090	1,503	504	6,061	5
4 Banff	86	105	44,450	16,791	16,791	61,972	71.9	1.2	1.2	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
5 Berwick	44	61	27,202	8,154	8,154	35,356	76.9	28.1	1.2	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
6 Bute	37	44	20,578	5,021	5,021	25,599	80.6	28.1	1.2	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
7 Caithness	63	82	26,666	5,021	5,021	31,687	54.0	48.0	...	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
8 Clackmannan	33	33	13,892	2,271	2,271	19,489	71.8	11.7	16.5	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
9 Dumbarton	80	87	27,720	16,871	9,121	49,893	55.6	33.8	33.8	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
10 Dunbarton	113	114	60,339	26,104	9,121	69,460	86.9	13.1	8.6	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
11 Edinburgh	499	537	241,949	96,151	30,242	338,141	79.5	11.9	8.6	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
12 Elgin	75	87	36,834	13,783	50,982	86,816	72.2	27.0	27.0	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
13 Fife	212	263	118,459	730	32,875	152,164	77.8	0.5	0.5	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
14 Forfar	348	509	183,583	50,301	19,768	259,652	70.7	7.6	14.6	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
15 Haddington	180	201	83,321	6,065	41,550	130,872	80.0	5.4	5.4	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
16 Inverness	58	75	33,221	51,215	119,518	203,953	57.1	43.9	26.5	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
17 Kinross	46	54	16,175	4,482	28,109	48,766	57.5	15.9	26.5	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
18 Kirkcudbright	14	13	7,221	1,460	8,681	12,142	83.2	16.8	8.6	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
19 Lanark	52	60	125,808	8,523	34,331	168,139	75.2	24.8	...	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
20 Leith	1094	1098	512,549	58,051	58,051	618,600	87.6	2.5	...	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
21 Linlithgow	53	52	19,341	6,031	3,921	30,393	65.3	12.9	21.8	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
22 Nairn	16	15	7,635	737	8,372	12,414	91.2	8.8	...	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
23 Orkney	41	48	15,165	13,170	28,335	43,500	53.5	46.5	...	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
24 Peebles	7	27	8,784	1,780	10,564	12,344	83.2	16.8	...	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
25 Perth	218	279	100,727	47,598	162,452	208,279	62.0	29.3	8.7	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
26 Renfrew	255	281	133,622	14,055	147,677	195,677	90.5	9.5	...	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
27 Ross	141	184	61,639	42,436	104,075	153,514	59.2	40.8	...	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
28 Roxburgh	74	80	41,347	5,195	46,542	51,737	88.8	11.2	...	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
29 Selkirk	14	14	6,759	1,190	7,949	9,139	85.0	16.8	...	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
30 Shetland	44	50	11,440	18,883	31,053	39,838	36.8	60.8	...	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
31 Stirling	119	148	63,815	11,099	80,929	81,928	81.3	13.7	...	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
32 Sutherland	40	40	15,968	10,721	27,054	36,781	59.0	39.6	1.3	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
33 Wigton	61	73	25,737	12,091	42,704	57,731	63.6	25.3	9.1	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3,606	1,898	3
Totals & Averages	4894	5699	2,802,914	372,967	3,135,964	5,938,878	78.4	18.3	8.3	168,448	2,000	13,938	210,550	10,211	2,100	79,711	17

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIV.

Expenditure on account of Pauper Lunatics for each Year
from 1858 to 1881-82.

YEARS.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			For Certificates, Cost of Transport, &c.	Total Expenditure		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1858	61,303	8	0	14,230	4	3	5118	9	8	80,652 1 11
1859	68,326	17	2½	15,054	16	2	4763	11	9½	88,145 5 2
1860	73,982	0	6	14,666	10	3	3899	2	5	92,547 13 2
1861	78,497	0	5	14,855	19	11	3979	11	0	97,332 11 4
1862	80,061	1	8	14,567	10	6	3558	0	10	98,186 12 7
1863	81,285	6	3½	14,668	4	3½	3957	8	7½	99,910 14 2½
Average of 5 Years	76,430	9	2	14,762	12	3	4031	9	11	95,224 11 3
1864	83,284	13	8	14,892	9	9½	4505	5	0½	102,682 8 8
1865	86,202	15	7	15,107	1	6	3664	16	2	104,974 13 3
1866	91,338	5	6	15,236	7	7	4229	18	0	110,804 11 1
1867	97,508	14	7	15,151	18	6	4526	6	3	117,186 19 4
1868	104,951	0	8	15,396	5	6	5073	13	5	125,420 19 7
Average of 5 Years	92,657	2	0	15,156	16	7	4399	19	9	112,213 18 5
1869	111,168	12	5	15,508	14	8	5032	6	8	131,709 13 9
1870	113,220	19	3	15,825	11	11	4546	11	7	133,593 2 9
1871	113,568	14	11	16,166	15	4	4446	13	7	134,182 3 10
1872	115,413	14	3	17,013	1	11	4737	16	5	137,164 12 7
1873	126,480	3	1	17,211	8	7	5267	8	11	148,959 0 7
Average of 5 Years	115,970	8	9	16,345	2	6	4806	3	5	137,121 14 8
1874-75	136,420	17	1	17,097	13	3	4288	1	7	157,806 11 11
1875-76	143,305	7	7	17,339	13	3	4616	1	1	165,261 1 11
1876-77	161,131	3	9	17,889	12	11	4517	3	8	173,588 0 4
1877-78	160,043	7	7	18,087	11	4	5252	6	8	183,383 5 7
1878-79	164,388	3	1	18,618	8	0	5373	2	1	188,279 13 2
Average of 5 Years	151,067	15	10	17,786	11	9	4809	7	0	173,663 14 7
1879-80	168,433	7	5	19,365	11	0	5787	7	2	193,586 5 7
1880-81	174,932	16	11	20,532	16	4	5602	10	8	201,068 3 11
1881-82	182,406	6	7	21,880	6	2	6314	0	11	210,550 13 8

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXV.

The Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in the different Classes of Establishments and in Private Dwellings in each of the Ten Years 1872 to 1881-82.

ASYLUMS.	1872.	1873.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-1.	1881-2.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . . }	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 5¼	s. d. 1 5¾	s. d. 1 5¾	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 1 5¾	s. d. 1 5½	s. d. 1 5¼	s. d. 1 5½	s. d. 1 5½
In Private Asylums, . . . }	1 7	1 8½	1 5¾	1 5¾	1 6	1 5¾	1 5½	1 5¼	1 5½	1 5½
In Parochial Asylums, . . . }	1 2¾	1 4¼	1 5¾	1 5¾	1 6	1 5¾	1 5½	1 5¼	1 5½	1 5½
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . }	0 11½	1 0½	1 1½	1 2	1 2	1 1½	1 1½	1 1	1 1	1 1
In Private Dwellings, . . . }	0 7½	0 7¾	0 8	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	0 9	0 9	0 9½
GENERAL AVERAGES, . . . }	1 1¼	1 3	1 3¾	1 3¾	1 4	1 4¼	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVI.

The Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the Year ending 14th May 1882.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor- houses.	In Private Dwellings.	General Averages.	Percentage of Patients.		
					In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licen's'd Wards of Poor- houses.	In Private Dwell- ings.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
1. Aberdeen, . . .	1 5½	0 11¾	0 8½	1 3	57·4	27·9	14·7
2. Argyll, . . .	1 2¼	...	0 8½	1 1¾	77·3	...	22·7
3. Ayr, . . .	1 4¾	1 0½	0 9	1 3	60·2	23·5	16·3
4. Banff, . . .	1 3½	0 10½	0 9	1 2	71·7	1·2	27·1
5. Berwick, . . .	1 4¾	...	0 9½	1 3½	76·9	...	23·1
6. Bute, . . .	1 1	...	0 10½	1 1	80·6	...	19·4
7. Caithness, . . .	1 5½	...	0 8	1 1¾	54·0	...	46·0
8. Clackmannan, . .	1 6½	1 5½	0 8½	1 5	71·8	11·7	16·5
9. Dumbarton, . . .	1 6	1 0¾	0 9¾	1 4	55·6	33·8	10·6
10. Dumfries, . . .	1 3½	...	0 10	1 3½	86·9	...	13·1
11. Edinburgh, . . .	1 6¾	1 2	0 11½	1 6	79·5	8·6	11·9
12. Elgin, . . .	1 3½	1 2½	0 9¾	1 2½	72·2	0·7	27·0
13. Fife, . . .	1 4¾	0 10¾	0 11	1 4	77·8	0·5	21·7
14. Forfar, . . .	1 4¾	1 1¾	0 9½	1 3½	70·7	21·7	7·6
15. Haddington, . .	1 5½	1 0¾	0 8½	1 4¾	80·0	5·4	14·6
16. Inverness, . . .	1 3	...	0 8	1 0½	57·1	...	42·9
17. Kincardine, . .	1 5	0 10½	0 8½	1 2½	57·5	26·5	15·9
18. Kinross, . . .	1 4½	...	0 10¾	1 4	83·2	...	16·8
19. Kirkcudbright, .	1 3½	...	0 8¾	1 2½	75·2	...	24·8
20. Lanark, . . .	1 7½	1 1	0 10½	1 6½	87·6	2·5	9·9
21. Linlithgow, . .	1 6½	1 0½	0 8	1 4¾	65·3	21·8	12·9
22. Nairn, . . .	1 2½	...	0 9½	1 3½	91·2	...	8·8
23. Orkney, . . .	1 8	...	0 6½	1 2¾	53·5	...	46·5
24. Peebles, . . .	1 4½	...	0 8½	1 3½	83·2	...	16·8
25. Perth, . . .	1 6½	1 2½	0 10½	1 4	62·0	8·7	29·3
26. Renfrew, . . .	1 7½	...	0 11	1 7½	90·5	...	9·5
27. Ross, . . .	1 2	...	0 7¾	1 0½	59·2	...	40·8
28. Roxburgh, . . .	1 4½	...	0 8¾	1 4½	88·8	...	11·2
29. Selkirk, . . .	1 5½	...	0 7½	1 4	85·0	...	15·0
30. Shetland, . . .	1 7½	1 2¾	0 5½	0 11½	36·8	2·4	60·8
31. Stirling, . . .	1 6½	1 1½	0 10¾	1 5½	81·3	5·0	13·7
32. Sutherland, . .	1 2¾	1 1½	0 7½	1 0¾	59·0	1·3	39·6
33. Wigtown, . . .	1 4	0 11½	0 8½	1 2	62·6	9·1	28·3
TOTAL. . .	1 5½	1 1	0 9½	1 4	73·4	8·3	18·3

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVII.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.				For District Pauper Patients.	For Pauper Patients from beyond the District.	Minimum Rate for Private Patients.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	.	.	.	£26 0 0	£28 0 0	£28 0 0
Dumfries	"	"	.	{ 123 0 0 } 227 0 0	...	{ 340 0 0 } 460 0 0
Dundee	"	"	.	26 0 0	28 12 0	26 0 0
Edinburgh	"	"	.	30 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0
Glasgow	"	"	.	{ 332 1 4 } 335 6 4	35 6 4	39 0 0
Montrose	"	"	.	24 10 0	27 0 0	25 0 0
Perth	"	"	.	...	...	52 0 0
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.				For District Pauper Patients.	For Non-District Pauper Patients.	Minimum Rate for Private Patients.
Argyll and Bute District Asylum,	.	.	.	£22 2 0	£31 4 0	£24 14 0.
Ayr	"	"	.	25 0 0	...	...
Banff, Ladysbridge	"	"	.	22 16 3	22 16 3	26 0 0
Banff, Woodpark	"	"	.	22 16 3	22 16 3	26 0 0
Elgin	"	"	.	23 10 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Fife	"	"	.	21 0 0	...	...
Glasgow	"	"	.	27 6 0	39 0 0	...
Haddington	"	"	.	26 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0
Inverness	"	"	.	21 0 0	...	36 0 0
Mid-Lothian	"	"	.	25 0 0	32 0 0	36 8 0.
Perth	"	"	.	26 0 0	...	...
Roxburgh	"	"	.	25 0 0	...	140 0
Stirling	"	"	.	27 10 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.		Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.		PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.		Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	.	£32 10 0	Govan Parochial Asylum,	.	£32 10 0	
Barony	"	33 16 0	Greenock	"	132 10 0	
Glasgow	"	31 17 0	Paisley	"	135 2 0	
					35 2 0	
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.		Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.		LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.		Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
Aberdeen,	.	£22 2 0	Inveresk,	.	...	...
Buchan,	.	20 16 0	Kincardine,	.	£20 0 0	
Cunninghame,	.	...	Linlithgow,	.	21 4 8	
Dumbarton,	.	23 8 0	Old Machar,	.	20 0 0	
Dundee, East	.	21 4 8	Perth,	.	22 2 0	
Dundee, West	.	...	Wigtown,	.	...
Edinburgh,	.	...		
Hamilton,	.	...		

¹ Ordinary galleries. A charge of £2 extra is made for clothing.

² Special galleries. A charge of £4 extra is made for clothing.

³ For district patients.

⁴ For patients from beyond the district.

⁵ Privileged parishes.

⁶ Non-privileged parishes.

⁷ The parishes of Perth, Dunbarrie, and Rhynch have a preference with regard to admission of patients not being paupers, and patients in decayed

circumstances are admitted from these parishes at reduced rates according as the funds of the institution allow.

⁸ In the case of Fife and Inverness, the rates have been temporarily lowered in order to make use of balances which had accumulated.

⁹ For Argyll and Bute only.

¹⁰ At lowered rates in special cases.

¹¹ Parishes within the county of Renfrew.

¹² Parishes outside the county of Renfrew.

APPENDIX B.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN
THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 13th March 1882.

The following statement shows the number and character of the present Appendix B. population of this asylum:—

PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTAL.	Commissioners' Entries.
M.	F.	M.	F.		
79	79	171	214	543	Royal and District Asylums.

The figures do not include 1 female private patient and 2 female pauper patients who are absent on probation.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	14	14	29	35	92
Discharges recovered, .	6	6	13	17	42
Discharges unrecovered, .	4	5	6	6	21
Deaths,	2	2	9	7	20

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 13, referring to the seclusion of 7 persons. No accident is recorded. Twelve attendants have left the service of the institution, 7 having left voluntarily, and 5 having been dismissed, 2 for intemperance, 1 for dishonesty, 1 for striking a patient, and 1 for unsuitability.

The new kitchen is approaching completion, and will soon be ready for occupation.

The asylum is greatly overcrowded on both sides, but especially on the female side. The difficulties of management are thus much increased, and the comfort and safety of the inmates are lessened. It is not seen how a remedy for this can be found in any extension of the asylum buildings, which, in view of their position, are already as large as they ever ought to be.

The conscientious discharge of duty on the part of Dr. Jamieson the superintendent again attracted favourable notice, and it is right to record that he is very ably supported by his senior assistant Dr. Reid, who has long shown much tact, good sense, and faithfulness in doing what is required of him.

The books and registers were examined, and were as usual found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners'
Entries.Royal and
District
Asylums.Aberdeen
Asylum.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 11th and 12th July 1882.

There are at present 540 patients in the asylum. Of these 77 males and 70 females are private patients, and 169 males and 224 females are paupers.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	4	7	30	32	73
Discharges recovered, . . .	3	9	12	10	34
Discharges unrecovered, . . .	—	7	9	13	29
Deaths,	2	—	12	1	15

The deaths were due to general paralysis in 4 cases, to other diseases of the brain in 5 cases, to diseases of the chest in 4 cases, to gangrene of the foot in one case, and to disease of the elbow joint in one case. The average age at death among the male patients was 48 years ; the death of the female occurred at 49 years of age.

The books and registers were examined and were found carefully and accurately kept. There have been no accidents since last visit. The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 6 ; these refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 4 patients. The number of patients who have escaped and been absent for a night before being brought back is 3. The changes in the staff have been 4 resignations, one dismissal, and the engagement of 6 persons.

The new kitchen is not occupied yet, but everything is now ready for the fitting up of the cooking apparatus, and when this is done it will be brought into use.

The institution is at present suffering from two serious disadvantages—the main building is greatly overcrowded, and the extent of land attached to the asylum is much too limited. These evils have now existed for a considerable time. Attempts have been made to relieve the overcrowding by successive additions to the building ; but these have scarcely been sufficient to keep pace with the increasing demand for accommodation for pauper lunatics, and the present condition of the establishment has only been prevented from becoming much worse by the number of private patients having been reduced during the past 3 years from 171 to 147. No addition has recently been made to the amount of land attached to the asylum, and it is evident the insufficiency in its amount must have been aggravated with every addition to the number of inmates, and to the size of the buildings. Allusion has been made to this matter in previous entries, and it is again mentioned on this occasion with the view of bringing it under the consideration of the managers of the institution. Any further extension of the asylum buildings is much to be deprecated.

At present the efficiency of the asylum is seriously impeded, though much is done by Dr. Jamieson and Dr. Reid to overcome the difficulties that arise.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
26th and 27th January 1882.Argyll and
Bute District
Asylum

The following statement shows the number and character of the persons at present on the register of the asylum as certificated patients :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Now resident,	20	16	164	162	362
Absent on probation,	1	—	1	—	2
Absent on pass,	—	—	1	2	3

Besides these patients who are under certificates, there is 1 voluntary inmate. Appendix B.
The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.	Commissioners Entries.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admissions,	2	—	10	16	28	Royal and District Asylums.
Discharges recovered,	2	2	4	2	10	
Discharges unrecovered,	—	—	6	5	11	
Deaths,	1	—	1	2	4	Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

The deaths resulted from asthma, from phthisis pulmonalis, from Bright's disease, and from melancholic exhaustion. It is satisfactory to find that the death-rate continues low, and that it is not increasing. In the present crowded state of the establishment, it seems reasonable to attribute the good physical health of the patients, which this indicates, either to the sanitary arrangements of the buildings being good, or to careful attention to the means of counteracting the injurious effects of overcrowding. The dense packing of the dormitories at night must render proper ventilation and warming difficult; and during the time the day-rooms are in full use, the breathing space and the elbow-room, must be uncomfortably limited.

But although the physical health of the patients may not have been seriously affected by the overcrowding, there can be no doubt that their mental condition has not been uninjured. The manifestations of morbid excitement were more numerous than usual during the visit; and it is consistent with general experience that excitement and irritation are results of overcrowding. This must inevitably delay or prevent improvement in the condition of many patients; and it will certainly increase the difficulties of management.

In view, therefore, of the need there is for a decrease in the number of patients, it is to be regretted that no decrease, but rather a slight increase, has taken place since last visit. It was recommended in the preceding entry that the number of private patients should be reduced from 40 to 28. It was believed that such a reduction could be made without dealing inconsiderately with the patients who would be removed, and it is to be regretted that it has not been carried out. The full amount of the reduction should be made as soon as possible; and in the present position of the asylum, no private patients should be admitted.

No progress has been made towards relieving the overcrowding by removing from the asylum those of the pauper patients who are incurable and inoffensive, and who do not require care and treatment of the special kind which the asylum affords. It is expected, however, that an effort is to be made in the course of next month by Dr. Cameron, in conjunction with Deputy Commissioner Fraser, to obtain the removal of a considerable number of patients of this class.

Though the new laundry was expected to have been in occupation three months ago, it is still unfinished. The delay has arisen from the construction of the drying closets having been found defective. It is desirable that no further avoidable delay should occur, as the old laundry is now in a most unsatisfactory condition.

The erection of the new block of building, which is intended to provide additional dwelling accommodation, has now been begun, and ought to be pushed on with vigour. The general arrangements of the plan of this building are regarded as very satisfactory; but it is important, while the building operations are at their present stage, that full consideration should be given to the way in which every detail is to be carried out, so that the advantages which the general plan can be made to confer on the patients may be obtained. Many useful arrangements may be economically made, if provision is made for them in time; and if all the details are well thought out now, the waste which arises from permitting work to be done which will afterwards have to be undone will be avoided. Such details as the position of doors, and of shelving, and the character of the fixed screens in the dormitories, are examples of what is here referred to. It may be noted here that the arrangements of the shoe-room on the male side, as shown on the plan, are not so convenient as they might be, and that both it and the adjoining store-room ought to be larger.

Before finally deciding on the way in which some details are to be carried out, it would be useful if Dr. Cameron were to visit one or two of the more

Appendix B. recently erected asylum buildings, so as to judge of the merits of different methods in use.

Commissioners' Entries. When the organisation of the new building is under consideration, it should be kept in view that, though the building will be separate from the main portion of the asylum, it ought not, from the administrative point of view, to become in any way a separate establishment. The wards in the two buildings should be managed in the way that separate wards included within one pile of building would be. The wards in the new building should be supplied from the steward's store in the same way as the wards in the main building are supplied. And the persons employed in either section should be fully available for service in the other.

Royal and District Asylums.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive attention. The staff of paid servants employed in the work of the farm appears, however, to be large considering the amount of work which ought to be obtained from the patients; and it is believed that if the farm arrangements were made more completely a part of the asylum organisation, some of the paid labour might be dispensed with.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found correctly kept. There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; and there has been no accident to record since last visit.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
13th and 14th June 1882.

The following statement shows the number and character of the persons at present on the registers of the asylum :—

		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients	{ Resident,	20	14	160	164	358
	{ Absent on probation,	1	—	1	—	2
	{ Absent on pass,	—	—	1	—	1
Voluntary inmate,		1	—	—	—	1
		22	14	162	164	362

These figures show a slight diminution of the number of patients on the registers since the date of last visit, and there is now reason to hope that a further diminution will soon take place by the discharge of incurable and inoffensive patients, who do not require the complicated and costly arrangements of a fully equipped asylum for their proper care and treatment, and whose safety and comfort could be properly secured in private dwellings under good guardianship, to the advantage alike of the rate-payers and the patients. The superintendent has made himself acquainted with the condition and circumstances of the boarded out patients already in the district, and with the means which exist for increasing their number, and he is now exerting himself to accomplish the removal of those patients who may be suitably provided for out of an asylum. In this task he will no doubt encounter difficulties and annoyances, but it is earnestly hoped that he will persevere. If the population is not reduced in this way, there will be few vacant beds in the asylum when the new buildings come into occupation, and further buildings will ere long be needed, if the population continues to grow as it has hitherto done by an accumulation in the asylum of harmless and incurable lunatics. At present the institution is dangerously overcrowded, and it is hoped that the new laundry will soon be at work, so that accommodation for patients may be temporarily obtained in the old laundry in the way proposed.

The changes which have taken place since last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Patients admitted,	—	—	19	15	34
Discharged recovered,	—	—	8	6	14
Discharged unrecovered	—	2	8	5	15
Deaths,	—	—	8	4	12

This statement shows that no private patient has been admitted, and that two have been discharged, so that there is a reduction of two in their number. The private patients in this asylum have many comforts, and their presence in it is financially an advantage, but it is not seen how they can long remain in it, if there is no removal of the incurable and easily managed pauper patients.

The new laundry is all but finished, and considerable progress has been made with the new separate block. With reference to the latter, it is hoped that the plumber work will be of the simplest description, and as small in amount as possible, and that all soil pipes, hot and cold water pipes, and gas pipes will be fully exposed. This will secure better work at the beginning, and avoid a heavy annual charge for repairs. There should be no direct connection of any pipe with the common sewer, so that defects may be easily and at once seen, and the entrance of sewer gas into the building be practically rendered impossible.

It is understood that the sewage of the asylum is about to be carried to the sea, but before this is done it is strongly recommended to the District Board that one or more of their number should visit the Montrose Royal Asylum, where the sewage is spread over the land by gravitation and without the intervention of any tanks, or the Riccarton Asylum, where it is spread over the land by gravitation but after collection in tanks, or the Stirling District, the Ayr District, and the Barony Parochial Asylums, in which the sewage is collected in tanks and raised by machinery before being spread over the land. In these and several other such establishments the whole of the sewage is utilised, and it is believed the financial results are excellent. It is, therefore, recommended that the proposed arrangements for delivering the sewage of this asylum into the sea, and so wasting it, should be delayed, till the experience of other asylums has been enquired into, and till it has been ascertained how much land would be needed to consume the whole sewage of the asylum.

An important and very desirable change is about to be made in the relations of the farm to the asylum. It seems impossible that the existing arrangements could have long continued, but they have been brought to an end by the resignation of the farm manager. No further observations on this subject are deemed necessary, as the views of the General Board are well known as to the difficulty of obtaining a successful management with a divided responsibility.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Only two escapes are registered, and the changes among the servants have been few. The only accident recorded is the death by suffocation of an epileptic.

The asylum is at present conducted under many difficulties and discouragements, but much ability and conscientiousness are shown in meeting these and it is hoped they will soon be greatly reduced.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, 7th January 1882.

There are at present 257 patients in the asylum, of whom 117 are men, and 140 women. There are 262 whose names are on the register, but 1 man and 3 women are absent on probation, and 1 woman is absent on pass.

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	16	14	30
Discharges recovered,	12	16	28
Discharges unrecovered,	1	2	3
Deaths,	6	3	9

The deaths resulted in two cases from general paralysis of the insane, and in 4 cases from other cerebral diseases. The other deaths were due to pneumonia in 2 cases, and to senile decay in 1 case.

The books and registers were examined, and found neatly kept and up to date. Two accidents to patients are recorded in the Accident Register; but

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Royal and District Asylums.
Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Ayr District Asylum.

neither of them seems to have been serious in its results. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains two entries referring to the use of the polka in the case of a girl who was attempting to denude herself while in a state of maniacal excitement.

The weather to-day and yesterday having been of exceptionally tempestuous character, the male patients have been prevented from engaging as fully in out-door work as has been usual during the past year. A good deal of useful farm work has been done by them in the cultivation of the farm, all the turning over of the soil having been done by spade labour. Besides this, considerable progress has been made in the formation of the terraces, which has provided labour for a certain class of the men for some years now. As this work is now approaching completion, it is understood, with satisfaction, that the District Board contemplate adding a considerable portion of land to the grounds of the institution.

The industrial occupation of the women continues to receive adequate attention. The advantage of making use of the laundry and wash-house as an outlet for physical energy is duly appreciated, from 30 to 34 women being generally employed there.

The house was found in excellent order throughout, with the exception of some of the single rooms on the first floor, which have been injured by the roof of a verandah having been blown up against their windows during the height of yesterday's storm. Besides this injury, the wind also wrecked a shed on the male side of the establishment, which had been erected at the old airing court wall as a shelter.

Some rearrangements of the rooms, which have been carried out in both male and female wings of the main building, have added to the cheerfulness and convenience of the house. It is satisfactory to note that they have been carried out by the patients and the staff of the asylum.

It is understood, with approval, that it is the intention of the District Board to appoint an assistant medical officer. It is believed that such an appointment is desirable for many reasons in an asylum of the size to which this has now grown; and the staff of every such asylum in Scotland now includes a medical assistant.

Attention is again drawn to the unused water closets on the first floor, and to the desirability of having the plumber work removed as soon as possible.

Arrangements have not been completed for providing the establishment with an adequate supply of water. It is desirable that an effort should be made to have this done at once.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, 6th June 1882.

There are 128 men and 148 women now resident in the asylum, or 276 patients in all. There are 278 patients, however, on the register, one man being absent on probation, and one woman absent on pass.

It would give more elbow-room and promote tranquillity if the day-room space on the male side were somewhat increased. This could be cheaply and easily done by pulling down partitions in the way indicated to the Medical Superintendent.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Patients admitted,	31	23	54
Discharged recovered,	14	12	26
Discharged unrecovered,	4	1	5
Died,	2	5	7

Pneumonia caused two of the deaths, and general paralysis, ovarian disease, cancer of the uterus, phthisis, and strangulated hernia caused the rest. In the case of every patient who died a *post mortem* examination was made.

No accident is recorded. There are 21 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 6 persons. At the time of the

visit three patients were found in seclusion, one of them in a strait jacket. Appendix B. A fourth patient was found in a strong dress.

One escape is registered, the patient being brought back after a night's absence. Five attendants have left the service of the institution, all of them giving up their situations voluntarily. Commissioners Entries.

The water supply is at present very inadequate. It is quite impossible for instance to flush the drains, which in some parts are choked with filth. Recently, indeed, water was so scarce as to necessitate the giving out of beer to quench thirst. In these circumstances it is learned with satisfaction that it has been resolved to lay a separate pipe, of suitable calibre, between the asylum and the reservoir, and it is hoped that no time will be lost in carrying out this resolution. Royal and District Asylums. Ayr District Asylum.

The drainage smell on the first floor of the front building strongly attracted attention, and it is urged that steps be at once taken to remedy this evil. As part of what it will be necessary to do, it is recommended that the water-closet opposite the entrance door on the ground floor, and the fixed wash stand in the bath-room on the first floor, be entirely removed. They are quite unnecessary, and like all such arrangements they are expensive to keep up, and a multiplying of the sources of danger.

It is understood that more land is to be acquired by purchase. The quantity now in possession is not sufficient to give full open air occupation to the men, and it is in no sense a farm. The question now to be considered by the District Board is whether it will not be financially an advantage to the asylum, to make such an addition to the land attached to it as will constitute a farm, and admit of the keeping of a sufficient number of cows to supply the establishment with milk. In considering this question, it would be of use to the District Board to ascertain the experience on the subject of the directors of some asylums which have large farms, say, of the Montrose Royal Asylum, and the Banff District Asylum. Speaking generally, it appears that the rate of board for paupers is lowest in those asylums which possess farms of considerable size.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order, and very clean, and the condition of the patients was quite satisfactory.

Dr. Thomas has been appointed assistant medical officer.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order.

P.S.—It would be a great improvement to plant hedges running lengthways and transversely in the garden. These hedges would give shelter, and make the garden more productive.

**BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,
LADYSBRIDGE, 10th March 1882.**

The following statement shows the number and character of the present population :— Banff District Asylum at Ladysbridge.

PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
M.	F.	M.	F.	
3	5	60	29	97

These figures do not include one male pauper patient who is absent by escape.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have occurred :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	—	1	7	3	11
Discharges recovered,	—	—	3	2	5
Discharges unrecovered,	1	—	—	2	3
Deaths,	—	—	3	0	3

The deaths were caused by apoplexy, Bright's disease, and meningitis.

The patient whose death from meningitis is recorded was only 17 years old, and was in a dying state when admitted.

Appendix B.	No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.
Commissioners' Entries.	The asylum was never seen in a more satisfactory state, nor did the mode of management ever leave a more favourable impression.
Royal and District Asylums.	The institution continues to merit all that has been said in praise of it in previous reports. In various respects it sets an example to other asylums which well deserves to be copied.
Banff District Asylum at Ladysbridge.	It is a successfully conducted asylum both as regards the treatment and general well-being of the patients, and the interests of the rate-payers. The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully and correctly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,
LADYSBRIDGE, 8th July 1882.

There are 99 patients at present in the asylum. They consist of 94 pauper patients and 5 private patients, 66 men and 28 women being paupers, and 3 men and 2 women being private patients.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	—	—	9	9	18
Discharges recovered,	—	—	2	3	5
Discharges unrecovered,	—	3	2	6	11
Death,	—	—	—	1	1

Five of the pauper patients discharged unrecovered were transferred to the Succursal Asylum at Woodpark. The death was due to perforation of the bowels.

No accident has occurred, and neither seclusion nor restraint has been employed in the treatment of the patients. No patient has escaped. The books and registers were examined and found carefully kept.

The asylum was found in excellent order. Every part of the establishment was clean and well aired. Some additions have as usual been made to the furniture of the wards, which increase their appearance of cheerfulness and comfort. Most of these, such as valances for the windows and rugs for the floors, have been made by the inmates.

The patients were found remarkably tranquil and free from complaint. Their requirements appear to be fully provided for, and due consideration is given to the special wants of individuals.

A site at the corner of the male airing court has been proposed for the erection of a ward for infectious diseases, which would afford accommodation usually for the cattlemen. This site appears to be one which would be found suitable for the purpose.

It would save expense, and be desirable in other respects if the ward were built on the south side of the airing court wall, and if the portions of the wall not required in the new building were to a great extent taken down and the materials used for the new buildings.

A school picnic from Banff was held in one of the asylum fields to-day, and a great deal of healthy interest was taken in it by the patients. Such occurrences tend to break down the separation which is too apt to be made unnecessarily rigid between the sane and the insane. No harm can arise from the two being thus brought together under proper regulations. On the contrary, it fosters a proper feeling in the public mind towards the insane; and it tends to diminish the feeling among the inmates of asylums that they are completely cut off from their friends and fellow creatures.

The general impression produced by the inspection of the asylum to-day was as usual of the most satisfactory kind.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Banff District Asylum at Woodpark.

BANFF DISTRICT SUCCURSAL ASYLUM,
WOODPARK, 10th March 1882.

There are 29 patients in this asylum. Since last visit 2 patients have died and 2 have been admitted.

All the inmates of this establishment have been transferred to it from the District Asylum at Ladysbridge, and there does not appear to be any difficulty in making a suitable selection. There is evidence of this in the facts that only 1 patient has been sent back as unsuitable since May 1880, and that no patient has escaped, though the doors are always open, the inmates being free to go in and out as they choose. In connection with this, it deserves to be pointed out that the 29 women chosen as suitable for the simple, homely, and inexpensive mode of management in this institution, constitute 46 per cent. of the whole number of asylum patients, from whom they were chosen.

The wards were in excellent order, and scrupulously clean, and they presented an aspect of great cheerfulness and comfort. The inmates were neatly and suitably clothed, and their contentment indicated kindly treatment and complete freedom from all irksome discipline.

The visit left a pleasant impression as to the management, and strengthened opinions long entertained as to the uselessness in the case of a large number of the persons now registered as lunatics, of the costly and complicated appliances and arrangements of fully-appointed asylums.

BANFF DISTRICT SUCCURSAL ASYLUM,
WOODPARK, 8th July 1882.

The only change which has taken place in the population of this establishment since last visit, is the addition of 5 to the number of inmates, from the transfer of patients from the parent asylum.

There have been no discharges and no deaths. The house was found in excellent order, and the patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They were orderly in behaviour, and appear to be well provided for in every way.

The free and homelike arrangements of the establishment continue to be found suitable for the female patients who have been placed in it, and these now exceed in number the female patients remaining in the other asylum.

The house is at present being painted throughout, which will add to the cheerfulness of its appearance. Everything that was seen gave a favourable impression of the way in which the institution is managed.

The books and registers were examined and found accurately kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION,
DUMFRIES, 21st and 22nd March 1882.

There are at present 532 certificated patients accommodated in the two sections Dumfries of this establishment. The way in which they are allocated is shown in the Asylum following statement:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
In the Crichton,	95	50	—	—	145
In the Southern Counties Asylum,	35	31	166	155	387
Totals,	130	81	166	155	532

Besides these, there are 5 gentlemen and 2 ladies who are voluntary inmates; and there are upon the registers as certificated patients, 1 male and 1 female patient, who are at present absent on probation.

Appendix B. Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

Commissioners' Entries.		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTAL.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Royal and District Asylums.	Admissions,	22	21	22	31	96
	Discharges recovered,	8	13	5	15	41
	Discharges unrecovered,	10	10	1	2	23
	Deaths,	4	6	3	9	22
Dumfries Asylum.						

The deaths were due in 7 cases to diseases of the brain or spinal cord, in 5 cases to diseases of the chest, in 3 cases to diseases of the abdomen, in 1 case to epithelioma, and in 1 case to suffocation during an epileptic fit. In the remaining 5 cases the deaths are registered as due to various forms of general debility.

There has been no instance of the use of restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients during the past eighteen months. There have been 2 escapes involving absence for a night before the patient was brought back. There are 6 accidents recorded in the register. The most important are 2 cases of fracture,—1 of the humerus, and the other of the ulna.

The establishment was found everywhere in good order, and except in so far as the inmates of the Southern Counties Asylum are subjected to overcrowding, the patients appear to be satisfactorily provided for.

The improvement of the accommodation by the addition of articles of furniture, and by the better papering and painting of the walls, has made further progress since last visit. This continues to be done with sound judgment, and it not only increases the comforts of the patients, but will also tend to ameliorate their mental condition.

Some relief to the overcrowding of the Southern Counties Asylum has been obtained by the utilisation of the Spitalfield Cottages as sleeping accommodation for 22 of the male patients. But this relief has scarcely done more than provide for the increase in the total number of patients since last visit, which amounts to 17. These cottages are in a good state of repair, and they are suitable for the purpose to which they are at present devoted. It ought to be recognised, however, that if they should be permanently used for the accommodation of patients, it would not be desirable that they should be used merely as dormitories. The group of patients using these cottages, and also the patients accommodated at Brownhall, do not obtain the full advantages of their separation from the main asylum, unless they have to some extent a kind of home life in their extra-mural habitation. Some degree of this feeling would be given to those living at Brownhall, if the rooms occupied by them were put into more complete repair, and were furnished in a manner similar to the houses of the better class of farm servants.

In the present circumstances of the institution, the most important matter for consideration is the means that ought to be adopted for obtaining relief to the overcrowding. This question was fully dealt with in the preceding entry, and has also been the subject of communications which have passed between the General Board and the Trustees and Directors since the date of that entry. It is unnecessary, therefore, to make lengthy reference to it at present.

It is impossible, however, to avoid insisting on the necessity there is for taking some steps at once, and it appears especially desirable that every proper effort should be made to reduce the number of the inmates. Any increase in the amount of accommodation which it may be intended to obtain, either by additional building or by reconstruction of the present buildings, cannot be obtained for some considerable time to come; and while the building or altering would be in progress, there would probably be an appreciable limitation of the present accommodation. It is therefore urgently pressed on the attention of the Trustees and Directors, and also on that of the medical superintendent, with whom the duty lies of discharging such lunatics as may be safely liberated without risk or injury to the public or themselves, to take steps for the removal of all such patients as may be properly provided for out of the asylum. The exact nature of the statutory obligations which are laid on the Trustees and Directors may perhaps be open to discussion, but there can be no doubt that they are not bound to provide accommodation for any one for whose treatment detention in an asylum has ceased to be necessary.

It has always to be borne in mind that a considerable number of the patients are

admitted to asylums who never recover so completely as to regain perfect sanity, but who are so far cured as to be comparatively easily managed. The importance of this with reference to the present position of the asylum was shown in the preceding entry, where it was pointed out, that during the last twenty years the proportion of such patients discharged from the Southern Counties Asylum has been only one-half of the proportion discharged from district asylums generally. If the usual proportion of such patients had been removed, it is obvious that the present overcrowding would have been prevented; and it is probable that if the removal of all such patients even now were judiciously and firmly insisted on, an appreciable amount of relief would be obtained.

The books and registers were examined and found carefully kept.

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Commissioners' Entries.
Royal and District Asylums.
Dumfries Asylum.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION,
DUMFRIES, 27th and 28th June 1882.

The following statement shows the number and character of the persons at present on the register of the asylum :—

		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident—						
In the Crichton Section, . . .	Certificated	90	57	—	—	147
	Voluntary	4	3	—	—	7
In the Southern Counties Section, . . .	Certificated	30	31	160	149	370
Total Numbers Resident,		124	91	160	149	524
Absent on probation—						
From the Crichton Section, . . .	Certificated	6	2	—	—	8
From the Southern Counties Section, . . .	Certificated	3	1	7	2	13
Total Numbers on Registers,		133	94	167	151	545

These numbers show a diminution of 15 in the total resident population.

In the Crichton section, however, the number of private patients has increased by 2, so that there is a reduction of 17 in the Southern Counties section. This is the record of a very commendable result of management, and it is hoped that the efforts to obtain the removal of incurable and inoffensive pauper patients will be steadily made, in face of the opposition and discouragement which at the outset the superintendent should expect to encounter.

Since the date of the last visit, the following changes in the population have taken place :—

		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients.	Admitted	6	11	9	3	29
	Discharged recovered	3	—	2	2	7
	Discharged unrecovered	3	—	3	4	10
	Died	2	2	3	1	8
Voluntary	Admitted	1	1	—	—	2
Inmates.	Left	2	—	—	—	2

Only two accidents are recorded, both the result of accidental falls in the cases of infirm patients, and neither of them serious. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion and no escape is recorded. In connection with these gratifying facts, it is desirable to state that there is a marked increase in the amount of liberty accorded to the patients, with a corresponding increase of their contentment and tranquillity. At no visit ever paid to this institution have so few complaints been made by patients. There is a

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steadily diminishing use of the key within the buildings, and the number of patients on parole, both within and beyond the grounds, has considerably increased. About 30 patients now sleep at Brownhall and in the Spittalfield Cottages, all situated outside of the walls of the asylum, and this arrangement, apart from the relief it gives to the overcrowding of the Southern Counties Asylum, has an excellent effect on the whole spirit of the management, by showing the uselessness, as regards many patients, of some of those restraining appliances which have long been considered necessary. It has also a good effect on the feelings of the patients towards those in charge of them, it begets in them trustworthiness and contentment, and so tends, not only to confirm cures, but to bring them about. All these things are results which common-sense and the ordinary knowledge of human nature might safely predict, without any aid from a special experience. It will be a further important assistance to the management, and a decided advantage to the patients, when Maryfield is ready for occupation, which it is expected to be in autumn of this year. It is hoped that few structural changes will be made on it, and that it will continue to have the aspect of an ordinary private dwelling; but the decoration and furnishing should be comfortable and bright.

Few changes have occurred among the attendants, and those who have left the service of the institution have done so voluntarily.

In the Crichton Institution there are now two billiard rooms, two or three comfortable smoking rooms for the gentlemen, an excellent drawing-room for the ladies, and various other new arrangements, which make it more and more suitable for high-class patients. There are some things still about its structure which are deterrent and bad, but is believed that the Directors have it in view to remove these. Already, however, it furnishes admirable accommodation for patients in affluent circumstances. Much attention is properly given to rendering it suitable for the care and treatment of this class of patients; but it is recorded with much satisfaction, that at least an equal attention is given to the providing of good accommodation for private patients in straitened circumstances, who constitute by far the most unfortunate class of the insane.

This year, again, successive parties of ladies and gentlemen are being sent to the seaside for a few weeks residence there; and many of those patients who had returned spoke with much enthusiasm of the pleasure the change had given them, and of their regret in leaving Rockcliffe).

A thorough and immediate overhauling of the sewerage arrangements of the Southern Counties buildings has been resolved on, and it is satisfactory to know that the new plans are to be characterised, as far as possible, by simplicity. This will not only secure effectiveness, but it will diminish the liability to go wrong, and the consequent annual maintenance charge.

The general impression which the visit left as to the condition and progress of the institution was satisfactory and pleasing. It is not thought necessary to say anything about the important structural changes contemplated on the Southern Counties Asylum. These are under careful consideration, and there will be no avoidable delay in carrying them out.

The books and registers were examined and were found in good order.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, 21st February 1882.

Dundee Asylum.

The following statement shows the number and character of the present population of the asylum:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private patients,	28	29	57
Pauper patients,	98	166	264
	<hr/> 126	<hr/> 195	<hr/> 321

In view of the fact that the asylum is situated in, or close to, a large town, the number of private patients is small.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place :—

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	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.	Commissioners Entries.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admitted,	3	3	30	52	88	Royal and District Asylums.
Discharged recovered, .	—	1	8	9	18	
Discharged unrecovered, .	1	1	3	6	11	
Deaths,	2	2	6	10	20	Dundee Asylum.

There are 437 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, between the 12th July 1881 and the 31st January 1882.

Six accidents are recorded. Four of them were of a serious character, and one ended fatally.

The new asylum is approaching completion, and it is hoped that it will be ready for occupation in May. The directors have not felt able to proceed with the building of the block for private patients, and both private and pauper patients are to be accommodated in the division designed for paupers. This can scarcely fail to act injuriously on the prosperity of the institution.

The present establishment is greatly overcrowded, and as a consequence of this the difficulties of management are many and serious. There is more excitement among the inmates, and less contentment than would be if they had more elbow-room, and restraint and seclusion are more frequently found necessary. It is hoped, however, that in the new asylum these evils of overcrowding will disappear, and that the patients of both sexes will have the advantages of extended exercise in the open air, and that the men will have an abundance of active out-door occupation.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, 19th July 1882.

The following statement shows the number of patients at present in the asylum, distinguishing between private patients and paupers, and between males and females :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private patients,	29	29	58
Pauper patients,	98	166	264
	127	195	322

Since last visit the following changes have occurred :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	3	2	12	27	44
Discharges recovered, .	1	1	4	15	21
Discharges unrecovered, .	—	1	3	11	15
Deaths,	1	—	5	2	8

The deaths were due in 2 cases to general paralysis, and in 2 to other brain diseases ; in 2 to diseases of the chest, in one to phagedaenic ulceration, and in 1 case to bed sores.

The ages at death were an average of 59 years among the men, and 65 among the women.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 121. These refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 29 persons. There are 3 entries in the register of accidents ; the most serious of these refers to the infliction of a severe wound of the scalp on one of the male attendants by a patient. The instrument used was a poker, and it may be regarded as very fortunate that the attendant has not been permanently injured.

The new asylum at West Green is still in an incomplete state, owing to the steam apparatus necessary for cooking and for laundry purposes not being ready for use. Between 30 and 40 of the male patients have, however, been transferred

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Dundee Asylum.

to West Green from the old asylum, and 15 others are to be sent to-morrow. It is expected that it will be possible in the present condition of the new buildings to provide for these patients without serious disadvantage; and the relief from overcrowding in the old establishment which will be obtained will be very beneficial. The patients who are removed will also reap advantage from the greater amount of elbow-room, and the greater facilities for out-door labour which they will enjoy.

It is undesirable to make any further remarks on the present condition or management of the institution, as the various parts of the administration are necessarily somewhat out of gear. It is hoped, however, that the new asylum will be completed as soon as possible, so as to permit of the administration being relieved from its present difficulties.

Edinburgh Asylum.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
16th, 17th, and 18th February 1882.

The number and character of the present population of the asylum are shown in the following statement:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Certificated patients—					
Resident,	144	119	266	283	812
Absent on probation,	3	3	—	—	6
On the Register,	147	122	266	283	818
2. Voluntary inmates,	2	2	—	—	4

The movement of the population since the date of last visit is shown in the statement which follows:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients—					
Admitted,	11	10	35	46	102
Discharged,	6	8	37	49	100
Died,	5	1	8	3	17

No change occurred among the voluntary inmates.

Seven of the deaths were caused by general paralysis, 8 by brain disease with heart disease or other complications, 1 by phthisis, and 1 by carbuncle and pyæmia. In the cases of all the patients who died except one, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 215 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 persons and the seclusion of 27. The number of patients who have escaped since last visit, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 5. Four accidents are recorded, some of them being more or less serious, but in all of them recovery followed. The number of attendants who have left the service of the establishment is 19, and of these 1 was dismissed for drunkenness, 1 for roughly treating a patient, and 1 for insubordination.

Much importance is attached to the industrial occupation of the inmates, and a gratifying success has attended Dr. Clouston's efforts to employ the patients in ways which are good for them, and good also for the institution. No less than 74 per cent. of the pauper patients are regularly engaged in useful work, but it is observed that while only 5 of the men are unemployed, in consequence of their mental condition, there are 47 women in that position. Probably this difference will be somewhat reduced now that the new laundry is in full operation. It is scarcely possible to over-estimate the value of work as a means of treatment, and in no asylum of the country is this more fully and judiciously recognised.

The new female infirmary arrangements for 32 patients are nearly complete, and they are of a highly satisfactory character. It is not believed that any

asylum in the kingdom possesses hospital arrangements for both sexes which are so good as those now possessed by this asylum; and the result is a full reward for the trouble, thought, and money which they have cost. In the new section of the infirmary—that for females—it is proposed to place a staff of one head nurse and three ordinary nurses, but it is also proposed that all female attendants entering the service of the asylum shall pass through a short period of training under the hospital nurse, occupation for them being found both in the hospital itself and in the wards more or less directly connected with it, which will be created by some of the changes about to be made on the female side of the main block of the West House. These changes are to be commenced immediately, and they appear to be of a very judicious character, and likely to increase the efficiency of the medical treatment of the patients. The present female infirmary is to be converted into accommodation for convalescents and No. 7 female ward is to accommodate 35 of the patients engaged in the laundry, and is also to accommodate a small number of patients who are regarded as under constant medical treatment, in consequence solely of their mental state, and who will be under the care of the hospital nurse and her assistants. In this way the hospital arrangements are rendered complete, all classes of patients who require special nursing being brought together. The structural alterations which these arrangements will involve are simple in their character, and will everywhere add to the brightness and comfort of the wards. When the work now in progress or in contemplation is completed, it will afford thoroughly improved and satisfactory accommodation on the female side of the West House for about 100 patients. The most important part of the improvements so much needed in this section of the asylum is thus to be first done—that, namely, which gives accommodation to special invalids, convalescents, and workers. The rest of the work connected with the improvement of this part of the asylum buildings will be taken up next year, and will, it is hoped, be finished in 1884.

No special reference is made in this entry to the relations of the asylum to the district, because it is known that the directors are giving this matter a very careful consideration, and that they are actuated by a desire to make the institution serve the interests of the public in the best and fullest way possible. It has already been resolved to raise the rate of board for pauper patients to £30, to reduce the lowest rate charged for private patients to the same sum, and to restrict the number of pauper patients received into the establishment to 400. It can scarcely be doubted that these are steps taken in a right direction, and that they are calculated to increase the usefulness of the asylum. Some doubts as to the relation of the institution to the urban parishes have to be removed before arrangements can be made for the accommodation of the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to the parishes of the district, in excess of the 400 to be provided for in this asylum; but it is hoped that ere long these doubts will be cleared up, and that there will then be no delay in doing what is necessary. It falls to the District Board, under the statutes, to secure an ample provision for the pauper lunatics of the district, and it therefore appears to rest with that Board to inquire into the value of the doubts and difficulties referred to, and to take such action generally as shall result in obtaining adequate accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the district.

There are 279 private patients at present in the asylum. This is, no doubt, a large number, but it could be very considerably increased, if it were possible to receive all private patients who apply for admission. It is a matter of regret that it should be necessary to refuse admission to such patients, for no other reason than that the asylum is so largely discharging its secondary function as a district asylum. It is a matter of special regret when it becomes necessary to refuse admission to private patients who are only able to pay low rates of board, who have a difficulty in finding accommodation in public asylums, and who ought not to be in private asylums. Such persons constitute by far the most unfortunate class of the insane, and it is an important service rendered to the public of Scotland as a whole, when the directors of the Royal Asylums, recognising the charitable and higher function of the institutions which they control, do all in their power to prevent the exclusion of any poor private patient. It has often been recorded with much satisfaction, that the directors of this asylum act on these views to a large extent, and in a most liberal and charitable manner.

The state of the wards and the condition of the patients were highly satis-

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factory. The merit of this of course falls chiefly on the able and energetic superintendent, whose devotion to the duties of his position is so well known ; but it seems desirable here to refer also with commendation to the manner in which Dr. Clouston's efforts to administer efficiently this great institution, and treat successfully the large number of patients in it, are seconded by the subordinate officers, both medical and non-medical.

The books and registers were, as usual, found in excellent order. They are most accurately and carefully kept.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
7th, 8th, and 9th June 1882.

The following statement shows the number of patients on the registers of the asylum at present :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Certificated patients—					
Resident,	153	122	265	270	810
Absent on probation,	3	5	—	—	8
Absent by escape,	1	—	—	—	1
On the register,	157	127	265	270	819
2. Voluntary inmates,	2	1	—	—	3

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Certificated patients—					
Admitted,	21	17	38	41	117
Discharged recovered,	2	4	11	14	31
Discharged unrecovered,	5	5	20	27	57
Died,	4	3	8	13	28
2. Voluntary inmate—					
Left,	—	1	—	—	1

The causes of death were, in 1 case maniacal excitement, in 3 cases general paralysis, in 3 cases epilepsy, in 5 cases other brain diseases, in 4 cases phthisis pulmonalis, in 4 cases pneumonia, in 6 cases diseases of the abdominal organs, in 1 case senile decay, and in 1 case the death was the result of suicide by cut throat. The rate of mortality here indicated is considerably above what has in recent years been usual in this asylum ; but this does not seem to have been due to the prevalence of what are specially known as preventible causes of disease. As has usually been the case, a large number of the deaths occurred in the cases of patients who had only recently been admitted to the asylum, and who, it may be generally assumed, were suffering from fatal illness at the time of admission. The case of suicide was one in which all reasonable precautions seemed to have been taken, though unfortunately they proved insufficient to prevent the accomplishment of the object.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 153. These refer to the restraint of 3 persons and the seclusion of 20. The number of patients who have escaped since last visit, and were absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 7. The number of attendants and servants engaged has been 23, the number dismissed 1, and the number resigned 16. There are 6 entries in the Register of Accidents. The most important of these, in addition to the case of suicide already alluded to, were 2 cases of fractured bones,—1 fracture of the ulna, and the other fracture of the fibula. The books and registers were all examined, and were found carefully and accurately kept.

The asylum was found in a most satisfactory condition. The mode in which it is administered seems to secure, as far as possible, that the comforts and other requirements of the patients are well attended to, and that the treatment

they receive is well considered and suitable for their several conditions. The food is abundant, is well-cooked, and is served in a neat and orderly manner in every department of the establishment.

The occupation of the patients receives adequate attention. Seventy-five per cent. of the pauper patients are regularly employed. Besides those engaged in other occupations, there are 140 of the men employed at work in the farm and garden, 32 are employed as artizans, and 24 of the women work in the laundry. The means of amusement and recreation continue to be provided abundantly and in suitable variety. And, as is now held to be of the utmost importance in the interests of the insane, as much freedom appears to be given to the patients as is compatible with a due amount of supervision.

All parts of the establishment were found clean and in good order. The whole of the internal decoration of the East House, where most of the higher-class patients reside, has been recently renovated and brightened. A handsome American bowling alley and a passage leading to it, which will also serve as a communication between the north wing and the central dining-room, are on the point of being completed. They will form a valuable addition to the accommodation for gentlemen, by giving an opportunity for exercise and amusement during bad weather; and the bowling alley will be a convenient indoor lounge, which will probably be much appreciated. This portion, as well as the rest of the East House, is heated by hot-water pipes, fed by one of Keith's sectional boilers. The boiler was put in subsequent to the date of last visit, and has hitherto been found very efficient. Both the new wings were found as usual in good order. They constitute examples of the best kind of asylum accommodation, and have admirably fulfilled the object for which they were constructed.

In the West House the female infirmary is now in occupation. The alterations that have been made in this part of the asylum have converted what was an unsatisfactory refractory ward into an excellent asylum hospital. The arrangements have been exceedingly well planned, and have been carried out in the most efficient way, producing what is really a pattern of cheerfulness and comfort. The other refractory ward, which constituted the remainder of the female separate building, is about to be converted partly into additional infirmary accommodation, specially intended for patients labouring under the acuter forms of mental disturbance, and the remaining part into accommodation for patients employed in the laundry. The work necessary for effecting this change has begun.

The portion of the main building formerly used as a female infirmary has undergone considerable alteration, with a view to make it suitable for patients regarded as convalescent. It will soon be ready for occupation, and it seems likely to be a useful addition to the resources of the establishment. Another change which is also in course of being carried out is a rearrangement of some of the sleeping accommodation on the male side of the West House, by which an associated dormitory, with a set of single rooms opening from it, will be set apart for patients either recently admitted or requiring for other reasons to be placed under special observation. It is intended to place these rooms under the special supervision of an additional night attendant.

No permanent arrangement has yet been made for a reduction in the number of pauper inmates belonging to the urban district of Edinburgh. The total number of pauper patients on the register of the asylum has, however, been reduced since last visit from 549 to 535; and it is expected that a further reduction will be shortly effected by the removal to the Royal Asylum at Montrose of most of the patients belonging to the county of Orkney.

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ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 9th March 1882.

There are at present 47 men and 54 women on the register of the asylum. One man, however, is absent on pass, so that the total resident population is 100. Of these, 1 man and 2 women are private patients, but all three belong to the county.

Elgin District Asylum.

Appendix B. The changes since the date of last visit are as follows :—

Commissioners' Entries.		M.	F.	TOTALS.
	Admissions,	8	4	12
	Discharges,	5	5	10
Royal and District Asylums.	Deaths,	5	—	5

Elgin District Asylum.

A detached residence for the superintendent is already in course of erection. When this is completed, the rooms now occupied by him and his family will be available for the accommodation of patients, and such structural changes should then be made as will relieve the over-crowding of the low female day-room.

There are 19 patients resident at Bilbohall, and their condition continues to be highly satisfactory. They practically live in a private dwelling, and are subjected to no irksome restraints or discipline. The result is that they are tranquil, contented, and easily managed, and they show no desire to escape, though the opportunities are constant.

The comfort and cheerfulness of their surroundings, and the healthiness of the work in which they are all engaged, act very beneficially on them. As usual, the wards of the old asylum were found scrupulously clean, and in excellent order, and the inmates were neatly and comfortably clothed. During the visit there was complete freedom from excitement and complaint, and the bodily health of the patients appeared to be good. As evidence of the desire to give them as much freedom as possible, it may be stated that 12 of them go regularly to the churches in town, some with the superintendent and his family, and others either alone or with attendants.

Efforts have been made to reduce the number of pauper patients, by the removal to private care of those who could be regarded as incurable and harmless, and it is hoped that these efforts will be continued.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be accurately and carefully kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 7th July 1882.

There are 100 patients at present in this asylum. Two male patients and 1 female patient are private boarders, and 44 men and 53 women are pauper patients. One man whose name is on the register is absent on pass, granted by the superintendent, and 1 woman is absent on probation by sanction of the General Board of Lunacy. Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	1	—	4	5	10
Discharges recovered,	—	—	2	2	4
Discharges unrecovered,	—	1	2	—	3
Died,	—	—	1	1	2

The female private patient who was discharged, was removed to private care, and the 2 paupers who were discharged unrecovered, were transferred to the Banff District Asylum. The deaths were due in one case to debility, at the age of 79, and in the other case to exhaustion from acute maniacal excitement, at the age of 57.

The books and registers were examined and found carefully kept. There have been no cases of the use of restraint or seclusion, and no escapes. No change has taken place in the staff, except the resignation of one of the male attendants, and his re-engagement a few weeks afterwards.

Both the main asylum and the succursal establishment at Bilbohall were found in excellent order. Both day-rooms and bed-rooms were clean and comfortable. One room in the basement storey of the male wing, which has often been commented on, cannot, however, be regarded as satisfactory for its present use as a dormitory, and as soon as the rooms are vacated which are at present occupied by the superintendent, the patients who sleep in that dormitory ought to be placed where they will be more completely under

supervision. The over-crowding on the female side, which is alluded to in the preceding entry, ought at the same time to be remedied. The house intended for the superintendent is now approaching completion, and an opportunity for these improvements will therefore be soon afforded. The patients were found in satisfactory condition, showing evidence of kindly and considerate treatment. Very little excitement was manifested and no complaints were made. A party of 25 patients and 4 attendants were seen actively engaged in hoeing a field of turnips for a person in the neighbourhood. It is understood that employment in this way for persons unconnected with the asylum is not infrequent, when the patients are not required for work on the asylum farm. If such proceedings are judiciously managed, the patients are not only enabled in a very direct way to contribute towards their own support, but are benefited in other ways. Among these, is the way in which the public are led to look without ignorant fear upon the inmates of asylums, and also the feeling produced in many of the patients, that they are still recognised as useful members of the general community. The feeling that patients in asylums ought to be cut off from all dealings with the outer world, is good neither for the patients nor for the outer world. It is proper certainly to recognise the fact that a system of hiring out patients might be carried to excess, and might be abused. According to the system of management now carried on in the asylum this would, however, be scarcely possible. The slight degree to which restriction on liberty is carried and the infrequency of attempts to escape show that no inordinate amount of work is demanded of the inmates. Of the 97 pauper patients in the asylum to-day, 65 were found engaged in useful work of some kind.

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FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 20th February 1882.

The following statement shows the number and character of the patients at present on the Register of the Asylum :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private patients,	1	1	2
Pauper patients,	161	184	345
			<hr/> 347

Fife and Kinross District
 Asylum.

These figures include 1 man and 1 woman (both paupers) who are absent on pass. Of the 2 private patients one is in the asylum under exceptional circumstances, and the other is a patient who was received into the establishment as a pauper, and who has recently become a private patient, but remains at the pauper rate of board.

There are 11 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and only one trifling accident is recorded. Ten attendants have left the service of the institution—9 of them leaving voluntarily, and 1 being dismissed for carelessness in the discharge of duty.

In September last Dr. Brown, the medical superintendent of the asylum, was thrown from his carriage and killed. This melancholy event involved a great loss to science as well as to the institution, for Dr. Brown was not only an able administrator of an asylum, but was also a diligent and successful worker in that field of inquiry which relates to healthy and disordered mental action. Dr. Brown's uprightness of character and kindness of disposition were important aids to him as an administrator—securing a cordial and loyal support from those above as well as from those below him in position. During his tenure of office as superintendent, he not only maintained for the asylum the high character which it had earned under his predecessors, but he added to its fame. It is satisfactory to feel the assurance that the District Board have found in Dr. Turnbull a successor who is not likely to prove inferior in any respect to those who have gone before him. At the visit to-day the state of the wards and the condition and management of the patients were as satisfactory as they have ever been found. There was an entire absence of excitement and discontent among the inmates. They are as fully occupied, and they enjoy as

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Commissioners' Entries.

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much personal liberty as they ever did. There seems indeed a prospect of a still further development of active healthful occupation in the laundry and at field work.

The new block for females is now in occupation, and is proving very satisfactory. But the dining room is not yet in use, and the old dining hall was in consequence greatly overcrowded. It is strongly recommended that the benches in the old dining hall be replaced by chairs, so as to avoid disturbance or accident when a patient requires to be removed from the hall in consequence of excitement or bodily illness.

The shoe room on the male side is too small for the large number of patients now in the asylum, and if the number of out-door workers is further increased, its smallness will be still more felt. It is therefore recommended that it be enlarged in the way pointed out to Dr. Turnbull, which will not involve a large outlay of money.

The clothing of the patients of both sexes, but especially the clothing of the women, attracted favourable notice.

It is understood that the steward's store-rooms are now felt to be too small, and there is a proposal to attempt to obtain an enlargement by a mere re-arrangement. It is not believed, however, that this will prove satisfactory, and it is suggested that no change should be made till it has been carefully considered whether permanently satisfactory store accommodation could not be obtained at a somewhat larger but still at a moderate cost—in such a way as might prove in the long run to be a saving of money.

The number of patients usefully employed is 257, leaving 90 idle in consequence of their mental or bodily condition. The number of patients on parole within the grounds is 87, and the number on parole beyond the grounds 11.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept. The case books were found to be well kept and to be written up to date. In nearly every case of death a *post-mortem* examination is made, and the results are minutely recorded at the time.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 21st July 1882.

There are 324 patients at present on the register of the asylum. They may be classified as follows:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private patients,	1	1	2
Pauper patients,	157	165	322
	<hr/> 158	<hr/> 166	<hr/> 324

The actual number of inmates is only 315, as 7 patients whose names are still on the register are absent on statutory probation, and 2 are absent on pass. At the date of last visit there were 345 inmates; it thus appears that a reduction of 30 has been made in the population of the asylum. The greater part of this reduction is due to the energetic efforts of Dr. Turnbull to obtain the removal from the establishment of those patients who, though not perfectly recovered, have been brought to such a mental condition as renders detention in an asylum unnecessary. From one point of view, it is probable that few patients are unnecessarily detained in asylums in this country; but it is right to bear in mind that there are in all asylums patients whose insanity has ceased to be of the kind for which asylum treatment is required, but who are still detained because they are thought to be well provided for, and because asylum authorities do not perceive that their welfare, or the interests of the public, require them to be discharged from the asylum. And it is important to recognize that the way in which such patients are dealt with has an important bearing, not only on the welfare of these patients, but also on the parochial rates and the county assessment. Considerable differences exist in the extent to which asylum accommodation for paupers is resorted to in different districts. In a county such as Renfrew, for example, 141 persons per 100,000 of population are detained as pauper lunatics in establishments for the insane,

while in the county of Forfar, 249 persons per 100,000 are so detained. The difference in the amount of asylum accommodation thus required, if provided out of county assessment, as it would be for Fife and Kinross, and taking it at the average cost of district asylum accommodation, would involve a difference for every 100,000 of population, of more than £18,000 on the burden of county assessment, or a difference of more than £33,000 for a population equal to that of Fife and Kinross.

It is not intended to suggest that the circumstances of different districts may not properly account for such differences. There is no doubt, however, that they are sometimes due to differences in the amount of care taken to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of patients in asylums. It is of course proper that asylum accommodation should be provided for every person for whom it can be legitimately claimed; but every year's experience shows that rapid and unnecessary accumulation will occur if constant efforts are not made to have patients removed when they cease to require asylum treatment.

On the 20th of February, the date of last entry, there had been an increase of 56 in the population of the asylum, which had accumulated between that date and the 12th of January 1878, when the attention of the District Board was first called to the over-crowding of the asylum which the last addition was intended to relieve. At the date of last entry, therefore, the asylum was again almost full, and it seemed probable that a further extension would have to be undertaken at an early date. One important effect of the reduction in the number of inmates by Dr. Turnbull will be, if the same policy be persevered in, to postpone indefinitely the necessity for such an extension.

It is thought proper to advert in this special manner to the reduction in the number of inmates, as it is desirable that its full bearing should be recognized. And it is proper to record that every care appears to have been taken in the arrangements that have been made to promote the welfare of the patients who have been removed.

The changes that have taken place since last visit are shown in the following statement:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	17	14	31
Discharges recovered,	7	11	18
Discharges unrecovered,	9	13	22
Deaths,	5	9	14

The deaths were due in 3 cases to general paralysis, and in 4 to other brain diseases; in 4 cases to phthisis, and in 2 to other chest diseases; and 1 death was due to erysipelas of the hand and arm. The average age at death among the men was 42 years, and among the women it was 54 years.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 4. These refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient, and the use of seclusion in the treatment of 3. The application of mechanical restraint was resorted to in the case of a patient in delirious mania, who made persistent efforts at self destruction by compression of the throat and strangling. There have been no accidents. The number of escapes has been 7. The books and registers were examined, and found carefully and correctly kept.

A large proportion of the patients, 124 men and 123 women, are industrially employed. The patients were all found in a satisfactory condition. Their requirements seemed to be suitably provided for, and great tranquillity prevailed throughout the asylum.

The wards were found in excellent order, being everywhere kept neat and clean, and well aired. Only one ward on the female side of the house is kept locked; and on the male side, though one of the wards is generally locked, it is occasionally found unnecessary to keep it so.

The alteration in the shoe-house on the male side, which was recommended in last entry, is being carried out. The alterations suggested for the store have been under the consideration of the District Board, and it is understood that it is intended to proceed with them shortly. The crowding of the dining hall has been diminished to some extent by the decrease in the number of inmates; but still further relief will be obtained when the dining hall in the new female wing comes into use. Neither the dining hall nor kitchen in the new wing has been occupied yet, owing to a refitting of the steam pipes supplying

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Appendix B. the cooking apparatus having been found necessary. It is expected that this will be finished in a few days.

Commissioners' Entries. The general impression produced by the inspection was very favourable to the manner in which the asylum is conducted.

Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow Royal Asylum.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 23th and 24th January 1882.

There are at present 497 certificated patients in the asylum, and 2 gentlemen and 1 lady are voluntary inmates.

The mode in which the total numbers of certificated patients are made up, and the changes that have taken place since the date of last visit, are shown in the following statement :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident at this date,	114	128	165	90	497
Admitted,	14	14	23	14	65
Discharged recovered,	7	4	4	1	16
Discharged unrecovered,	2	5	11	17	35
Died,	3	2	4	3	12

The general effect of these changes has been to leave the population of the asylum almost the same as it was at the date of last visit. The number of private patients has slightly increased, and the number of pauper patients has slightly diminished. The decrease which had been going on in the number of pauper patients has almost ceased during the past 4 months, owing chiefly to the larger number of pauper patients who have been admitted during that time. While the difficulty of finding accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Glasgow district continues, it is to be feared that the number of pauper patients cannot be rapidly reduced.

It is desirable, however, that persistent efforts should be made to effect a reduction, and that at least no increase in the numbers should be permitted. At present the number is 55 above what the directors very properly regard as the number that ought to be accommodated.

The deaths which have taken place were due in 5 cases to general paralysis and other diseases of the brain, in 3 cases to chest diseases, in 1 to nephritis, in 1 to debility, in 1 to delirium tremens, and in 1 to typhoid fever. The case of typhoid fever was that of a man who was admitted to the asylum when suffering from that disease, and was consequently not attributable to any insanitary condition of the establishment.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined and found accurately kept. The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 11. These refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 6 patients. There have been no accidents of a serious character, and no escapes.

The patients were as usual found in a satisfactory condition. They are kept in great comfort, and they receive careful and skilful treatment.

Additions to the furniture and improvements in the arrangements continue to be made as occasion offers. The recent history of the asylum has been one of steady progress in these directions, and the fact has been recorded in successive entries in this book. It is proper to continue making such records, because every such addition to the comfort or cheerfulness of the establishment means a practical addition to the means of carrying out successful treatment of the patients. The improvements which have been recently made are characterised by sound views of the requirements of the insane.

The condition of the asylum is in all respects satisfactory, and indicates very energetic and judicious management.

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Glasgow Royal Asylum.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 22nd and 23rd June 1882.

The following statement shows the number and character of the present population as shown on the registers :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients,	127	130	156	85	498
Voluntary inmates,	2	1	—	—	3
Total,	129	131	156	85	501

Of these 1 male private patient is absent on pass, 2 male private patients are absent on probation, and 10 female private patients are in the house which has been taken as a seaside residence.

The foregoing figures show that there are 260 private and 241 pauper patients on the registers of the asylum, so that the number of private now considerably exceeds the number of pauper inmates. This fact is recorded with satisfaction, and it is hoped that ere long the excess of private over pauper patients will be still greater. All private patients applying for admission should if possible be received, and it should be left to the District Lunacy Board to provide accommodation for pauper lunatics. It should be the endeavour of this institution to meet the demands of the public for the care and treatment of non-pauper patients, belonging to the affluent and middle classes of society. In many previous reports it has been shown that in this way the asylum will prove most useful to the public. The work it now does in this direction is beyond praise, but much remains still to be done, and it is hoped the directors will not allow anything to alter the policy they are now pursuing.

The changes since the date of last visit are as follows :—

		NON-PAUPERS.		PAUPERS.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients	Admitted	27	19	6	8	60
	Discharged recovered, . .	6	9	4	5	24
	Discharged unrecovered, .	3	1	6	5	15
	Died,	3	6	7	4	20
Voluntary Inmates	Admitted,	4	1	—	—	5
	Left,	4	1	—	—	5

In the cases of 16 of the 20 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 13 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 4 patients. Only 1 accident is recorded. No patient escaped.

Twenty-nine attendants and servants left their places in the institution, but only 2 of those were dismissed, 1 for wearing the clothes of a private patient, and the other for causing the injury of a patient.

Many structural and other changes of a very satisfactory character were observed, all tending to increase the comfort of the patients and the efficiency of treatment : but no change attracted more attention than the unwallied airing court provided for the women. This is undoubtedly a change in a desirable direction, and it has been admirably carried out.

It is understood that there is an intention soon to increase the number of doors which open without a key, and thus to lessen as far as possible the frequency of the painful reminder to the inmates that they are under restraint.

On both days of the visit an excellent and well cooked dinner was neatly served to a very large proportion of the inmates in the dining halls. The patients sat at table in a most orderly manner, and without the slightest manifestation of excitement. It was thought, however, that the food was too quickly eaten.

Appendix B. The books and registers were examined, and were as usual found to be correctly and carefully kept.

Commissioners' Entries. The general impression left by the visit was very pleasing, and as at former visits, this was felt to be due to the ability and skill shown in the management of the establishment, and the treatment of the inmates.

Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow District Asylum.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, BOTHWELL, 3rd January 1882.

There are now 159 patients in this asylum, 88 being men, and 71 being women. Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	19	31	50
Discharges recovered,	9	11	20
Discharges unrecovered,	6	4	10
Deaths,	4	1	5

The deaths resulted from general paralysis in 2 cases, from gangrene of the lung in 1 case, from strangulated hernia in 1 case, and from dysenteric diarrhoea in 1 case. The patient who died of diarrhoea was a man 70 years of age, whose death took place 5 days after admission, and who seems to have been dangerously ill at the time he was admitted. He was sent to the asylum from the Cambusnethan Poorhouse.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined and found carefully kept. There are 4 entries in the Register of Accidents. The injuries received were fracture of the wrist, fracture of the jaw, a scald, and a bruise, in 3 instances the accidents happened to male patients, and in 1 case to a female patient. In 4 instances patients have escaped, and been absent for at least one night before being brought back. There have been no cases in which restraint or seclusion has been used.

The patients were found in satisfactory condition; they were orderly in behaviour, showed few indications of excitement or irritation, were clean in person, and suitably clothed. Three men and 1 woman are at present confined to bed, but the general physical health of the inmates is good, considering the large proportion of feeble patients admitted.

Sufficient out-door occupation is still found for the men in the cultivation and improvement of the land attached to the asylum, and the importance of providing active physical employment for a large number of the male and female patients is duly recognised in their management.

The wards were found in excellent order, being clean, well-aired, cheerful, and comfortable.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, BOTHWELL, 8th June 1882.

There are 97 men and 78 women at present in the asylum, which is already overcrowded. The well-being and safety of the inmates would be endangered by a further growth of the population.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit:—

	PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
Admitted,	37	41	78
Discharged recovered,	15	17	32
Discharged unrecovered,	9	14	23
Died,	4	3	7

It is noted with satisfaction that the number of patients discharged unrecovered is considerable. During last year 14 incurable and inoffensive patients were removed from the asylum and provided for in private dwellings, and it

has only been found necessary to return 2 of these to the asylum, showing that the selection was well made. Appendix B.

The deaths were caused in three instances by brain disease, in one by general paralysis, in 1 by pulmonary phthisis, in one by carbuncle and erysipelas, and in 1 by exhaustion from mania and epilepsy. Of only two of the 7 patients who died was a *post-mortem* examination made. This is probably due to a resolution of the asylum committee that no such examination of the body of any patient shall be made without the written consent of the nearest known relative of the deceased, and the written authority of the committee or convener. It is clearly right that the consent of relatives should always be obtained, but it seems impossible that the authority of the committee could be obtained, and it is difficult to see how the committee or the convener could possess any knowledge which would qualify them or him either to authorise or to forbid such an examination. It seems only reasonable that such a matter should be left to the discretion of the medical superintendent, who is in a better position to judge of what it is desirable to do in the circumstances than any other person can be. In suggesting that the committee should reconsider this resolution, it is perhaps right to point out that *post-mortem* examinations do more than advance our knowledge of the nature and causes of insanity. If they did nothing else, this would surely be a sufficient reason for making them; but they frequently lead to the discovery of injuries which patients have sustained, and the inquiries following such discoveries often prove practically beneficial to the patients.

A new mortuary is in course of erection, and it is recommended that the work should be stopped till the plans are considered by the General Board, so as to avoid the cost of alterations if any change of the arrangements is thought necessary.

There is only one large airing court laid out as a garden and without walls; in this the patients of both sexes take exercise together. No inconvenience of any kind has ever arisen from this arrangement, which is to a certain extent a novelty. There are always many attendants present with the patients, and everything that was seen indicated that this mingling of both sexes was attended with advantages. It has already been recorded that in the dining-hall the men and women sit at table alternately, and the experience of this and of the Haddington District Asylum, shows that the plan works well in various ways, but especially in promoting tranquillity.

From 20 to 30 of the patients attend the different churches in Bothwell under the care of attendants. These patients are dressed like ordinary people of the class to which they belong, and they value very highly the privilege thus accorded to them.

There has been no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since the asylum was opened. No accident is recorded. No patient was found wearing any special contrivance of dress. Ten attendants and servants have left the institution, 7 having resigned, and 3 having been dismissed, 2 for drunkenness, and one as being unsuitable.

The books and registers were examined and found to be carefully and correctly kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 4th February 1882.

The number and character of the patients at present in the asylum are shown in the following statement:— Haddington District Asylum.

PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	4	44	49	101

It appears from these figures that the population of the asylum has been somewhat reduced, but it is still larger than the law allows in the case of an asylum, without a resident medical officer. Accordingly, it is again recommended that an effort be made to reduce the number of the inmates, and it is thought that this might properly be done by calling for the removal of those private patients who have no connection with the county.

Appendix B. The changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit are as follows :—

Commissioners' Entries.		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Royal and District Asylums.	Admitted,	—	—	8	13	21
	Discharged recovered,	1	1	2	7	11
	Discharged unrecovered,	1	—	4	4	9
	Died,	—	—	—	3	3
Haddington District Asylum.						

The rate of mortality has been low, and the present state of bodily health among the inmates is regarded as good. One of the three deaths was caused by phthisis, and the other 2 by senile decay at the ages of 84 and 76.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The patients were entirely free from excitement and complaint during the visit. They partook of a well cooked and neatly served dinner in a most orderly manner. The men and women sit alternately at the tables in the dining hall. This has been the arrangement ever since the asylum was opened in 1866, and it is believed to be attended with many advantages. It is said that nothing of an undesirable character has ever resulted from it. For many years this asylum was the only one in the country in the management of which this feature appeared, but it now appears also as a feature of the management of the Glasgow District Asylum at Bothwell, and there too it is believed to be attended with important advantages.

The day-rooms and dormitories were in excellent order, and presented an aspect of much cheerfulness and comfort. The want of a shoe-room on the male side, however, is much felt, and adds much to the difficulty of keeping the wards clean. The old shoe-room, an out-building which was inconveniently situated and in other respects unsuitable, has not been used since the occurrence in it of the accident referred to in the first report of 1877, and a portion of the open verandah is now used as the shoe-room. This arrangement is comfortless, and in all respects bad, and it is strongly recommended that a cheap roomy structure be erected on the site pointed out to the superintendent, in which the patients, coming from their work in the quarry, the fields, or the garden, could change their shoes and make themselves clean and tidy before going into the asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 29th June 1882.

The number of patients at present on the register of the asylum is 108. There are, however, 1 man and 1 woman absent on pass, and 1 woman has been discharged on probation. Those resident in the establishment are 4 male and 4 female private patients, and 46 male and 51 female pauper patients. Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	5	10	15
Discharges recovered	1	2	3
Discharges unrecovered	1	—	1
Deaths,	—	4	4

No private patients have been admitted since last visit, and in the present state of the asylum it would not be proper to admit any. It is to be regretted that owing to none of the private patients who were in the asylum when it was last visited having been removed, the numbers are still over the statutory number; and it is necessary to draw attention again to the propriety of taking steps to place the matter upon a legal footing.

The deaths were due in 3 cases to apoplexy, and in 1 to pneumonia. The average age at death was 60 years. The books and registers of the asylum were examined and found carefully kept. There have been no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit; and no accidents have occurred.

One patient escaped, and was absent for one night before being brought back. Appendix B.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. They are well provided for in regard to food and clothing, and there was evidence that they receive much kindly care and attention. Commissioners' Entries.

The asylum itself, was also found in good order. The additions and improvements in furniture and decoration that have been carried out have added materially to the comfort of the patients, and to the efficiency of the establishment as a curative institution. The improved lavatories, the new shoe-room, and the fitting of the day-rooms with wainscotting and linoleum now in progress all deserve favourable notice. Royal and District Asylums. Haddington District Asylum.

The accommodation in the wings is considerably hampered by partitions, which form passages leading in each wing to one of the single rooms; and a good deal of valuable elbow-room, and greater facilities for supervision would be obtained if they were removed. The advantages which these passages were supposed to possess have ceased, under the present system of treatment and administration, to be regarded as important. Their removal is therefore recommended to the favourable consideration of the District Board.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 8th March 1882.

The number and character of the present population is shown by the following statement:— Inverness District Asylum.

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident,	1	—	190	204	395
Absent on probation,	—	—	8	10	18
On the Register,	1	—	198	214	413

These figures show a diminution of 10 in the population since the date of last visit.

The changes which have taken place during the same period are as follows:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
Admissions,	20	29	49
Discharges recovered,	15	9	24
Discharges unrecovered,	13	9	22
Deaths,	8	6	14

Five of the deaths were caused by phthisis, 2 by diarrhoea, 1 by dysentery, and 1 by erysipelas. It is hoped that the frequency of deaths from causes of this character will be reduced, when relief is afforded to the overcrowding by the buildings now in course of erection.

Six accidents are recorded, the most serious one involving a broken arm. There is only 1 entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of restraint for surgical purposes.

The register shows that 120 men and 140 women are industrially employed, and that 65 men and 64 women are idle, either as the result of their mental or their bodily condition.

The total number of patients on parole is 11; 7 being on parole within the grounds, and 4 beyond the grounds.

The management of the asylum is at present conducted under great difficulties, in consequence of the confusion attendant on the extensive structural changes now in progress. The new buildings are far advanced towards completion, and they promise to be very satisfactory. The new kitchen, new dining hall, and new stores will soon be ready for occupation, and the structural changes on the old buildings will then be commenced.

At one point of the corridor leading to the dining hall, where the front door of the asylum stood, there is an undesirable contraction, which should be removed.

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It is hoped that chairs will take the place of benches in the dining hall, as it is much easier and safer to remove an excited patient from table when he is sitting on a chair than when he is sitting on a bench.

The new entrance hall, which is to be large, should be tastefully furnished and decorated.

The condition of the 16 patients at Balphattrick continues to be very satisfactory. They live practically in a private dwelling under the care of one attendant, and may be properly enough described as being under no kind of restraint or discipline. They are free to go in and out as they choose, but hitherto there has not been even an attempt at escape. They wash and cook for themselves, without any assistance from the asylum proper, and they are industrious and contented. The attendant has no difficulty or danger in thus living alone with 16 lunatics, and does not find her position wearisome or disagreeable. The results of this effort to provide in a simple and inexpensive way for the insane are full of suggestiveness.

It was observed with satisfaction that considerable progress has been made in bringing the grounds of the asylum under cultivation.

The new laundry seems to be all that could be desired, but doubts are entertained as to whether the large central boiler will prove the most economical arrangement.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be in good order.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 6th July 1882.

There are 395 patients at present in the asylum. Of these 191 are men, and 204 are women. Besides those now resident there are on the register of the asylum 8 men and 10 women, who are absent on probation.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	12	23	35
Discharges recovered,	1	7	8
Discharges unrecovered,	5	10	15
Deaths,	6	6	12

The deaths were due in 2 cases to apoplexy, in 2 to paralysis, in 5 to phthisis, in 1 to cardiac disease, in 1 to diarrhoea, and in 1 to erysipelas.

The books and registers were examined and found carefully and neatly kept. There are eight entries in the Register of Accidents ; but none of them refer to injuries of a very serious nature. There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. The number of patients who have escaped and been absent for a night before being brought back is 3. The changes in the staff have been 5 dismissals, 12 resignations, and the engagement of 19 persons.

The structural additions and alterations begun last year have now been in great part completed. The dining hall, kitchen, and stores are in actual occupation, and a very obvious improvement in the condition of the establishment has already become apparent. The order and tranquillity which prevailed to-day during dinner was in pleasant contrast to what was seen on similar occasions in the old dining hall ; and the new kitchens and store-rooms will permit of the work to be done in them being carried on with a regularity and tidiness which was impracticable under the previous arrangements. The new wards on the north-west side of the asylum are nearly ready for occupation, and they seem likely to be found cheerful and comfortable. The apartments also which were obtained by the re-arrangement of the central portion of the main building, are nearly ready for occupation, and two of them are actually in use.

It is to be regretted that in the new buildings the custom has been adhered to of hiding all the gas-pipes and plumber-work from view,—either by embedding them in plaster or encasing them in wood. This practice, and that of carrying the soil-pipes down inside the walls of the house, has been generally recognised as leading to the occurrence of insanitary conditions, and no difficulty should have been found in arranging them otherwise.

The corridor leading to the kitchen and dining hall has its usefulness still

interfered with by the presence of the sides of the old front doorway. The advantages of the wide corridor in permitting the rapid filling and emptying of the dining hall cannot of course be obtained so long as this obstruction exists. The recommendation made in last entry that it should be removed is therefore again made.

The difficulties under which the general management of the asylum has been for some time carried on, have now been to a great degree removed by the completion of the arrangements; and the establishment was accordingly found in a condition showing improvement in several directions.

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MID-LOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM, 9th February 1882.

The following statement shows the number and position of the patients at Mid-Lothian and Peebles District Asylum.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private patients,	22	20	42
Pauper patients,	87	92	179
	<u>109</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>221</u>

One pauper patient, a woman, is absent on probation, thus making 222 patients on the register.

The asylum is overcrowded, and it will soon become a question whether it will not be necessary to reduce the number of private patients, who are even now occupying space required by the paupers.

The movement of the population since the date of last visit is shown by the following figures:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	2	5	5	6	18
Discharged recovered,	—	1	—	5	6
Discharged unrecovered,	—	1	—	1	2
Died,	—	—	—	2	2

The wards were all found in excellent order, and the patients were free from excitement and complaint. A well cooked dinner was neatly served during the visit. The patients of both sexes were tidily and comfortably clothed, and their aspect indicated abundance of exercise in the open air.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit, and only one accident is recorded. The number of patients who have escaped, and who have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 4. Four attendants have left the service of the asylum, all resigning their situations voluntarily.

The books and registers, including the store books, appear to be carefully and accurately kept.

MID-LOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM, 25th July 1882.

There are at present 214 patients on the register of the asylum. They are classified in the following statement:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Private patients,	21	20	41
Pauper patients,	85	88	173
	<u>106</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>214</u>

Of these all are resident in the asylum, except 1 male pauper, who has escaped, and one female pauper who is absent on pass.

Appendix B. The following changes have taken place since last visit : —

Commissioners' Entries.	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	4	4	5	16	29
Discharges recovered, . .	1	2	4	15	22
Discharges unrecovered, .	2	1	1	2	6
Deaths,	2	1	2	4	9

Mid-Lothian and Peebles District Asylums.

It is satisfactory to find that the number of inmates has been somewhat reduced since last visit, when the institution was found to be overcrowded. With the present number of inmates it is still full, and if the number of pauper inmates should increase, it will be necessary to take steps to remove private patients to make room for them.

The deaths were due in 1 case to general paralysis, in 1 case to epilepsy, in 2 cases to phthisis, and in 5 cases to other chest diseases. The average age at death was 45 years.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 6. These refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients. There have been 4 escapes. And there is an accident recorded in the register, in which a patient sustained fracture of the left ulna in a struggle with a fellow patient.

The patients were found in satisfactory condition. They are suitably clothed, and are abundantly supplied with excellent food. The house was found everywhere clean and in good order.

The industrial occupation of the inmates continues to receive due attention ; from 70 to 80 per cent. of the patients being regularly employed in useful work.

Great benefit is conferred on the men by the opportunity of healthy labour which is afforded by the farm.

The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully and accurately kept.

The forms of the store books recommended by the General Board are now in regular use by the steward, and are found by him to afford a convenient and complete record of the articles used, and the expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the asylum and its inmates. The efficient way in which the whole of the steward's department is conducted at present deserves to be mentioned with commendation.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, 23rd and 24th February 1882.

The following statement shows the number and character of the present population : —

Montrose Asylum.	M.		F.		TOTALS.
	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		
	43		46		89
	172		219		391
	215		265		480

These figures include 1 private male patient, who is absent on pass.

No person is voluntarily resident in the asylum.

The changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit are as follows : —

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	5	10	19	40	74
Discharged recovered, . .	2	3	11	14	30
Discharged unrecovered, .	5	2	4	11	22
Died,	2	—	12	13	27

Of the 27 deaths, 7 were caused by phthisis, 6 by general paralysis and brain disease, 3 by senile decay, and the rest by bronchitis, gangrene of the lungs, heart disease, kidney disease, enteritis, and diarrhoea. It is believed that the severe weather of the two winters preceding this one is finding an expression in the present death rate, which is somewhat higher than usual.

There are 92 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to

the seclusion of 3 patients, and the restraint of 3. Indeed nearly all the records of seclusion refer to 1 patient, a dangerous epileptic, and mechanical restraint appears only to have been resorted to as a means of treatment in surgical cases. Seven accidents are recorded, and these include a fracture of the ulna, a fracture of the neck of the femur, a fracture of a rib, and fracture of the base of the skull. The last of these occurred in the case of an epileptic, who fell violently on the floor, and it ended fatally.

In the cases of 24 of the 27 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made, and the results were carefully recorded.

The water closets and urinals of the whole establishment have undergone a thorough restoration, with results which are in a very high degree satisfactory. No departure from sound principles has been anywhere allowed, yet the arrangements are everywhere simple. There are no complicated contrivances likely to get out of order. All pipes are uncovered, and the workmanship is solid, substantial, and in all respects of an excellent character. In no Scotch asylum certainly, and probably in no asylum in the empire, are the water closet, urinal, bath, lavatory, and general sewage arrangements so satisfactory as they now are in this asylum. Indeed it is scarcely probable that any private house could show sewage arrangements which give such a full security against the evils of sewer gases, and which are so little likely to go wrong. It is desirable that this should be widely known, as the asylum in this whole matter shows a system which is not only correct scientifically, but which works perfectly.

The new kitchen, dining hall, and amusement room are now approaching completion. The structural changes in the basement story have been commenced. They have been carefully considered, and are likely to prove very satisfactory. They will add 14 single rooms and 2 large dormitories to the accommodation of the asylum, besides 2 large bath-rooms, with dressing rooms and bath linen stores attached, and 2 excellent shoe-rooms. This gain of sleeping accommodation, which will be considerable, may necessitate some structural changes in the upper flats with the view of obtaining increased day-room accommodation. Attention is being already given to this matter, and it does not appear that serious difficulties will be encountered.

Much consideration has recently been given to the means of extinguishing fire in the establishment, and the arrangements appear now to be very complete. It was observed with satisfaction that the female attendants and patients, as well as the men, were all trained to use the light bucket pump, perhaps the most important of all fire extinguishing contrivances, because it can be brought at once to the spot where indications of fire are observed, and it throws water abundantly to a distance of 20 or 30 feet, and to a height of 15 or 20 feet. With a view to secure the safety of the patients in the event of fire, all the doors of egress from the asylum have been made to open outwards. The importance of this change is very apparent.

All parts of the house were in excellent order, and during the whole time occupied by the visit, no excited patient was seen. Pleasant and kindly relations appear to exist between the inmates and the superior officers and attendants. A large amount of liberty is accorded to the patients, and individual tastes and habits are judiciously considered in their management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Appendix B.
Commissioners
Entries.
Royal and
District
Asylums.
Montrose
Asylum.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, 15th, 16th, and 17th July 1882.

The number of patients of each class resident in the asylum is shown in the following statement:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Private patients,	43	41	84
Pauper patients,	177	234	411
	220	275	495

Appendix B. Besides these there are two male pauper patients on the register who are absent by escape. The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

Commissioners' Entries.		PRIVATE		PAUPER		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Royal and District Asylums.	Admissions,	1	2	20	32	55
	Discharges recovered,	—	3	5	12	20
	Discharges unrecovered,	1	1	5	2	9
	Deaths,	—	3	3	3	9
Montrose Asylum.						

The deaths were due in 2 cases to general paralysis, and in 1 to epilepsy, in 2 cases to phthisis, in 1 to pneumonia, and 1 to heart disease ; in the remaining two cases, the deaths, which occurred at the ages of 66 and 70, were due to marasmus, and senile decay.

The Register of Accidents contains only one entry ; this refers to a fracture of the clavicle produced by a fall. The accident occurred immediately before the visit, and the circumstances were inquired into. It did not appear that blame could be attached to any one for the occurrence. The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 25. These refer to the restraint of 2 persons, and the seclusion of one.

The restraint was in 1 case for surgical reasons, and in the other to prevent stripping, in the case of a patient suffering from pneumonia.

The present condition of the establishment is highly satisfactory. The physical condition of the patients shows that their wants are adequately supplied, and they were found free from excitement and complaint.

Industrial occupation continues to receive much attention, being regarded as one of the most important means of treatment, both for the cure of patients who are curable, and for promoting the improvement and happiness of those in whose cases complete recovery cannot be expected. At present 124 male patients, and 195 of the females, are regularly employed. There were 84 men and 17 women engaged to-day in hay-making, and other kinds of farm labour.

The additions to the building, which have been going on during the past two years, have now been completed, and it is pleasing to find that the new accommodation is of a high order of excellence. The 2 dining halls, one for private patients and the other for paupers, are exceedingly cheerful and satisfactory in character ; and the amusement room is not only suitable for its purpose, but is a very admirable piece of architecture.

The arrangements of the kitchen and the offices with it are also excellent, being of an unusually convenient and efficient character. The only part of the arrangements which it seems may require some modification are the milk house and the larder, which are deficient in ventilation.

The opening of the new hall, which took place on the 29th of last month, was made the occasion of celebrating the centenary of the asylum. A large number of those who have been connected with the asylum, officially and otherwise, were assembled, on the invitation of the directors, and the directors may be congratulated on having received them in a hall which is superior to anything of the kind in Scotland.

Workmen are now engaged in transforming the old basement story into bath-rooms, shoe-rooms, and dormitories, which will not only add to the available accommodation, but also to the efficiency of the asylum. The general impression produced by the inspection was of a very pleasing character.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM, 19th January 1882.

Perth Royal Asylum. There are 78 patients at present in this asylum, of these 37 gentlemen and 38 ladies are under certificates, and 2 gentlemen and 1 lady are voluntary inmates.

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	4	2	6
Discharges recovered,	3	1	4
Discharges unrecovered,		4	4
Deaths,	1	—	1

The patient who died was a gentleman of 66 years of age, who suffered from cardiac disease. Appendix B.

The asylum was found in excellent order, and the treatment of the patients appears to be very considerate and judicious. Commissioners' Entries.

A greater amount of liberty is enjoyed by the patients than was formerly permitted, and the discipline which is enforced is in many cases less irksome in character. Royal and District Asylums.

Various improvements projected by Dr. Urquhart in the arrangements of the asylum had been completed previous to last visit and are noticed in the entry of that date. Others have been effected since then, and further changes are in contemplation. For obvious reasons, such work can only be accomplished gradually. One of the most important of the details to which attention is being directed at present is the arrangement of the plumber work and sewerage. As is too frequently the case, the defects in the plumber work, both those which were original and those which were due to tear and wear, have been found much more serious than were anticipated, and the necessity for a thorough re-arrangement and removal of the work has been made evident. The portions which have now undergone revision have, it is satisfactory to note, been dealt with in a very efficient manner. The new work is substantial, and so arranged as to be easy of inspection. The new drains also have been carefully laid and properly ventilated. In many details throughout the establishment comforts and elegancies have been introduced, among which the way in which the comfort of the billiard room has been increased may be specially mentioned. Perth Royal Asylum.

It is recorded with approval that some changes have been introduced in the arrangements for the attendants, which are likely to be substantial benefits to them. The substitution of money for an allowance of beer, and more liberal arrangements for giving leave of absence from duty are the chief of these benefits.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and found carefully and accurately kept.

There have been no accidents to patients since last visit, and no instance of the use of restraint or seclusion has occurred.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM, 3rd June 1882.

There are 33 gentlemen and 42 ladies at present in the asylum as certificated patients, and 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies reside in it as voluntary inmates. This gives a total population of 79.

The changes since the date of last visit are shown in the following statement :—

		PRIVATE PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	
Certificated Patients	Admitted	1	6	7
	Discharged recovered	1	—	1
	Discharged unrecovered	3	2	5
	Died	1	—	1

The only change among the voluntary inmates consists in the removal of 1 gentleman. No accident is recorded. There are 8 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion relating to the seclusion of 1 patient. This register appears to be carefully and accurately kept. Three attendants have left voluntarily, and none have been dismissed. The present staff of attendants seems to be very good, much care is taken in selecting them, and they are suitably remunerated; these are important things in regard to the attendants of any asylum, but they have a special bearing on the material prosperity of an asylum which receives only private patients, as being calculated to attract and secure the confidence of the public.

It is perhaps desirable to point out that the only patient secluded since last visit was a lady who, it was feared, showed symptoms of typhoid fever, and the door of her room was locked to keep other patients out of it.

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Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Perth Royal Asylum.

There is an increasing tendency to accord liberty to patients. Nine gentlemen and 6 ladies are on parole beyond the grounds, and 13 gentlemen and 16 ladies within the grounds, 9 gentlemen and 7 ladies go to different churches in the town—some of them unaccompanied by attendants. Facts like these are recorded with great satisfaction. Such features of management lead surely to a solid prosperity.

Twelve gentlemen have already been for 2 or 3 weeks each at the seaside, and it deserves record that in the case of 3 of the gentlemen the asylum bears the whole extra charge—these 3 gentlemen being in circumstances more or less straitened.

At the time of the visit a party of ladies left the asylum for a short stay at the seaside, and it was understood that other parties are to follow.

The pulling down of the airing court walls on the male side has been attended with results which are highly satisfactory. The corresponding walls on the female side are a disfigurement to the institution, and must be repellent to visitors. It is therefore hoped that no time will be lost in carrying out the resolution, which it is understood has been arrived at, to pull them down also.

Various changes, either completed or in progress, were observed, all tending to increase the comfort, cheerfulness, or healthiness of the establishment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be in good order.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 18th January 1882.

Perth District Asylum. There are 267 patients at present in the asylum, of whom 118 are men, and 149 are women. The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	13	14	27
Discharges recovered,	3	10	13
Discharges unrecovered,	7	5	12
Deaths,	1	3	4

Three of the deaths are due to brain disease. It is proper to note as an indication that the sanitary condition of the establishment is very satisfactory, that the rate of mortality has been remarkably low during the whole of the past year, having been only about 4 per cent. upon the average number resident.

It would not do to found any very definite conclusions on the statistics of so short a period of time, but it is worthy of attention that this low rate of mortality has been coincident with the completion of a very effective system of sewerage, which is so arranged that a defect or obstruction in any part of the system is certain to be detected at the daily inspection to which it is subjected. The asylum building was found, as usual, clean and well ventilated; and it was noted that the air of those parts which in most buildings are not free from offensive odour, was quite free from any kind of taint. The present health condition of the inmates was also observed to be highly satisfactory. No female patient was confined to bed, and 4 men who were found in bed, are suffering from diseases which could be but slightly influenced by their present surroundings. It is observed with satisfaction that there has been no recent increase in the number of inmates, the number resident at present being exactly the same as it was at the date of the visit in June last.

This is a matter of very considerable importance, for there is no doubt that it is becoming increasingly difficult in every part of the country to get patients who have been asylum inmates provided for again in ordinary dwellings, when they have been restored to a mental condition which renders such accommodation suitable for them. Much depends on the persistence with which the superintendent of the asylum calls the attention of the parochial officials to the cases for which asylum treatment has ceased to be necessary. Neglect of this on the part of the superintendent not only keeps the burden on the parochial rates unnecessarily heavy, but also soon leads to an overcrowding of the asylum, and a demand for additional building and consequently additional county assessment.

The general administration of the asylum continues to deserve all the favourable things which have been said of it in previous entries.

Improvements are still being made in the furniture and decorations. The chairs alluded to in last entry have now been obtained, and they are an undoubted benefit to the patients. Cornices and valances to the windows, and the further painting of the walls done by the patients and attendants, are also among the recent improvements.

It is probably unnecessary to draw attention again to the inadequacy of the extent of land attached to the asylum, as it is understood that the District Board are fully alive to this defect. The books and registers were examined, and found carefully and accurately kept. There have been no entries in the Register of Accidents, nor in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two instances of escape are noted, in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
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Perth District Asylum.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 2nd June 1882.

There are 120 men and 151 women, all paupers, at present in the asylum.

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	8	14	22
Discharged recovered,	3	9	12
Discharged unrecovered,	1	3	4
Died,	2	—	2

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two accidents are recorded, but one of them probably occurred before the admission of the patient into the asylum. The resignation of one attendant, and the dismissal of another for roughly treating a patient, are registered.

The superintendent deserves much commendation for the resolute manner in which he has urged the removal of inoffensive and incurable patients. He has encountered much opposition, chiefly of a passive character, but notwithstanding this, his success has been great, and the growth of the population has been thereby effectually controlled. But for the efforts he has made in this direction, it would long ere this have been necessary to enlarge the asylum, and the county would have been involved in a large unnecessary expense.

The attention of the District Board is again called to the insufficiency of the means of occupying the male patients in the open air, and the acquisition of a farm, either on lease or by purchase, is again strongly recommended. The possession of a large farm would, beyond question, be of great advantage in the treatment of the men, and to some extent of the women also ; but it is of importance to bear in mind that, if acquired at the agricultural value, it would also be an advantage financially to the institution. Experience shows that asylums with large farms attached to them are able to charge a lower rate for the maintenance of the inmates than asylums which are unprovided with farms.

The new sewage arrangements are of a very satisfactory character. They have been very carefully considered, and the work in connection with them appears to be of excellent quality.

The day-rooms and dormitories were scrupulously clean and in perfect order. They presented everywhere an aspect of great cheerfulness and comfort. Since last visit many more of the doors have been supplied with handles. The number of pictures and of objects calculated to beautify the place, and to interest and amuse the patients, has been increased ; and the effect of these pleasant surroundings in promoting tranquillity and ease of management is very apparent.

The books and registers were examined, and were all found to be kept with unusual accuracy and care.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 28th February 1882.

The following figures show the position and number of the present population.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Private patients, . . .	14	20	34
Pauper patients, . . .	93	107	200
Total number resident,	107	127	234

These figures do not include 7 patients who are absent on probation, and whose names are still on the register of the asylum.

The house is considerably overcrowded on the female side, but an effort is to be made to remove 6 or more incurable and harmless pauper women, and to provide for them in private dwellings. If this does not relieve the overcrowding, it may be necessary to remove a few of the female private patients who do not belong to the counties of the district.

The position of the six women who are boarded with officers of the asylum is highly satisfactory.

The movement of the population since the date of last visit is shown in the statement which follows :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	—	3	4	7	14
Discharged recovered, . . .	1	—	—	1	2
Discharged unrecovered, . .	2	2	3	—	7
Died,	1	2	4	3	10

There are 19 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 9 persons. One accident is recorded, a death from self-inflicted injuries, regarding which a separate report is made to the Board.

A well cooked dinner was neatly served to the patients during the visit. It consisted of broth, pork, cabbage, and bread, and was evidently enjoyed.

It is suggested that there should be a periodical examination—fortnightly or monthly as may be thought best—of all the arrangements for the extinction of fire, and a report on the subject by the engineer. This asylum is sometimes poorly supplied with water, and it is therefore of special importance that the small hand pumps, which are designed to deal with a fire at its very beginning, should always be in good order and quite accessible. The female as well as the male attendants and patients should be taught to use these pumps, of which there are five. It is also suggested that two additional pumps be obtained of a smaller size than these now in the asylum.

All parts of the house were found in excellent order and scrupulously clean, and the present health condition of the inmates was regarded as satisfactory.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 27th July 1882.

The following statement shows the number and character of the present population of the asylum :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private patients,	13	16	29
Pauper patients,	96	111	207
	109	127	236

Besides these there are 6 patients now absent on probation who are on the register. When the asylum was visited on the 27th of June last year the

number of inmates was 245, of whom 45 were private and 200 were pauper patients. The total population of the establishment has thus somewhat decreased since that time, the increase in the number of paupers being more than counterbalanced by a decrease in the number of private patients. The decrease which has taken place has not, however, entirely relieved the overcrowding. It is hoped therefore that efforts to reduce the number of female patients, among whom the crowding is specially apparent, will be persevered in. These efforts should be directed towards the discharge of those private patients for whom suitable accommodation can be got elsewhere, and towards the removal to private dwellings of such pauper patients as do not require further detention in an asylum. It is recognised that a certain number of the private patients are really on the confines of pauperism, and also belong to the district; and several of these would probably be made paupers, and thus become entitled to remain if any attempt were made to remove them. This is not of course recommended. But it may be found possible to obtain the removal of some who are not so circumstanced, and it is recommended, at least as regards female patients, that the admission of those who are not of the poorer class should be discontinued.

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	4	3	9	11	27
Discharged recovered,	3	2	2	3	10
Discharged unrecovered,	1	2	3	2	8
Died,	2	1	3	2	8

One female patient has been transferred since last visit from the list of private patients to the pauper list owing to the exhaustion of private sources of support. Five such transferences have taken place during the last two years.

The ages of those who died were an average of 43 years among the men and of 61 among the women. One of the deaths resulted from strangulation effected by the patient himself while in bed. This occurrence is separately reported on to the Board.

There are 175 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 22 patients.

The patients in general continue to have a large amount of liberty; 26 of the men have liberty on parole within the grounds, and 10 go on parole beyond the grounds. The inmates were found suitably clothed, and they have an abundant dietary. The house was found in good order. Tranquillity prevailed throughout.

Considerable progress has been made in the construction of a new reservoir, which it is expected will enable the asylum to have a sufficient supply of water always at command. This will be an important advantage to the establishment, which it is satisfactory to see will now likely be soon in its possession.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, 20th January 1882.

There are 347 patients at present on the register of this asylum. Of these 166 are men and 181 are women. Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	26	34	60
Discharges recovered,	18	19	37
Discharges unrecovered,	2	5	7
Deaths,	6	4	10

These figures indicate a rapid movement of the population of the institution. They show that at the rate which has been going on since August one third

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Stirling District Asylum.

of the patients resident give place to others in the course of the year. Notwithstanding the care which is taken to prevent unduly prolonged detention of the patients, there has been a slight increase in the number resident during this period, and there is consequently a slight increase in the overcrowding from which the establishment has recently suffered.

The evils of this over-crowding were very apparent during the visit; but the condition of the patients was, in the circumstances, creditable to the management. The manifestations of excitement were few in number, and not violent in character; and the patients were in fair bodily health. They were clean in person and suitably clothed.

The industrial occupation of the patients receives considerable attention. On the male side 129 inmates out of 166 are employed at present—104 being engaged as artisans or at out-door labour. The number of women who are employed is much less, and it would be desirable that it were increased. Only 98 out of 181 are at present employed. It would also tend to facilitate the management, and would be beneficial to the female patients if a larger number could be employed at some of the more active forms of labour.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found carefully and accurately kept. The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 9. They refer to the use of restraint in the case of one patient for surgical reasons. No accident of importance has happened to any patient.

The new block of building is now in process of erection, but it is doubtful whether it can be made ready for occupation before next year. It is unnecessary to say that it is desirable that every effort should be made to hasten the work. The disadvantages under which the asylum is managed at present are apparent and are fully recognized.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, 1st June 1882.

There are 360 patients, 179 men and 181 women, at present in the asylum, which is dangerously over-crowded. The noise and excitement in some of the day-rooms were considerable, but quietude will no doubt return when the new buildings are occupied. The management of the asylum is at present attended with unusual anxieties and difficulties, but it is recorded with satisfaction that, notwithstanding the unfavourable position of the establishment, the statistics for the year 1881-2 show the lowest death-rate and the highest recovery-rate which have occurred in any year since the asylum was opened.

The following statement shows the changes which have occurred in the population since the date of last visit :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
Admitted,	28	29	57
Discharged recovered,	5	20	25
Discharged unrecovered,	2	3	5
Died,	8	6	14

The smallness of the number of patients discharged unrecovered is worthy of note, as explaining, in some measure, the rapid and steady growth of the population of the asylum.

No accident is recorded. There are 6 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of one patient to prevent the disturbance of the dressing of scalp wounds. Only one escape is registered. Two attendants have been dismissed and 4 have resigned.

Great progress has been made with the new buildings, but it is very doubtful if the conversion of the two small rooms at the end of the day-rooms into one room, to be used for meetings of the board, is a desirable change. This matter should be carefully reconsidered before the work has made further progress.

It was observed with regret that the gas pipes are behind the plaster work, and that the rain water and soil pipes are enclosed in recesses in the walls. It is beyond question that it is an advantage to have all these pipes exposed in the fullest manner. In those parts of the building which are still unsupplied

with gas and other pipes, it is recommended that an instruction be given to leave all pipes exposed, and to cause the rain, bath, scullery, and soil pipes to discharge into the open, having no closed connection with the sewage or any other drainage system. Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

If it is resolved not to have the Board room in the new buildings, the erection of a water closet at that end will be unnecessary, and a considerable present and a small annual saving will thus be effected. Royal and District Asylums.

As soon as the new buildings are occupied, it will be necessary to commence an extensive repair of the old buildings, which are far from being in a satisfactory state.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in excellent order.

The windows of the new building, that is of the day-rooms, open in three sections, the upper section being hinged, and requiring a long loose rope to open and shut it. This arrangement is manifestly objectionable.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM, 7th February 1882.

There are 12 gentlemen and 11 ladies at present in the asylum. These figures include 1 voluntary inmate, a gentleman. Private Asylums, or Licensed Houses.

Two ladies are absent on probation, so that the whole number of patients on the register of the asylum is 25. The following statement shows the movement in the population since the date of last visit. Mavisbank Asylum.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Certificated patients—			
Admitted,	—	5	5
Discharged,	2	1	3
Died,	1	—	1
2. Voluntary Inmates—			
Admitted,	1	—	1
Left,	1	—	1

The condition of the patients was very satisfactory. They appear to be treated in a kindly and liberal spirit. The day-rooms and sleeping-rooms were all found in excellent order. They are tastefully furnished, and have an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. The arrangements of the whole establishment scarcely differ from those of a private dwelling occupied by persons in affluent circumstances.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM, 3rd October 1882.

There are at present 9 gentlemen and 11 ladies resident in the asylum. Of these 1 gentleman and 1 lady are voluntary inmates. There are upon the register of the establishment, though not resident in it at present, 1 gentleman and 2 ladies in addition to those just mentioned.

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Certificated patients—			
Admitted,	5	5	10
Discharged,	3	4	7
Died,	4	2	6
2. Voluntary inmates—			
Admitted,	2	3	5
Left,	2	2	4

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Commissioners' Entries.

Private Asylums, or Licensed Houses.

Mavisbank Asylum.

The establishment was found in excellent order throughout, and the patients appeared to be provided for in a very efficient and satisfactory manner.

The heating arrangements have been recently improved by the extension of the system of hot water pipes to some of the rooms which had previously been found difficult to heat. A few doors which had been kept hitherto under lock and key have now been fitted with ordinary handles. This is recorded with approval, because the lock and key should be seldom required for the proper treatment of the patients, where other and less irksome modes of treatment are adequately used.

During last summer, seaside accommodation was provided, and 7 of the patients had the benefit of change of air and scene.

The books and registers were examined, and found accurately kept.

MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM 20th January 1882.

Melville House.

There are 20 certificated patients at present in the asylum, 6 men and 14 women. In addition to these there are 4 voluntary inmates, 3 men and 1 woman.

Since last visit 4 certificated patients have been discharged, 3 as recovered and 1 as unrecovered. During the same period 1 death has occurred. The circumstances attending this death were carefully inquired into, and a separate report on the subject is forwarded to the General Board.

There are 14 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The house was found in good order, and the registers appear to be correctly kept; but the circulars issued by the Board have not been preserved, in consequence of which it is said, the rule of the Board as to the reporting of accidents was forgotten, and failed to receive effect in the case of the patient whose death is referred to as having been a subject of special inquiry.

MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, 30th August 1882.

There are 18 certificated patients at present in the asylum, 6 men and 12 women; and there is also 1 female voluntary inmate.

Since last visit 2 men who were under certificates have been discharged recovered, 3 females have been transferred to other establishments, and 1 death has occurred due to paralysis, that of a woman of 78 years of age.

The changes among the voluntary inmates consist of 9 discharges and 6 admissions; but 6 of the discharges and 4 of the admissions refer only to 2 persons who left the asylum, and have since been twice readmitted and discharged again.

There is only 1 entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. This refers to the seclusion of a female patient for 4 hours on account of violent conduct.

The house was found in good order, and the books and registers were found carefully kept. An improvement has been recently carried out by a reconstruction of part of the west wing, which has made it more satisfactory both as regards lighting and ventilation.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM, 20th January 1882.

Mollendo House Asylum.

There are 3 male and 11 female patients at present in the establishment, the figures include 1 voluntary inmate.

The only change recorded since the date of last visit is the discharge of 1 female patient. No death has occurred.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The books are correctly kept.

The house was found in good order, and the inmates were all free from excitement and complaint. Their rooms are comfortably furnished, and their aspect indicated a sufficient and suitable dietary and proper exercise in the open air, the garden ground about the asylum is ample and is well kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Private Asylums, or Licensed Houses.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM, 30th August 1882.

There are 2 male and 12 female patients under certificates at present in the asylum, and there is 1 voluntary inmate.

Since last visit the changes among the certificated patients have been the admission of 3 and the death of 2 females. Two voluntary inmates have been admitted, 1 has left, and 1 has died. The deaths of the certificated patients were due to pulmonary disease, one of them being 81 years of age. The death of the voluntary inmate was due to cancer of the gullet.

There is as usual no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and none in the Register of Accidents. The books and registers were all found properly kept.

The house presented its usual aspect of cheerfulness and comfort, and this has been recently increased by an almost complete reconstruction of the principal entrance hall.

The patients were in every way satisfactorily provided for, and were quite free from complaint.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 2nd February 1882.

There are 19 gentlemen and 30 ladies at present in the asylum as certificated patients, and 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies as voluntary inmates. The changes among the certificated patients since the date of last visit consist of 1 admission and 4 discharges. Two of the patients discharged had recovered. Among the voluntary inmates during the same period, there were 2 admissions and 1 discharge.

No accident is recorded. There are two entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 2 persons, 1 for 4 days and the other for 1 day.

During the visit the patients were entirely free from excitement and complaint. They enjoy a large amount of liberty. With one exception, all doors are provided with ordinary locks and handles, and it is a rare occurrence that any door is locked during the day.

Exclusive of the matron, there are 4 paid lady attendants, persons who do no menial work, and who belong in the fullest sense to the educated classes. One of these ladies sits and takes her meals in one of the parlours occupied by gentlemen.

The sitting-rooms and bed-rooms were all visited, and were found in excellent order. They are comfortably furnished, and have the aspect of rooms in a private dwelling occupied by persons in affluent circumstances.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 1st July 1882.

There are 21 gentlemen and 29 ladies at present patients in the asylum under certificates, and 1 gentleman and 3 ladies are voluntary inmates. Since the date of last visit, 3 gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted under certificates, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady have been admitted as voluntary inmates. One of the ladies under certificates has been discharged, and of the voluntary inmates 1 gentleman and 1 lady have left. One gentleman and 2 ladies have died. The gentleman died of senile decay at the age of 79, and the ladies were also both advanced in years. Besides these changes 1 gentleman who came as a voluntary patient has been recently placed under certificates.

The asylum was found as usual in a very satisfactory condition. Great order prevailed in every part of the institution, and the apartments presented an appearance of great comfort. The patients are provided for in a manner

Appendix B.	suitable to their social condition, and have everything which seems likely to conduce to their benefit.
Commissioners' Entries.	The organisation of the establishment continues to be distinguished by the large number of ladies who are employed as companions and attendants to the lady patients; and the management of the patients continues to be characterized by an absence of all unnecessary restriction upon their liberty.
Private Asylums, or Licensed Houses.	The books and registers were found carefully kept. No accident has occurred since last visit. The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 18. These refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients. No patients have escaped; and this, when the amount of freedom which they have is considered, may fairly be accepted as evidence of their general contentment.
Saughton Hall Asylum.	

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 23rd March 1882.

There are 14 patients under certificates, and 1 voluntary inmate at present in this establishment. Since last visit 2 patients have died, 2 have left recovered, and 1 relieved. One who was admitted as a voluntary inmate, was found unsuitable for that position, and was placed under certificates, and 2 ladies have been admitted to the asylum under certificates.

One of the deaths resulted from accident. The lady who was admitted as a voluntary patient, but found unsuitable for that position, set fire to her clothing, and was so severely burnt that she died in consequence, 15 days after the occurrence. The circumstances were enquired into at the time; but it was not ascertained that there had been any culpable neglect.

The addition to the house which is alluded to in the preceding entry is now completed, and it forms a cheerful and comfortable addition to the accommodation.

The patients were found as usual in a satisfactory condition, and the establishment was in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and found accurately kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 20th June 1882.

There are 15 certificated patients and 1 voluntary inmate at present on the registers. One of the certificated patients is absent on pass. The admission of 1 patient is the only change recorded since last visit.

The house was found in excellent order and scrupulously clean. It is very comfortably and tastefully furnished, and the pleasure grounds about it are ample and well kept.

The ladies were free from excitement and complaint. They enjoy great freedom, and live in family with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie.

None of the arrangements of the house have an asylum look. Indeed, they scarcely differ in any respect from those of an ordinary private dwelling occupied by well-to-do people.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly and carefully kept.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 6th February 1882.

There are 7 gentlemen and 27 ladies at present in the asylum, one of the ladies being a voluntary inmate.

The only change since the date of last visit is the discharge of a lady who had recovered.

The house as usual presented an aspect of great comfort. Its arrangements scarcely differ in any respect from those of a well appointed private residence. Great liberality, as well as great kindness, is shown in the treatment of the patients, who are under no sort of irksome discipline.

The needs and habits of every patient are carefully considered and gratified.

Whitehouse Asylum.

Every room in the house, bed-room and sitting-room alike, had a bright fire burning in it at the time of the visit. It would be difficult, indeed, to imagine patients who are in a chronic state of insanity better provided for, that is, in circumstances more likely to secure for them a maximum of comfort and happiness.

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Commissioners' Entries.
Whitehouse Asylum.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 8th September 1882.

There are 6 gentlemen and 24 ladies under certificates at present in the asylum; and 1 lady continues to be a voluntary inmate.

Since last visit 1 lady has left, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady have died. The deaths were the result in 1 case of diarrhoea and epilepsy, and in the other of heart disease and old age.

The license to the asylum has been recently transferred from Mrs. Hackings, who feels herself now not so able to undertake the labour of superintendence as she used to be, to one of her sisters, Mrs. Gray, who has had considerable experience in the care of the insane, and who has for the past 2 years assisted Mrs. Hackings in her work.

The establishment was found in its usual admirable order. The patients possess, as much as is possible, all the comforts of a home, and their requirements are provided for in a most considerate and judicious manner. Tranquillity prevailed everywhere during the visit, and nowhere was there any indication of discontent.

ABBAY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 16th January 1882.

There are at present 105 patients in the asylum, of whom 47 are men and 58 are women. Besides these there is 1 man on the register of the establishment who is absent on probation. Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.	Parochial Asylum.
Admissions,	13	10	23	
Discharges recovered,	2	2	4	
Discharges unrecovered,	4	3	7	
Deaths,	2	1	3	

The 3 deaths resulted from paralysis, from bronchitis, and from hepatitis.

The patients were found in satisfactory condition. A large proportion of the men were as usual seen engaged in out-door work, the advantages of which continue to be duly appreciated in this asylum. Besides carrying on the cultivation of the land, the men are at present making a road round the grounds, which will be a very useful addition to the means of obtaining walking exercise.

The women were employed in sewing, in knitting, at household duties, and in the laundry. There was no disorder or excitement exhibited except in the case of a woman recently admitted, who was suffering from an attack of acute mania, and required constant attention.

It is desirable to point out that the staff of female attendants, now that one of them is employed both as an attendant and as laundress to the institution, is small in proportion to the number of patients under their charge, being only in the proportion of 1 attendant to 14 patients if the laundress is counted as an attendant, and only 1 to 19 if she is excluded from the calculation.

It is understood indeed, that when two of the staff are absent, as is sometimes the case, it is impossible to ensure that the patients are kept under efficient supervision and control. It is therefore recommended that an additional female attendant be engaged.

The wards were found in excellent order, except in regard to the wetness of the washed floors, which has been frequently commented on, and in regard to

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Parochial
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the condition of the large female dormitory, which has recently been injured by fire. The fire appears to have originated in the firing of a beam placed in too close proximity to a furnace flue. It was fortunately discovered before it had involved much more than the woodwork in the immediate neighbourhood of the flue, and it was extinguished by using one of the hand engines which have for some time been kept ready for use on each floor of the building.

It is understood that effect is about to be given to the recommendation in last entry of furnishing the sewing-room, and it is expected that this will be done in a judicious manner. The beneficial influence of neat furniture and pleasing surroundings on the conduct of the patients must be well known to those members of the committee who have seen the inmates of this establishment both before and since its recent reconstruction. In view of this it is recommended that the proposal to place cocoa-nut matting on the floor should be reconsidered, and that a rug or carpet should be substituted, which would be of use as an aid to the formation of orderly habits. A small piece of Brussels carpet would be better than anything else.

The neat uniform dress now worn by the female attendants commends itself at once as a great improvement on the previous custom.

The books and registers were examined and found carefully kept. Only one patient has escaped since last visit and been absent for more than a night.

Two accidents are recorded, neither of which, however, have been serious in their results. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

ABBAY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 9th June 1882.

There are 44 men and 58 women now on the registers of the asylum, or 102 patients in all, but 1 woman is absent on probation, so that the total number of patients resident in the asylum at this date is 101.

The changes which have taken place since last visit are shown in the statement which follows :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	8	10	18
Discharged,	12	9	21
Died,	—	1	1

The recommendation as to the furnishing of the sewing room has received effect to a considerable extent, but a good deal remains still to be done before its aspect can be described as one of cheerfulness and comfort. To complete the furnishing and decorating of the room will not cost much money, and it is hoped the Parochial Board will not hesitate to authorise the necessary expenditure.

The staff of female attendants has not yet been increased, but it is very desirable that this should be done without delay, as the present staff is not strong enough to secure the safety and proper treatment of the patients. Under existing arrangements, it is necessary to leave the whole of the female patients on Sunday in charge of 2 attendants—that is 28 patients to each attendant—which is clearly improper. The woman alluded to in the last entry as labouring under acute mania, and requiring constant attention, is the woman in regard to whose treatment a complaint was made to the Parochial Board, and to the General Board, and though there is no reason to believe that she was treated otherwise than well, it is worthy of note that it was found necessary to restrain her in a strait jacket more or less continuously for a fortnight. Such an occurrence in this asylum is altogether exceptional, but probably in view of her great excitement and violence, and of the smallness of the staff of attendants, the safety and well being of the patient were best secured by resorting to this undesirable form of restraint. The strength of the staff, however, should be increased so as to render it safe and prudent to dispense with this undesirable mode of treatment, and the addition of 1 female attendant would still leave the staff below what is regarded as necessary in district asylums. It is therefore hoped that effect will at once be given to this recommendation.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients was very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

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Entries.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 12th and 13th January 1882.

Parochial
Asylums.

There are at present 492 patients in the asylum, of these 254 are men and 238 are women. One man, whose name is on the register of the asylum, is absent on pass.

Barony
Parochial
Asylum.

The following changes have taken place since last visit:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	25	34	59
Discharges recovered,	6	21	27
Discharges unrecovered,	6	7	13
Deaths,	8	8	16

The causes of death were general paralysis in 5 cases, epilepsy in 2 cases, phthisis pulmonalis in 5, and other chest diseases in 2 cases, cirrhosis of the liver in 1 case, puerperal mania in 1 case.

The large proportion of the deaths due to general paralysis affords an indication that the patients in this asylum, as is usual with those drawn from a densely populated locality like the city of Glasgow, include more than the average number of persons suffering from the graver forms of cerebral disease. It is of importance that this should be kept in view when judging of the condition of the inmates and the effect of the treatment which they receive. For there is no doubt that of all the inmates of asylums the patients suffering from the disease called general paralysis of the insane, from epilepsy, and from diseases of cognate nature, are the most fruitful source of cases which are violent and difficult to deal with.

It might thus be regarded as probable that more than the average amount of noise and disorder would be exhibited by the patients in this establishment; and it is consequently a great satisfaction to find that this is not the fact. The patients were found, as previous entries show that they usually are, almost universally tranquil and orderly in behaviour, and submitting without resistance to a discipline which must from some points of view be regarded as strict, though it is not enforced by the use of locks and other expedients, the use of which generally contributes so largely to give prison-like features to asylum life.

It has frequently been pointed out in these entries that this combined maintenance of order and absence of restriction is largely due to the complete way in which the industrial system of the asylum is organised, and the energy with which it is kept in action. But it is proper to note that the other elements of efficient treatment of insanity also receive careful attention. The specially medical treatment of disease is duly provided for; and the food, the clothing, and the lodging of the patients are all excellent and suitable.

In regard to the general management, the evidences of its efficiency and success were never more distinctly manifested than during the present inspection.

The books and registers were examined, and found correct. There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. There is 1 accident recorded, which involved fracture of the femur; and there have been 3 escapes in which the patients were absent for at least one night.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 19th and 20th June 1882.

There are 248 men and 246 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 1 man is absent by escape, but it is thought probable that he will return of his own accord.

The following changes have taken place since last visit:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	20	43	63
Discharged recovered,	19	22	41
Discharged unrecovered,	2	4	6
Died,	6	9	15

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Parochial Asylums.

Barony Parochial Asylum.

The most important fact which these figures disclose is the smallness of the number of patients discharged unrecovered. This is much to be regretted in view of the fact that there are not a few patients in the asylum who are incurable and inoffensive, and who do not require the costly appliances of a fully equipped asylum for their proper care and treatment. Such persons, as far as possible, should be provided for in private dwellings under suitable guardians.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded. Eleven attendants have left the service of the institution, all voluntarily, none of them having been dismissed for bad conduct. Seven escapes are registered, but only 1 of these occurred from the wards. Two of the patients escaping were on parole, and the others were with working parties on the grounds. All of them either came back or were brought back.

It is unnecessary to repeat here the many things which have been said in previous reports commendatory of the management and condition of this asylum. It will be sufficient to say that at no previous visit was so much seen that deserved praise, and that those special features of the management which have hitherto been thought good, and which have been spoken of as deserving to be copied, are more strongly marked than they ever were.

The recommendation to provide a suitable mortuary has not yet received effect, but it is earnestly hoped that steps will soon be taken to remove in this way what cannot but be regarded as a blot on the arrangements of this institution.

It is suggested that the buildings at Fauldhead should be occupied by 10 or 12 women, who should cook and wash for themselves, and as far as possible cultivate the garden attached to the house. They should also wash for the colony of men to be located in the farm steading, or, what would be much better, for families in Lenzie, Kirkintilloch, or Glasgow. If this last plan is adopted, the experience of the Dumbarton and Hamilton wards for lunatics shows that a dozen patients, and an attendant working with them, could earn from £100 to £150 a year. The range of buildings opposite the cottage could be fitted up as a laundry and wash house at a small cost.

This asylum has provided fully and satisfactorily for the active occupation of the men, and has thereby greatly increased their well-being; but, neither in this asylum nor in any other, has any corresponding provision been made for the active occupation of the women, who are thus deprived of what would certainly prove a benefit to them. It is not seen, however, how active work, such as would probably be advantageous, can be found for female patients except in laundry work, to which they are all more or less accustomed. For a large proportion of the women, knitting or sewing is an unsuitable occupation, not being sufficiently active, and it is largely due to the want of active work that the female side of all asylums is less tranquil than the male side, and that complaints and discontent are encountered more frequently among female than among male patients.

At present 39 of the women in this asylum work in the laundry, while 169 do nothing but sew and knit, and it is worthy of note that the value of the whole work done by the sewers and knitters, and by 10 attendants, was estimated last year at £330, 13s. 11d., while the value of the laundry workers, and 3 attendants, was estimated at £1129, 12s. 3d.

The sick-rooms are now much too small for so large a population, but there is some hesitation in recommending an extension of the main building, because it may ere long be thought desirable to remove the workshops and erect new ones on a better plan, and, in that event, the buildings now used as workshops could easily be converted into an admirable hospital, equal to that recently provided at the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, which the asylum committee are recommended to visit. In this way the sick on the male side would be very fully provided for. In like manner, if the experiment of washing for the public, proposed to be made at Fauldhead, should turn out both financially advantageous to the asylum and also an efficient means of treatment, it may be thought desirable greatly to extend the performance of this active work by the women, and this may set free a part or the whole of the existing laundry buildings, and allow of their conversion into an hospital for women.

The erection of the new farm steading has made considerable progress, and it promises to be in every respect very satisfactory.

Everything seen at the establishment at Muckcroft left a favourable impression as to the way in which it is conducted, and as to the usefulness of the purpose it

serves, as an adjunct to the asylum. It was learned with satisfaction that there is a proposal to extend it, so as to receive from 25 to 30 patients. No greater extension than this, however, should be sanctioned. Appendix B.
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The water closets and urinals are beginning to show the need of renewal or repair, and it is suggested that any new urinals and water closets should be of simple construction, like those, for instance, recently introduced into the Montrose Royal Asylum. Parochial Asylums.

It is doubtful whether exhibitions at cattle shows, or at flower and vegetable shows, by a public institution like this are ever desirable or advantageous; but, whether this be so or not, it seems clearly undesirable that animals or plants should be specially bred or raised for exhibition at such shows. Barony Parochial Asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 30th January 1882.

There are 193 patients at present in this asylum. Of these 21 are men, and 172 are women. During the past week, 30 men have been transferred from the asylum to the Riccarton Asylum, and 25 have been transferred to the Greenock Asylum. This has been done in accordance with the intention of the City Parochial Board to discontinue the use of the male wards as accommodation for lunatics. It is expected that the rest of the men will be removed at an early date. The changes that have taken place in the population of the asylum, including those just mentioned, are shown in the following statement:— City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	18	27	45
Discharges recovered,	7	9	16
Discharges unrecovered,	66	10	76
Deaths,	2	8	10

The deaths resulted in 4 cases from disease of the brain, in 4 cases from chest diseases, in 1 case from kidney disease, and in 1 case from maniacal exhaustion. The average age at death was 48 years.

The books and registers were examined, and were found accurately and neatly kept. The number of persons in whose cases seclusion has been used since last visit, was 2; and there have been 2 instances of patients making their escape, and being absent for at least one night before being brought back. No serious accidents to patients have occurred. With the exception of the great decrease in the number of male inmates, the establishment was found in its usual condition. The wards were clean and comfortable, and the patients have their wants successfully provided for under considerable difficulties which have long been recognised.

The administration of the establishment and the treatment of the patients continue highly creditable to the officers who are entrusted with these duties; and the House Committee's liberal, though judicious management, also deserves recognition.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 10th June 1882.

There are 175 women in the wards to-day. All the male patients have now been removed.

Since last visit 31 women have been admitted, and 21 men and 24 women have been discharged. Four women have died.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The establishment occupies a temporary position. Indeed it only exists because district accommodation has not yet been provided.

It is conducted under many difficulties and disadvantages, to which reference has often been made in former entries; but the state of the wards

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Appendix B.	and the management and treatment of the inmates still merit the favourable
Commissioners' Entries.	things that have been frequently said of them.
Parochial Asylums.	The death-rate continues to be low, and the recovery-rate high, in view of the circumstances of the institution.
	The books and registers were found in their usual good order.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 25th January 1882.

Govan
Parochial
Asylum.

There are 113 men and 106 women at present in this asylum. Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	37	23	60
Discharges recovered,	12	10	22
Discharges unrecovered,	16	12	28
Deaths,	2	3	5

The causes of death were disease of the brain in 3 cases, and diffuse cellulitis, hepatitis, and maniacal exhaustion, each in 1 case. The average age at death was 46 years.

The wards were as usual found clean and in good order. The patients were tidy, clean in person, and orderly in behaviour.

An excellent dinner was served during the visit, and was partaken of by the patients with evident satisfaction. The industrial occupation of the patients remains very much as it was described to be in the preceding entry. Thirty-three per cent. of the whole number of inmates are at present unemployed. This is a slightly larger proportion than formerly, but it is noted with approval on the other hand that a larger number of the men are now engaged in active work.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion shows a decrease in the use of these means of treatment. The record consists of only 4 entries referring to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients. Only one instance of escape has occurred in which the patient was not brought back immediately. One serious accident is recorded, in which an attendant was fatally injured by a blow from a patient.

The patient has been removed to the lunatic department of the General Prison at Perth, to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

In conformity with the recommendation made in last entry, 2 additional attendants have been placed on the staff of the establishment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully and accurately kept.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 21st June 1882.

There are 113 men and 113 women at present in the asylum. The establishment is licensed for 244, so that there are 18 vacant beds. There have been 235 patients in the asylum, leaving only 9 beds unoccupied, so that the full number for which the institution is licensed has been nearly reached and would have been exceeded, if there had not been a steady and praiseworthy desire to discharge those unrecovered patients who could be at large without risk of injury to the public or themselves.

The house was built for 180 patients, and the larger number is now accommodated by the use of 4 wards of the poorhouse as dormitories. This has increased the sleeping accommodation, but there has been no increase of the day-room space, which is now almost insufficient for the safe and proper treatment of the inmates. The sick rooms, indeed, are manifestly too small for so large a population. These rooms are both day-rooms and dormitories. These remarks are made to show that no further extension of the license is possible and that it would undoubtedly be a benefit to the patients to reduce it.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.	Commissioners' Entries.
Admissions,	32	29	61	—
Discharges recovered, . . .	15	12	27	Parochial Asylums.
Discharges unrecovered, . .	14	7	21	—
Deaths,	3	3	6	Govan Parochial Asylum.

The rate of mortality has not been high, and it is proper to remark that the deaths were not the result of diseases generally regarded as due to overcrowding. In the cases of 4 of the 6 patients who died *post mortem* examinations were made.

One accident is recorded, and there are 7 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 persons and the seclusion of 1. Four attendants have left, all voluntarily.

The staff consists of 2 head attendants, 16 ordinary attendants, and 4 night attendants. One of the persons entered as an ordinary attendant on the female side acts as cook in the asylum kitchen.

No patient is on parole beyond the grounds, and only 10 are on parole within the grounds.

The wards were in excellent order and very clean.

The books and registers were as usual found to be carefully and correctly kept.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 4th January 1882.

There are now 174 patients in the establishment, and of these 89 are men and 85 are women. Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Admissions,	16	10	26
Discharges recovered, . . .	2	9	11
Discharges unrecovered, . .	2	3	5
Deaths,	—	1	1

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully kept. There are three entries in the Register of Accidents, but none of serious importance. There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

Two men and four women are at present confined to bed, but the general condition of the patients may be regarded as satisfactory. The wards were found in excellent order.

The steam coils have now been all transferred from the day-rooms to the dormitories, and it is not anticipated that there will in future be any difficulty in keeping up a suitable temperature during the cold season.

Considerable attention continues to be given to the useful occupation of the patients. Great benefit has been derived by the female patients from the incorporation of the washinghouse and laundry work with the asylum work. For many of them it is of the utmost importance, with a view to their successful treatment, that they should be provided with some such active physical exertion. A large proportion of the male patients derive similar benefit from the cultivation and improvement of the land.

A judicious development of the industrial system combined with the removal of unnecessary restrictions, adapting the kind of work and the amount of freedom as much as possible to the special circumstances of each patient, may indeed be regarded as the most important ways in which asylum administration bears on the treatment of the patients. It seems desirable to draw special attention to this at present because, though much of a satisfactory character has been done, some indications were observed which suggested doubts whether its bearing is fully recognised in the management. It is to be regretted that any occasion for such doubts should arise at a time when the question of transferring a considerable number of patients belonging to the Glasgow district to the establishment is under consideration by the General Board.

It is understood with approval that as recommended in preceding entries a belt of trees is to be planted on the exposed side of the grounds.

Appendix B.

Commissioners'
Entries.Parochial
Asylums.Greenock
Parochial
Asylum.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 12th June 1882.

Two ordinary wards of the poorhouse have been temporarily licensed as accommodation for lunatics, and there are now 139 men and 98 women, or 237 patients in all, in the establishment. There are still 23 vacant beds.

Twenty-nine of the inmates are boarders, at the charge of four parishes in Renfrewshire, paying 12s. 6d. weekly, and eighty-six are boarders at the charge of parishes in Lanark, paying 13s. 6d. weekly. In view of the fact that the accommodation is possessed by the Greenock Parochial Board whether occupied or not, and leaving out of consideration the boarders from the parishes of Gourock, Inverkip, Kilmalcolm, and Port Glasgow, the presence of these boarders in the institution represents a profit of about £1200 per annum.

The changes since the date of last visit are shown in the following statement.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	82	21	103
Discharged recovered,	20	2	22
Discharged unrecovered,	6	3	9
Died,	6	3	9

In the cases of all the patients who died, except one, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No escape is registered, four accidents are recorded, none of them of a serious nature, four attendants have resigned, and 2 have been dismissed.

Three men are on parole beyond the grounds, and 37 men and 15 women are on parole within the grounds.

Of the 237 patients in the establishment, 234 are entirely restricted to the grounds, that is, none of them take exercise beyond the grounds under the care of attendants. This is understood to be practically the result of the views and instructions of the asylum or general committee, and is not understood to represent what the medical officer regards as proper and desirable for the efficient treatment of the patients. The medical treatment of the patients may thus be regarded as being to some extent conducted or controlled by the committee. Experience shows that any such arrangement reduces the success of treatment and increases the risks of accident and misadventure.

As bearing on the smallness of the number of patients going beyond the grounds, namely three out of 237, it is believed that about ten of the male patients recently received as boarders from the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum were in the habit of regularly walking through a crowded part of Glasgow into the country to a distance of nearly 3 miles from the asylum, where they were engaged in cultivating a piece of land. They are said to have derived much pleasure and benefit from this. Their contentment was increased and their health was improved.

In curable cases recovery was expedited, while the chance of the permanence of the recovery was increased by the patients having gone out of the asylum for a time under surveillance, instead of being suddenly discharged from all its restraints into full freedom. The Glasgow patients referred to thus lose certain advantages by their transference to this asylum. These advantages were obtained with great difficulty for them by those who managed the asylum in which they formerly were, in consequence of its being situated in the heart of a great city, and they lose them when they enter an asylum most favourably situated and conditioned for giving to its inmates all such benefits.

The state of the wards was highly satisfactory, the clothing of the patients was neat, clean, and suitable, and the beds and bedding were in excellent order. The duties of the superintendent and of the medical officer continue to be discharged with much ability and conscientiousness.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum.

PAISLEY BURG PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 5th January 1882.

There are 118 patients at present in the asylum. Of these 54 are men, and 64 are women. Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	10	7	17
Discharges recovered,	1	7	8
Discharges unrecovered,	5	—	5
Deaths,	2	—	2

The deaths resulted in both cases from disease of the brain.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found carefully kept. No accident of importance has occurred since last visit.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries. These refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients, for a period in each case of 2 hours.

One patient escaped and was absent for a night before being brought back.

The patients were found generally in a satisfactory condition. The day was unsuitable for much out door work, and most of the men were consequently in the house, but there was little indication of excitement, and their behaviour was orderly.

It is to be noted, however, that there is a want of means of occupation for the men. The numbers employed in the grounds even in favourable weather might be increased with advantage. And it would have a very beneficial effect, if, when they are confined to the house, some means of engaging them in useful and pleasant work could be devised. Probably, the best result would be obtained by making trial of a variety of occupations, so that the peculiarities of different patients might be provided for.

The house was found clean and in good order. Preparations are being made for the reception of 30 patients, who, it is expected, are about to be transferred from the City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

The requisite accommodation is to be obtained by arrangements which will make the corridors in the dormitory flat practically parts of the dormitories.

This change will necessitate an immediate reconsideration of the heating arrangements. These have never been got to work satisfactorily, and there seems to be no reason to hope that a satisfactory result will be obtained with the present apparatus.

The most efficient modes of heating in use in other asylums at present are those in which hot water pipes are used. It is proper to point out now that when 30 additional patients have been received into the establishment it will then be as full as will be justifiable, and every care will be requisite to preserve the sanitary condition of the institution. Most important in regard to this is the fact that the cesspools, which have been so often reported against, still exist. It is understood that the matter has been remitted to a committee of the asylum committee to be dealt with. It ought, however, to be recognised that it is now more than ever urgent that the cesspools should be removed; and no time should be lost in doing it.

PAISLEY BURG PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 9th June 1882.

There are 86 men and 64 women on the register of the asylum. Of these, however, 2 men and 1 woman are not resident, having escaped and being still at large.

Since last visit 43 men and 9 women have been admitted; 9 men and 9 women have been discharged, and 2 men have died.

Mr. Scringour has ceased to be superintendent, and Mr. Thomson, governor of the Buchan Combination Poorhouse, has taken his place. There is every reason to hope that the institution will prosper under the new superintendent.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum.

A practical engineer has been consulted as to the heating arrangements, and his recommendations are being now carried into effect.

The proposed plan of doing away with the cesspools, and utilising the sewage, is at once to be adopted on the east side of the buildings. Considerable progress, indeed, has already been made with the works.

If the plan is found to work well, and not to be very costly, the same plan will then be adopted on the west side; but should it prove costly, or in any way defective, a modified plan will be adopted on the west side, having the same objects, however, in view.

The structural alterations in connection with the bath-rooms are very satisfactory, and will result in a considerable increase of the dormitory accommodation. The verandah on the female side is to be converted into a day-room, a change which will be very advantageous.

It is strongly recommended to the Parochial Board that the Riccarton mansion house and garden grounds should be no longer let. The pleasure grounds about the house would be very useful to the patients, and the house itself would furnish accommodation for the superintendent on the ground floor, and for patients on the upper floor, to which access could be obtained by an outside stair at the back. The rooms in the main building now occupied by the superintendent would then be available for the use of patients.

It is learned with great satisfaction that 2 cows are to be kept; and it is hoped from this that ere long the grounds attached to the asylum will be turned to more profitable account than has been the case hitherto.

The impression left by the visit was in all respects pleasing and satisfactory.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

St. Nicholas Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST. NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,
25th February 1882.

There are 38 men and 50 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 patients have been admitted, 2 have been discharged, and 1 has been removed by death.

The 2 patients discharged went to the care of friends, and ceased to be paupers.

The wards were in excellent order, and the condition and management of the inmates continue to be satisfactory.

Industrial occupation still receives much attention, and it is this which makes it possible to manage so many patients with so small a staff.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly and carefully kept. No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

LUNATIC WARDS ST. NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,
13th July 1882.

There are 37 men and 50 women at present in these wards.

Since last visit 3 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been transferred to the asylum, and 2 men have died.

One patient recently escaped from a working party in the field, and within an hour of his escape committed an assault which has led to his being placed in the asylum at the instance of the procurator fiscal. The attendant in charge at the time of the escape appears to have been on the alert to guard against his going away, but owing to the inequalities of the surface of the ground, which render constant supervision of those at work almost impossible, he lost sight of him for a few minutes, and during that time the patient escaped.

The wards were found in excellent order. The patients were all in fair physical health except 3 women, who are confined to bed. Every one appeared to be suitably provided for.

The industrial occupation of the inmates continues to receive praiseworthy attention.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Buchan Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
11th March 1882.

There are 26 men and 25 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 6 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 4 of these being transferred from the Aberdeen Asylum, and 3 coming from their own homes.

During the same period 1 man and 2 women have been discharged, and 2 men have died. Of those discharged 2 were boarded with guardians in private dwellings, and 1 was sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for treatment in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse.

There is at present a man in the wards, J. B., who is becoming deeply demented and very helpless, and whose return to the asylum should be considered.

The deaths were caused by heart disease and brain disease in the cases of patients whose ages were 73 and 80.

This leads to the remark that many persons have lately been received into the wards in a state of great feebleness from old age. The ages of 6 of the persons admitted during the last 12 months were 70, 72, 72, 75, 80, and 86.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the state of the patients was very satisfactory. They were entirely free from excitement and complaint.

The success obtained in the occupation of the male patients in healthy outdoor work deserves much commendation, and is far beyond what is usual. It is satisfactory to be able to add that the financial results of the employment of the men in this way are very good. Indeed the whole management of the wards equally of those for the women and men, displays much ability and good sense, and kindly relations exist between the inmates and those in charge.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
10th July 1882.

There are 24 men and 25 women at present in these wards. Since last visit 1 male inmate has died of heart disease, and 1 man whose return to the asylum was suggested in the last entry has been discharged.

The wards are now under the superintendence of Mr. David Fowler, Mr. Thomson, the late superintendent, having been appointed superintendent of the Paisley Burgh Asylum.

The house was found in excellent order, and the inmates appear to receive careful attention, and to be suitably provided with food and clothing.

A man A. M'I., who is very helpless, appears to require more constant attention than can be given in an establishment where the staff is so small. It will probably be found necessary to remove him to the asylum.

The industrial occupation of the inmates, which has for some time received great attention in this establishment, continues to be efficiently carried on, and the order and tranquillity which is usually associated with an efficient industrial system prevailed among the patients.

A very desirable improvement would be obtained if the table furniture used at meals were of a better style. It would conduce both to the comfort of the patients and to their mental improvement by cultivating a taste for neatness and order.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
9th January 1882.

There are 48 men and 49 women at present in these wards. One woman, Cuninghame whose name is also on the register, is absent from the establishment on probation. Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted and 1 man has been transferred to the District Asylum. There have been no deaths.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Cuninghame Poorhouse.

The books and registers of the establishment were examined, and found correct. There is as usual no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. There have been no accidents and no escapes.

The patients were found in a highly satisfactory condition. Their physical health is good, in view of the circumstances in which they are placed. They were tranquil in behaviour, and no complaints were made. They are suitably clothed, and seem to have all their wants considerably provided for. Their industrial occupation, which is so important an element in their treatment, continues to be carried on with great success. An average of 44 men and 38 women, or 82 persons out of 97 are regularly employed.

The wards were found in excellent order, being clean, and presenting a satisfactory appearance of comfort.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
7th June 1882.

There are 47 men and 49 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 patients have been admitted, 1 has been discharged, and 3 have died.

The wards were never found in better order, and the condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. Complete tranquillity and contentment prevailed among them. They are largely engaged in useful, active, and healthy occupations, and the result is that they are easily managed, in good health, and free from complaint.

The farm and garden provide ample out-door occupation for the men, and it is recorded with great satisfaction that 25 of the 49 women are regularly engaged at laundry work, which is the only kind of active work that can be easily provided for women. The result of thus employing the female patients in active work is a reduction of excitement and an increase of contentment. They sleep and eat better and have better bodily health. It would be an advantage if the present laundry had been larger, and perhaps if it is found that washing can be profitably done for families in town, the propriety of extending the laundry may fall to be considered.

The liberty accorded to the patients is so great now that the governor thinks it would be safe, and perhaps beneficial, to pull down the walls of the airing court on the male side. This change is not urged, but it will give satisfaction to see it accomplished. At the time of the visit the doors into and out of the male airing court were found open, so that the walls were useless, and it is understood that these doors are now practically always open. This being so, it is difficult to see why the walls should be retained, since they certainly are disagreeably suggestive of restraint.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
25th March 1882.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

There are 29 men and 30 women at present in these wards. Since last visit 2 men and 3 women have been admitted; 1 man and 2 women have been removed, and 2 men have died.

The deaths were due to age and general debility in 1 case, and to heart and lung disease in the other case.

The patients were as usual found in a satisfactory condition, and the wards were in excellent order. The patients continue to be, with great benefit to themselves, engaged in useful labour as far as their condition will properly permit. The washing-house and laundry, the work of which is largely done by the female patients, continues to be a source of considerable profit to the establishment. The amount shown in the last half-yearly accounts as received for washing done by the public was over one hundred pounds. It cannot fail to have a useful influence on the minds of those patients who contribute to this result, and who are capable of understanding it, to feel that they are to so

great a degree self-supporting. And there can be no doubt that the active exertion in itself tends to benefit both their bodily and mental health. Appendix B.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be carefully and correctly kept. Commissioners' Entries.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
17th June 1882.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poorhouses

Dumbarton
Poorhouse.

There are 28 men and 30 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man has been admitted and 2 men have died. These are the only changes in the population which have taken place.

No accident is recorded, no patient has escaped. There has been no change among the attendants, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

During last year the work done in the laundry for families in Dumbarton yielded £198, 19s. 5d. This profitable laundry work is almost entirely performed by 14 female lunatics, who are thus fully maintained by the grant from Government and their own earnings. It is understood that the supply of laundry work is greater than can be accomplished. It is much to be desired that district asylums would follow the excellent example which is furnished in this matter by this establishment, because the doing so would not only yield a large profit, but because it would also confer an important benefit on the female patients, by improving their health, increasing their contentment, and rendering their management easier and less expensive.

The farming operations continue to be carried on with very satisfactory results, both as regards the well-being of the patients and the financial position of the institution.

The wards were in excellent order, and the inmates were entirely free from excitement and complaint. They enjoy great liberty, and are subjected to no irksome discipline. Indeed ordinary asylum arrangements are nowhere apparent. The patients move about very much as they would do if they were in a state of sanity, and in their management everything is avoided which would be likely to remind them that they were being treated as lunatics, while they are led to engage actively in useful work in which they take pleasure and feel interested; there is at the same time a constant effort to provide agreeable amusements in which all can participate.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be carefully and correctly kept.

J. C. is not a desirable inmate of the wards, and an effort should be made to provide for him in a private dwelling.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE (EAST) POORHOUSE,
22nd February 1882.

There are 43 men and 53 women at present in the wards.

The changes since the date of last visit consist of 4 discharges, 3 admissions, and 2 deaths. Dundee (East)
Poorhouse.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and only 1 accident, and that of a trifling character, is recorded.

All parts of the establishment were found in excellent order, and very clean, and the condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. During the visit many things were seen which indicated a thorough knowledge of the peculiarities of every patient by all concerned in their treatment and management, and the advantages of this were in many ways apparent.

During the visit no patient showed any excitement, and nearly all of them were usefully employed. It is a matter of regret, however, that the want of land renders it necessary to occupy so many of the men in teasing ropes, which is a much less healthy occupation than field work, and which is besides objectionable from its association with prison life.

The laundry furnishes active work to 10 or 12 of the women, and undoubtedly does them good. It is suggested that this kind of work should be steadily extended till the whole work of the laundry is done by the

Appendix B. inmates of the lunatic wards. Experience has shown that in establishments like this one the arrangement now recommended works well and is advantageous not only to the female patients, but to the institution generally.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dundee (East) Poorhouse.

C. W. and J. F. appear to be in a condition which makes their appeal to be discharged on probation a reasonable one, and it is hoped that an effort will be made to remove them to suitable care in private dwellings, a proper provision being made for their maintenance during the period of probation.

The head male attendant has a wage of £36 per annum, and it is recommended that the Parochial Board should favourably consider the propriety of raising the salary of this officer to £40.

The general impression left by the visit was very pleasant.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE (EAST) POORHOUSE,
19th July 1882.

There are 43 men and 54 women at present in these wards. Since last visit 5 women have been transferred to the wards from the Dundee Royal Asylum; 2 women have been discharged on probation; 1 woman was transferred to the Royal Asylum; and 1 woman has died. The cause of death was ulceration of the stomach.

The wards were found in excellent order, clean, and well aired.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. Most of them being engaged in useful work and bearing evidence that their requirements are adequately provided for. There was pleasing evidence also that the officials take a hearty interest in their work and discharge their duties conscientiously.

The efforts made to engage the patients in useful occupation continue to be deserving of favourable notice. It is, however, recommended that a larger proportion of the females should if possible be employed in the washing house and laundry. The more sedentary occupations of sack sewing and ordinary needlework are, though much better than idleness, not so beneficial to most of the insane, as the more active work of the washing house.

Additional tidiness and a considerable increase of comfort to several of the inmates would be afforded if a plain chest of drawers were placed in each of the large dormitories, so that those patients who are able to take care of articles of clothing might be enabled to do so in a regular manner.

It is recommended that the case of G. M. should be considered with a view to his being tried on probation. It seems not improbable that, if some substantial aid were given towards his support outside, his detention would be found unnecessary.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully and correctly kept. There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, none in the Register of Accidents except 1 of a very slight character, and there have been no escapes.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE (WEST) POORHOUSE,
22nd February 1882.

Dundee (West) Poorhouse. There are 22 men and 31 women at present in the wards, and 1 man is absent on probation.

Since last visit 1 female patient has been admitted, and 1 male patient has been removed by death.

The condition and management of the establishment continue to merit high commendation, but its situation is becoming more and more objectionable.

The patients are treated by the parochial board in a liberal and kindly way, and their general and medical treatment by the officials is very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE (WEST) POORHOUSE,
18th July 1882.

There are 22 men and 30 women at present in these wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted; 2 women have been discharged and placed in the Dundee Royal Asylum; and 1 man has died.

The wards were found in excellent order. The wants of the inmates are adequately provided for, and they are treated in a kindly and judicious manner.

Due attention continues to be paid to the industrial occupation of the patients, and this contributes largely to producing the state of tranquillity and contentment in which they were found.

Some improvement has been produced in the appearance of the wards by the painting of the walls, and the addition of some articles of furniture intended to give an aspect of greater cheerfulness and comfort. Such improvements, though not costly, have a very real and beneficial influence on the mental condition of the patients, and ought to be carried as far as is reasonably possible.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
3rd February 1882.

There are 30 men and 39 women at present in the lunatic wards of the poorhouse. Edinburgh
City
Poorhouse.

Since last visit 3 men and 8 women have been admitted, and 2 men and 8 women have been discharged. All the patients admitted were transferred to the establishment from asylums. Of the 10 patients discharged one was sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for treatment in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse, and 9 were removed to private dwellings with the sanction of the Board. These facts speak well for the spirit in which the establishment is managed.

The arrangements now made for the out-door occupation of the men appear to be very satisfactory. A larger amount of work is done than was formerly done, and it is more useful and profitable in its character. The effect of this on the health of the patients is understood to be very beneficial. They sleep more soundly than they did, and they are more contented and more easily managed.

The day-rooms for the men and women are now tastefully and comfortably furnished, and it is admitted that the change has told favourably on the orderliness and quietude of the patients, and made them more ready to engage in useful work.

Due attention is paid to the amusement of the patients, and they seem to be treated with kindness and consideration.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
1st June 1882.

There are at present 28 men and 39 women inmates of these wards.

Since last visit 7 women have been admitted, 4 of whom were transferred from the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, 2 were brought from private dwellings where they had been under domestic care, and 1 was transferred from the ordinary wards of the poorhouse. Two men and 6 women have been discharged. Four of these were removed to the Royal Asylum, and 4 to private dwellings, one female patient has died from general debility at the age of 60.

The wards were found in excellent order, clean, well aired, and presenting an appearance of neatness and comfort.

Appendix B.
Commissioners'
Entries.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poorhouses.

The condition of the patients was satisfactory, their requirements appear to be suitably provided for; and they were tranquil in demeanour, and gave no indication of discontent.

The arrangements for the industrial employment of the men continue to give satisfactory results. Twenty of the men are at present employed in the garden, and the work done by them is considerable in amount and of substantial value. Five of the women are engaged in work in the laundry, with advantage both to themselves and to the establishment.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
28th January 1882.

Hamilton
Poorhouse.

The inmates of the wards at present are 13 men and 19 women.

Since last visit 1 man and 2 women have been admitted. One man and 1 woman have been removed to the District Asylum, Bothwell, having been found unsuitable for the wards.

There have been no deaths. The establishment was found in its usual excellent condition. The wards were found everywhere neat, clean, and comfortable, and the inmates have all their requirements well provided for. The industrial occupation of both men and women continues to be carried on with great success, and with great benefit to the inmates.

The books and registers were examined, and found accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
8th June 1882.

There are 18 men and 18 women at present in the wards. These figures do not include 1 male patient who escaped last week and is still absent.

Since last visit 6 men have been admitted, and 1 woman has died. No patient has been discharged, but 1 man is about to be removed to the District Asylum as not being suitable for treatment in this establishment, in consequence of a desire to escape.

The sum earned by washing for families in town now averages from £110 to £120 per annum; and the cultivation of the ground continues also to be very successful financially.

The state of the wards and the management of the inmates still deserve the favourable things which have been said of them in many former reports.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
6th February 1882.

Inveresk
Poorhouse.

There are 9 women at present in the wards. The only change since last visit consists in the removal to the asylum of 1 patient who proved unsuitable for treatment in an establishment of this kind, being liable to recurring periods of excitement. She was seen in the Haddington District Asylum last week, and was found to be still in a state of excitement.

As the District Asylum is more than full, an effort should be made to find among the inmates a suitable patient to occupy the vacant bed here.

The wards were found in excellent order and scrupulously clean, and the management of the establishment generally seems to be in all respects satisfactory. At the time of the visit, all the patients were found working usefully. They were tidily and comfortably clothed, and their aspect indicated a suitable dietary and sufficient exercise in the open air.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and accurately kept.

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Commissioners'
Entries.LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
16th September 1882.Lunatic
Wards of
Poorhouses.Inveresk
Poorhouse.

There are 10 inmates in the wards at present. The only change that has taken place since last visit is the admission of 1 woman from the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. She seems to be a suitable inmate for the wards. The wards were found in excellent order in every way; they are kept scrupulously clean and neat, and repairs are carefully attended to. The inmates appear to be treated with great consideration and kindness, and their condition is quite satisfactory. All are employed in some kind of useful work.

The books and registers were examined, and found accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
24th February 1882.

There are 14 women and 12 men at present in the wards. It is a matter of regret that the 2 vacant beds on the male side are not occupied. The only changes since last visit consist of 2 admissions and 3 deaths. Two of the patients who died had reached the ages respectively of 76 and 77. One of them was in a dying state on admission, and was only six weeks resident in the establishment. One of the male patients is at present confined to bed in consequence of labouring under serious bed sores. It would be an important aid in the treatment of this patient to place him on a water bed, and it is hoped that this advantage will be secured for him without delay.

There is now abundant healthy out door exercise for the men, and nearly all the women are usefully employed in sewing, knitting, or house work.

It is suggested that a bagatelle board should be provided for the amusement of the men in the long winter evenings, and as a means of promoting tranquillity and contentment among them.

The wards were found in good order, the condition of the patients was entirely satisfactory, and their treatment appears to be kindly and considerate.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
15th July 1882.

There are 12 men and 16 women at present in these wards. There is thus one woman more than the number for which the wards are licensed. Since last visit 1 male and 2 females have been admitted, and 1 male patient has died.

The wards were found in good order, and the patients were orderly in behaviour and are suitably provided for. The water bed recommended in last entry has been provided, and the patient for whose use it was got has been much benefited.

The bagatelle table has not been got, but it is understood that it is to be provided before winter.

One of the patients recently admitted is a child of nine years of age, and it is doubtful whether he is suitable for these wards. He is a congenital imbecile, not of a low type, and able to derive advantage from careful training. He has improved in his habits of cleanliness and tidiness under the teaching he has received here, and he appears to be treated judiciously as far as the nature of the institution will permit. It would be impracticable, however, to give him the kind of education that is desirable, except in one of the establishments specially devoted to the training of imbeciles. There is a certain amount of risk also in keeping him here, as he is in constant association with adults, some

Appendix B. of whom are irritable, and not possessed of sufficient intelligence to make them
 Commissioners' bear the child's interference good-humouredly. It is therefore recommended
 Entries, that the parish should be requested to remove him to one of the institutions for
 ——— juvenile imbeciles.

Lunatic The books and registers were examined, and found correctly kept.
 Wards of
 Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
 27th February 1882.

Linlithgow
 Poorhouse.

These wards have at present their full number of inmates, 16 males and 16 females.

Since last visit 1 man and 3 women have been admitted, 2 men have been removed, and 1 woman has died. The woman who died was 76 years of age, and suffered from cardiac disease.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraining and Seclusion. The male and female attendants who were here when the wards were last visited have resigned, and their places are filled by persons who have hitherto proved efficient and seem to be suitable.

Fifteen men and 14 women are registered as industrially employed. The men are chiefly engaged in the garden, and in pumping water from the canal for the use of the establishment in washing. The supply of water for drinking is obtained from another source. The women are chiefly employed at needle work, but 2 generally work in the laundry.

The wards were found in good order, and the patients were tranquil and contented. They appear to have all their requirements adequately provided for.

The books and registers were examined, they are neatly kept and are written up to date.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
 30th May 1882.

There are 16 men and 15 women at present in the wards. There is thus one empty bed for which an effort should be made to find an occupant by the transference to the wards of an incurable and inoffensive patient from the overcrowded district asylum.

The only change since the date of last visit, is the discharge of a patient who was sent back to the asylum in consequence of being noisy and difficult to manage.

The repainting of the day-rooms and passages, both on the male and female sides, is in progress.

All the inmates, both men and women, engage in useful work, with the exception of one woman who is old and frail.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. A change of attendant has taken place on the female side, the last one having left because the duties were too heavy for her.

The condition of the wards and patients was quite satisfactory, and the books and registers were found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
 24th February 1882.

Old Machar
 Poorhouse.

There are 25 men and 25 women, or 50 patients in all, at present in the wards.

Since last visit no change has taken place.

The wards were found very clean and in good order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory, their aspect indicating a good and sufficient dietary and abundant exercise in the open air.

They were all comfortably and tidily clothed, and they were without exception free from excitement and complaint.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
14th July 1882.

There are 25 men and 25 women, or 50 patients in all, at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 3 women have been transferred to the wards from the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, 2 men have been discharged, one being transferred to the asylum, and the other removed from the poor roll and placed under private care. Three women have died.

The wards were found as usual in very good order, and the patients appear to be kindly treated and in every way adequately provided for. There were no manifestations of excitement or discontent.

Without wishing to detract from the favourable opinion that has been expressed in regard to the management of the establishment, it is recommended that an improvement should be made in the kind of dinner service. It tends to improve the mental condition of many of the inmates of such wards if they are taught habits of tidiness, and it is especially desirable that such disposition to neatness and order as they possess should be carefully fostered. At present the tables are inconveniently crowded at meals, and an additional table in each of the wards would be an advantage.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
18th January 1882.

These wards contain their full number of patients.

Perth Poorhouse.

Since last visit 2 men have died, and 2 have been admitted from the District Asylum.

No change has taken place in the condition of the establishment. The women were found as usual generally engaged in useful work. There are still a considerable number of idlers among the men, but it seems likely that the two who were recently admitted will be added to the working section.

Every effort should be made to induce all who are physically fit to work to engage in it, not only in the interest of the establishment, but also and more especially because it will be beneficial to themselves.

The wards were throughout in excellent order.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
2nd June 1882.

There are 20 men and 20 women at present in the wards.

No change has occurred in the population since the date of last visit.

No accident is recorded, and there has been no change among the attendants.

M. S. continues to be very discontented, and to be constant in her appeals for discharge. She refuses to work on the ground that she holds herself to be improperly kept in an establishment for lunatics. In this way she interferes with the quiet and with the industrial occupation of the other inmates. She is never violent, and is not believed to be likely to injure herself. If it is not thought prudent to place her either alone, or under care in a private dwelling, it is recommended that she be sent back to the asylum. There are reasons, however, for thinking that she might do well in a private dwelling, if the arrangement were carefully made, and the parochial allowance liberal.

The wards were in good order, and the condition of the patients was very satisfactory.

Appendix B.

Commissioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poorhouses.Wigtown
Poorhouse.LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,
9th January 1882.

There has been no change among the inmates of these wards since the date of last visit.

The wards were found in their usual excellent order, and the inmates are well cared for and suitably treated.

It is worthy of the consideration of the committee, whether a larger number of patients could not be accommodated in the establishment. It would not require any addition to the staff, if the number were increased to 15 instead of 11, and this would of course be attended with a diminution of the average cost of maintenance.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,
29th June 1882.

No admission, discharge, or death has taken place since last visit.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition and management of the patients continue to deserve high commendation.

As indicating the ease of selecting patients suitable for treatment in such an establishment as this, it deserves notice that during the last six years, no patient has been removed from the wards as unsuitable. In bringing about a result of this kind, of course a good deal depends on the management, and on the surroundings of the inmates, but when the treatment is kind, when unnecessary restrictions are withdrawn, when due attention is given to industrial occupations, and when the surroundings are comfortable and cheerful, it does not appear that there is in practice any difficulty in finding patients who can be safely and properly cared for in a simply planned and inexpensively conducted institution of this kind. The experience of all similar establishments shows the same thing.

With a small outlay of money it would be possible to provide good wards for 15 or 16 men in the part of the poorhouse which is now empty; and if the Board gave permission to receive boarders from other parishes, such wards could easily be filled from the Southern Counties Asylum, in which there are many incurable and inoffensive patients. No such wards, however, could be sanctioned unless more land was acquired to give the men sufficient work in the open air. Without this they would not prove manageable, but the work which is good for them ought to be profitable to the poorhouse. The last report contains a suggestion as to the desirability of making a small extension of the female wards, but it is not known whether this suggestion has, or has not been yet considered.

Institutions
for Imbeciles.Baldovan
Institution.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 21st February 1882.

There are 39 boys and 25 girls at present in the institution.

The changes since last visit consist of 2 admissions, 3 discharges, and 1 death.

The establishment presented its usual aspect of good order, cleanliness, and comfort, and the inmates were without exception neatly and comfortably clothed. The state of the beds and bedding was highly satisfactory. The aspect of the children indicated good food and abundant exercise in the open air, while their demeanour towards those in charge of them showed that they are treated with kindness and consideration. The teaching of those of them who are educable continues to merit high commendation, and not less deserving of praise is the careful nursing of those who are ineducable, and who constitute the large majority.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 18th July 1882.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Baldovan Institution.

There are 37 boys and 27 girls at present in the institution.

Since last visit 1 boy and 2 girls have been admitted, 1 boy has been discharged, and 2 boys have died.

The establishment was found in its usual admirable order. Every part of the house was scrupulously clean, well aired, and comfortable, and the children were in a condition of personal cleanliness and comfort which can only be attained by careful and continuous attention on the part of those in charge.

The institution is about to lose the services of Miss Douglas, who has for the last six years performed the principal teaching duty in a way that has obtained very high commendation. It will be difficult to supply her place with one who will perform the duties with equal efficiency.

Some very judicious alterations have been made in the kitchen and laundry arrangements, which will add to the efficiency of the establishment.

COLUMBIA LODGE, LIBERTON, EDINBURGH,
10th February 1882.

Columbia Lodge, Liberton.

There are 4 girls and 3 boys at present in the institution. The only change in the population since the date of last visit has been caused by the death of a boy.

The establishment was found in its usual excellent order, and the management of it continues to be very satisfactory.

COLUMBIA LODGE, LIBERTON, EDINBURGH,
20th September 1882.

There are 2 boys and 3 girls at present in the institution.

Since last visit 1 boy and 1 girl have left, and arrangements have been made for the removal of those who remain, owing to Dr. Brodie having resolved to close the institution next month.

It is pleasant to record that the inmates and the establishment were found on this occasion, as they have always been since the opening of the institution, in admirable order. The children have received every advantage that kindness and a complete knowledge of what could lead to their improvement could confer.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 17th March 1882.

The number of inmates at present in the institution is 127. Of these, 58 Larbert boys and 39 girls are private pupils, and 20 boys and 10 girls are paid for by parochial boards. Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	8	1	2	3	14
Removals,	9	2	6	2	19
Deaths,	1	—	—	—	1

With few exceptions the inmates now consist of children below the age when the characteristics of adult life begin to show themselves, and the few remaining who have reached that age are all about to be removed. The institution is thus being placed in a position to devote all its resources to the training of idiot and imbecile children, which is its most legitimate function.

Appendix B. The presence of adult imbeciles in the establishment not only interfered with that unity of organisation which tends so much to secure successful management, but was the source of special difficulties and dangers which it is desirable to avoid.

Commissioners' Entries. The general result of the inspection to-day was to show that a very great improvement has been effected in the condition of the institution and that further improvements are in course of being carried out.

Institutions for Imbeciles. The improvements that have taken place affect both the children and their surroundings. Most important in regard to the children was the scrupulous cleanliness of their clothing and persons. But a considerable advance has also been made in improving their appearance by developing among them habits of order and neatness. This was perhaps most observed at dinner time. A great improvement has been made in the mode of serving this meal. The customs, and to some degree the elegancies of ordinary life have been introduced both among the higher class pupils and among those who dine in the general dining hall, and the children have to a remarkable extent been taught to conform to what is orderly and pleasant to look at.

Larbert Institution. In the special training in school, an improvement has been made by making the training more systematic, and the same kind of improvement has also been introduced into the exercise and amusements of the children.

It is proper to mention also, that the medical care of the children is exceedingly satisfactory, and great interest is shown by Dr. Hamilton in everything that may conduce to the welfare of the children. There has been very little sickness since the date of last entry.

One thing which contributed in no small degree to make the children present a pleasing appearance, was the circumstance that not only was their clothing clean and in good repair, but the wearing of special kinds of dress, supposed to be necessary on account of their peculiarities or helplessness, has been almost entirely done away with. The recommendation as to the refurnishing of the rooms in the superintendent's house has now been given effect to, and the result has been to give them an appearance of great cheerfulness and comfort, and to render them suitable for the accommodation of children paying high rates of board. Little except ordinary repairs will require to be done to this part of the establishment for some time to come.

The cleaning, repapering, and painting of the apartments in the main building have now been completed, excepting those places where structural alterations are proposed to be made, and grates have now been placed in the fire places which had not previously been furnished with them. The important work of refurnishing this portion of the institution is about to be undertaken, and it is proposed that a day-room and dormitory should be furnished immediately, as a sample of what is ultimately to be carried out. But the defect in the arrangements of the main building which calls most urgently for attention is the want of proper lavatories, water closets, and bathroom. Fortunately it will be practicable to remedy this defect without any additional building. It is important, however, that the new arrangements should be made as satisfactory as possible, and it is recommended that those in some of the most recently constructed asylum buildings should be examined before the details are determined on. It will of course be kept in view that all such fittings and furnishings have an important educational influence. And it is as easy to make that influence injurious as it is to make it beneficial. In drawing attention to the enlightened liberality which has characterised the action of the directors in decorating and furnishing the rooms for the higher class pupils so satisfactorily, it is pleasing to think that the outlay is not only philanthropic but also commercially prudent. If the new arrangements in the main building are carried out in an equally complete manner, they will doubtless be found also to yield pecuniary advantages to the institution by increasing the desire of the public to support it. The changes that have been made in the staff appear to have been made with sound judgment, and the general administration is characterised by great energy and ability.

Appendix B

Commissioner
Entries.Institutions
for Imbeciles.Larbert
Institution.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 29th May 1882.

The following statement shows the number and character of the present population:—

PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
B.	G.	B.	G.	
57	40	21	10	128

Since last visit 2 boys (1 private and 1 pauper) and 1 girl (private) have been admitted, and 2 boys (private) have been discharged. No death has occurred.

Since the institution was last visited by the reporter very many important changes have been made. It is impossible to enumerate these, but it is desirable to record that they were all of a highly satisfactory character, and that their prime object was manifestly to increase the efficiency of the work which the institution exists to perform. It was very pleasing to find this object so steadily kept in view, and it is believed to be beyond doubt that the object will be attained to a considerable extent by what has already been done, and that the institution will, as a consequence, rise in public esteem, and increasingly command a confidence grounded on good work done. The fears which, but a short time ago, were with too good reason entertained as to the future of the institution have disappeared, and there is reason now for hoping that it is destined ere long to occupy a prominent place among the institutions of its class in Britain, providing the directors continue to act in the liberal and enlightened spirit in which they now act. It is difficult to realise the improvements which have taken place during the last twelve months, they are so numerous, they appear in so many directions, and there is so little left to show exactly the pre-existing state of matters, but nevertheless there remains a great deal still to be done. The cost of the work accomplished since the reporter last visited the establishment is understood to be about £280, and an additional expenditure of about £400 would probably complete what is needed. It is earnestly hoped there will be no hesitation in sanctioning this outlay, which will bring prosperity to the institution, and thus prove a profitable as well as a charitable investment. Having many opportunities of knowing what such improvements as those already effected usually cost, it will be satisfactory to the directors to learn that the reporter has never seen so much accomplished for so small an expenditure of money, and inquiry showed that economies had been effected by the superintendent in every possible direction, except in that of sanctioning the repetition of the bad or poor work with which he has had to contend, and of which so much existed in this establishment.

These remarks refer chiefly to the condition of the wards, grounds, &c., but the management and state of the children deserve equal commendation. They were scrupulously clean, and their clothing was comfortable and neat. Their aspect indicated good feeding and abundant play in the open air. The school teaching is conducted methodically, and with results which are unusually satisfactory. Great efforts are made to train the inmates to habits of cleanliness and order, and with very gratifying results. An increasingly large number engage in really useful work, and much trouble is taken to teach them how to do it.

The accommodation for private pupils paying the higher rates of board is now all that could be desired, and it is believed that this is already becoming known, and that demands for admission will soon be the result.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be in excellent order.

Appendix B.

Commissioners'
Entries.General
Prison,
Perth.

PERTH, 19th January 1882.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I visited the lunatic department of the General Prison to-day.

There are 43 men and 20 women at present detained in the department. Since last visit 5 men and 2 women have been admitted; 2 men have been removed as sane; 3 men and 1 woman have been removed as insane; and 1 man has died.

The wards were found clean and in good order. The new female wards are now in occupation, and it is proposed to make several important structural improvements in the building which the females have vacated, before they are added to the accommodation for men. These improvements are to be in the direction indicated in previous reports to the Board.

The enlargement of the male airing court has been found very beneficial to the inmates. It is believed that the additional ground which has been provided for cultivation will also prove of great use. It is now in a rough state, and will require a good deal of levelling and re-formation. This kind of work is very valuable as a means of employing many of the insane whom it is difficult to employ otherwise, and it is desirable that as much of this work as possible should be left to be done by the lunatic inmates.

At present 25 of the men are kept in occupation as garden or field labourers; 1 works as a mason, 1 as a turner, and 2 assist the warders in household duties. Eleven of the women knit or sew.

It is recommended as being the best substitute for the outside iron railing of the stairs in the female section that a shelf of strong wire lattice work should be fitted into the central space, so as to prevent a person dropping from the top from falling the whole height of the staircase.

PERTH, 3rd June 1882.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I visited the lunatic department of the Perth prison to-day, and found it in a very satisfactory condition. No patient is now under mechanical restraint or in seclusion. Twenty-five of the 43 men in the wards are actively and usefully employed—21 of them in the open air,—and 15 of the 20 women are profitably employed at needlework or knitting. It is hoped that ere long a small laundry, simply fitted up, will be provided, in order to furnish work of a more active kind to the women.

The first steps have been taken to carry into effect the changes on the section for men recommended by the reporter last year.

Since last visit 5 men and 1 woman have been admitted, and 5 men and 1 woman have been removed. No death has occurred. Neither accident nor escape is recorded.

APPENDIX C.

MEMORANDUM BY DR ARTHUR MITCHELL on the present position of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, with special reference —(1) to the Managers' Proposed Restriction of the number of Pauper Lunatics to be received into it from the parishes of the Mid-Lothian Urban Lunacy District ; (2) to the need of increased accommodation in Public Asylums for Private Patients in poor circumstances ; and (3) to the necessity of a Contract between the Managers of the Edinburgh Royal Asylum and the Mid-Lothian Urban District Lunacy Board.

Appendix C.
Memorandum
by
Commissioner
Mitchell.

1. *Prefatory Remarks.*

During late years the Asylum has refused admission to a large number of private patients belonging to the middle and lower classes of society. This fact has been frequently and distressingly brought under the notice of the Commissioners. Such patients cannot now without great difficulty find asylum accommodation anywhere in Scotland.¹ They naturally expect to find it in the Chartered Asylums ; and the Directors or Managers of these institutions generally,—the Managers of the Asylum at Edinburgh being certainly behind none,—have recognised the charitableness and great desirability of supplying care and treatment to patients of the class referred to, that is, to patients who can afford to pay only low rates of board. The inability to receive them into the Edinburgh Asylum arises out of the fact that the accommodation is so largely occupied by pauper lunatics belonging to the parishes of the Edinburgh (urban) District. So clearly do the Managers of the Edinburgh Asylum

¹ For a considerable number of years many patients of this class have been received into those of the District Asylums in which there happened to be vacant accommodation ; but various things, and chief among them the influence of the Government Grant towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, have so increased the number of the pauper insane, that such vacant accommodation can now scarcely be found, and accordingly the removal of private patients from many District Asylums has been necessary in order to admit the pauper lunatics of the respective districts. The Government Grant only applies to *maintenance*, which is paid out of the poor-rate, but the first erection and after extensions of District Asylums fall, without good reason, on the county-rate, and District Boards properly hesitate to levy an assessment for the provision of accommodation for private patients. Indeed, they cannot assess avowedly for such an object, though they are allowed by the statutes to utilise, in the way just stated, any accommodation erected for paupers which may be vacant, the provision which authorises this use of vacant accommodation requiring that private patients so accommodated shall have in all respects such accommodation as pauper patients have. (Sect. 80 of 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71.)

Appendix C.
 —
 Memorandum
 by
 Commissioner
 Mitchell.

regret this inability, that, in order to put themselves in a position to discharge what they appear to regard as the higher function of the Institution, they resolved, on the 5th of January 1882, "to restrict the number of pauper patients from the Metropolitan District to 400." This resolution was duly intimated to the District and General Boards of Lunacy, and was under consideration at several meetings of the District Board, the last meeting being on the 4th of July 1882, on which day the clerk of that Board was instructed "to inquire by what authority the managers of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum propose to restrict the number of patients to 400, having regard to the subsisting agreement between them and the city of Edinburgh."

With reference to this inquiry, it may perhaps be of advantage to the Managers and the District Board if they have before them a careful discussion of the following points:—(1) the origin and first function of the Asylum; (2) the circumstances which led up to the agreement just referred to in the letter from the Clerk of the District Board to the Clerk of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum; (3) the powers of the Managers to enter into such an agreement; (4) the effects on it of the Lunacy Act of 1857—20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71; (5) the need of a contract between the District Board and the managers of the Asylum; (6) the party on whom the duty falls of initiating the negotiation of a contract; and (7) the steps to be taken in the event of disagreement about any of its terms.

An inquiry into the whole history of the Asylum, in its bearing on the questions which have now arisen, cannot be brief without being incomplete and without leaving room for misconception. It involves reference to a large number of documents, extending in their dates from 1792 to 1882. The history of an Institution which has grown so amazingly, can scarcely be expected to lie along a narrow, well-defined, and straight line; and accordingly, it is found in fact that, though on the whole the Asylum has gone on steadily in a prosperous career, still its Managers have encountered the difficulties and doubts which are usual in such a work as theirs. They have been often pressed by parties interested to make changes in their schemes and objects; and to these they have sometimes yielded, without a hearty approval, but, nevertheless, from motives and with aims which command respect.

All this points to an unravelling of complications; and to do this in a way which will be helpful in determining both the proportions in which the Asylum should in future discharge its different functions, and the attitude which the Managers are entitled to take in regard to the old contract with the City Parish and in regard to a new contract with the District Lunacy Board, cannot be either a simple or a short task. In order to be practically useful, it may involve repetitions and the enunciation of general views as to the care and treatment in asylums of different classes of lunatics.

Even if the Managers do not adopt every opinion expressed in this Memorandum, it is hoped that good will be done by turning the whole matter over and letting light fall on obscure points, and that the Memorandum may thus be useful to the Managers of the Asylum and also to the members of the District Lunacy Board. It may, at any rate, be correctly said that it is with this object it is written, though a strong motive no doubt also exists in *the desire to be helpful to private lunatics who are in narrow circumstances.*

It is hoped that all statements of fact will be found correct. An effort has been made and trouble taken to secure this; but it is, nevertheless, felt that in dealing with so long and intricate a story some errors may have occurred. It

is not believed, however, that any such errors can be of a nature to affect the general views expressed. Appendix C.

These prefatory remarks seem desirable, and having made them, it becomes easier to proceed to an examination of those points in the history of the Asylum which appear to have a bearing on the settlement of the questions affecting its present position.

Memorandum
by
Commissioner
Mitchell.

2. *Periods into which the History of the Asylum naturally divides itself.*

For the purposes of this discussion the history of the Asylum divides itself into the following periods :—

1. From 1792 to 1806, during which period unsuccessful efforts were made to obtain contributions from the public for the erection of an Asylum at Edinburgh, to benefit the rich as well as the poor.

2. From 1806, when a contribution from Government¹ and a charter were obtained,² to 1813, when the Asylum received its first patient,³ having been erected entirely out of voluntary contributions from the public, on the understanding that it was to benefit the rich as well as the poor.

3. From 1813 to 1837, when a resolution was arrived at by the Managers to extend the buildings and make provision for pauper lunatics, leading soon after to a fresh appeal to the public for this special object.

4. From 1837 to 1842, when the Asylum became *The Royal Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum*,⁴ and when the first pauper lunatic was admitted into it,⁵ the extension of the Asylum buildings having been defrayed, so far as it was then defrayed, partly out of voluntary contributions obtained from the public and partly out of a fund consisting of profits made on the keeping of private patients.

5. From 1842 to 1858, when the Lunacy Act, 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71, came into operation, and when, under the provisions of that Act, the Asylum began to serve as a District Asylum and to receive the pauper lunatics of the District, which then comprised the counties of Mid-Lothian and Peebles.

6. From 1858 to 1874, when—the Edinburgh District having in 1870 been broken up into two, one consisting of the landward parishes of Mid-Lothian and Peeblesshire, and the other of the six so-called city or urban parishes of Edinburgh—the opening of the District Asylum at Rosewell led to the removal of all pauper patients belonging to the counties of Mid-Lothian and Peebles, except those belonging to the city parishes.

7. From 1874 to 1882, when it was found that the number of pauper lunatics sent to the Asylum from the six urban parishes had so greatly increased in number as to force the Managers of the Asylum to refuse admission to a large number of private patients, almost entirely belonging to the poorer middle class of society, and when the Managers resolved to restrict the number of pauper patients to be admitted from the urban parishes to 400,⁶ in order to enable them to receive private patients of the class referred to, which they regard as a duty and as a service of the highest importance to the public.

¹ 23d July 1806.

² 2nd May 1807.

³ 19th July 1813.

⁴ 28th January 1841. The name was subsequently altered by the private Act of Parliament reincorporating the Asylum (24th July 1851) to the "Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane."

⁵ 23rd March 1841. The building of the West House was commenced in 1840.

⁶ 5th January 1882.

Appendix C. In the discussion which follows, this division will be kept more or less constantly in view, and it will be convenient if this is remembered.

Memorandum
by
Commissioner
Mitchell.

3. *What led to the Building of an Asylum for the Insane in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.*

The lunacy of Ferguson the poet first led the philanthropic Andrew Duncan to feel that Edinburgh ought to have an asylum for the insane.¹ Dr. Duncan found Ferguson in a state of furious insanity, living in the house of his mother, an old widow, in straitened circumstances. Her feeble state, the situation of her house, and other things, made it impossible to treat Ferguson or secure his safety while he remained at home; and after fruitless efforts to have him provided for in a more suitable place, he was removed to the City Bedlam,² where death ended his sufferings on the 16th of October 1774, his last

¹ *A Letter to His Majesty's Sheriffs-Depute in Scotland*, by Dr. Andrew Duncan, Edin-1818, p. 4. The Dr. Duncan referred to in this Memorandum was, and still is, commonly spoken of as Dr. Andrew Duncan, *senior*.

² An old minute-book of the Charity Workhouse shows that Ferguson's death was reported, among other deaths, at a meeting held on the 18th October 1774, and the chilling record stands thus—"Mr. Ferguson, in the Cels." Of the other persons whose deaths were reported to that meeting, the Christian names are given and no prefix. It was probably without conscious intention that the writer of the Minute showed that poor Ferguson was *unconformable* with the others in the list.

Thomas Summers, in his *Life of Ferguson* (Edin. 1803), calls the Bedlam "a dreary and sequestered mansion," and says that the poet slept on "loose uncovered straw," "on a stone floor."

The building of a Bedlam was resolved on by the Magistrates and Council of the city of Edinburgh, on the 15th of June 1698. The record is as follows:—"The same day the Council impowers Samuel M'Lellan, present town treasurer, to settle with masons and wrights for building ane bedlam house or hospital, . . . for payment of the soume of eight thousand pounds Scots for the whole charge of mason work, wright work, sclatter, plumber, glazier, and smith work," and they appointed a committee to correct the conditions of the contract.

Two days afterwards the Committee reported that contracts for the building of the Bedlam had been entered into for twelve thousand merks.

In 1702, Bailie Miller and the "Committee anent publick works" were appointed to take an exact account of the state of the Bedlam, and their report appears to have shown that the roof had never been covered and was in danger of rotting, and in February 1703 the Council appointed the roof to be covered with lead.

The Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem was bestowed on the city of London in 1545 (incorporated by Henry VIII. in 1547), and not long after this all places for the reception of the insane were called Bedlams, and a Bedlamite became another name for a lunatic.

There was no Bedlam in Scotland till 1698. This at least may be inferred from the note appended by Fountainhall to the case of Alexander Burton in 1681, to the effect that, as there was no Bedlam in Scotland, the better sort of lunatics were committed to the training of doctors, and the poorer sort to the prison and the scourge.

Nearly a quarter of a century before the building of the Edinburgh Bedlam, the Town Council of Edinburgh showed their interest in lunatics by appointing Bailies Cheyne and Boyd and Deacons Borthwick and Graham, in 1675, "to visit the correction house, and try out for some fit roume for keeping the distracted people that are sent to the house of correction;" and in 1684 there was a payment of £36, 8s. 0d. made out of the Kirk Treasurer's account to Robert Stanisfield, who was at that time keeper of the Correction House "for prisoners, whoors, and mad people"—curiously illustrating the light in which the insane were then regarded, and with what people they were classed.

Many of the foregoing facts regarding the old Edinburgh Bedlam have not hitherto been published.

About 1743-1746, according to Maitland, 21 cells for lunatics were built in connection with the Charity Workhouse, and at a later period it is understood that the Darien House was acquired and turned into accommodation for lunatics.

days being spent among pauper lunatics, whose situation at the time is described as "deplorable," and "a disgrace to the community."¹

From the date of Ferguson's illness, Dr. Duncan tells us that his endeavours were steadily turned to the erection of a Lunatic Asylum near Edinburgh. The existing Asylum is the ripe fruit of these endeavours.

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Dr. Duncan was moved to the action he took by finding himself unable to provide for a man of Ferguson's culture and habits, when overtaken by insanity, otherwise than in association with paupers. "In my opinion," he says, "it is impossible to conceive a more interesting object of *charity* than the man of genius when a pauper lunatic." This kindly thought underlay the whole of Dr. Duncan's persistent action, and the importance of recognising that it did so will be seen in what is afterwards said. It was not the relief of the miserable condition of the pauper lunatic, but the providing suitably for the wants of the lunatic who is above pauperism, that Dr. Duncan proposed and advocated for more than a quarter of a century. Of course, his kindly thought had a much wider application than to men of genius, though it was begotten of what happened to a poet. That it really was a kindly thought, and that the outcome of it was correctly called a charitable work, no one will hesitate to admit who is not hard-hearted and who knows all that takes place in the struggle to provide suitably for insane persons of culture and refinement, or, more broadly, for persons accustomed to live in comfort, who have never perhaps been affluent, and whose circumstances become extremely narrow when they are overtaken by this terrible disorder.

Even in regard to lunatics who cannot be described as poor, and whose estates or friends can afford to pay sums for their maintenance which in one aspect may be regarded as considerable, the provision of an asylum or hospital, in which they can be cared for and treated, constitutes a work of charity. And the explanation of this is not far to seek. What seems to be, and what perhaps really is, a considerable payment for board in an asylum, where the cost of the organised management is divided over many, may be vastly below what would be needed to provide as satisfactorily for the treatment and safety of a patient in any specially equipped private dwelling. A patient may be able to pay liberally for treatment in an asylum where he is one of many, who cannot afford to pay for corresponding advantages in a private dwelling, which, in consequence of his condition, it might be necessary to equip with the staff and appliances of an asylum. Though in possession of means amply sufficing for all ordinary needs, his property may be quite insufficient to defray the large cost of creating and maintaining an asylum for himself—that is, an asylum in which he would be the only patient. He may be properly

In the Old Royal Infirmary, the building of which began in 1738, Robert George Drummond did not overlook the cure of insanity. "From the original plan of the Hospital, it appears that a large portion of the under floor was intended to be appropriated to patients who might have the misfortune to be subjected to that calamity. Accordingly, in the cells which were then provided, patients labouring under mental derangement were for a considerable number of years accommodated, both with a view to recovery and for proper restraint. It was, however, soon found that the cells in the Infirmary afforded neither proper convenience for the cure nor comfort of the unhappy maniac. The plan, therefore, of uniting a Lunatic Asylum with the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh was gradually deserted, and it may be considered as having been finally terminated several years ago"—that is, several years before 1812. (Dr. Duncan in *A Short Account of the Rise and Progress of the Edinburgh Asylum*. Edin. 1812).

¹ Letter from Dr. Duncan to the Right Hon. Neil Macvicar, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, dated 11 Oct. 1803.—Edin. 1815.

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described as in comfortable circumstances, but *quoad* the power of obtaining all that medical men may consider necessary for his safety and proper treatment, he may be practically a poor man, not able to secure all these advantages except through the charitable action of the public. He may be able and willing to make a considerable payment in return for what he thus gets, and yet be quite unable to get it all for himself—in other words, unable to get it except by being associated with others requiring similar treatment. It has been said, indeed, that the only good reason that can be assigned for sending any lunatic to an asylum, to be treated there in association with other lunatics, is the lunatic's inability to pay for such advantages as a good institution can supply at a moderate price, when these advantages have to be obtained in a private house. This may or may not be true, but it is assuredly correct that many lunatics in comfortable circumstances are, nevertheless, not rich enough to obtain efficient care and treatment except in asylums. This clearly appears to have been the view which actuated Dr. Duncan, and those who supported him by their subscriptions, and it is a view the soundness of which will not be questioned by any one who is familiar with lunacy administration. It is beyond doubt, for instance, that at this present time the charitable action of the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, and of other such institutions, reaches a class much above the class for whom a low charge is paid with difficulty.

It is thought desirable to make these remarks on the threshold of this Memorandum, first, because they account for the straightforward declaration of the purposes of the Asylum which was steadily made by Dr. Duncan and his coadjutors over the long series of years during which they appealed to the public for subscriptions; and secondly, because they show that the Managers of the Asylum, after it came into existence, were only fulfilling the trust committed to them in displaying a certain "amiability and consideration" (which as late as 1837 they were improperly taunted with displaying), "in having an especial regard to the feelings of the relatives of those lunatics who had seen better days, and had fallen into a state of decay and comparative indigence."¹

4. *First and unsuccessful efforts to obtain Contributions from the Public towards the Erection of a Lunatic Asylum near Edinburgh.*

It was not till 1792, many years after Ferguson's death, that it was definitely resolved to attempt the erection of a Lunatic Asylum at Edinburgh. In that year a circular was issued by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and other individuals in the city holding high official situations,² with the cordial support of the Royal College of Physicians, inviting subscriptions, and announcing as the objects of the proposed institution:—

1st. The cure of lunatics whose circumstances enable them to pay for their maintenance and treatment in the Asylum at fixed rates, according to the accommodation required.

2nd. To extend the benefit of the institution to such persons as are in circumstances of indigence, as soon as sufficient funds for that purpose can be obtained.

¹ Report of the Treasurer's Committee to the Town Council of Edinburgh on Remit to consider the best means of obtaining accommodation for Pauper Lunatics. Edin., 1837.

² Report by William Scott, W.S. Edin. 1886, page 3.

The opening sentence of the circular announced that the proposal arose out of the difficulties, which the medical practitioners of Edinburgh had experienced in the treatment of persons deprived of reason; and it was stated that the Royal College of Physicians believed that, by the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum in the neighbourhood of the city, many of these difficulties would be removed, and that persons in the deplorable state mentioned would have a much better chance of recovery than they could have in any other situation in which they then could be placed in Edinburgh or its neighbourhood.¹

At the starting of the scheme, therefore, it is plain that the prime object was the providing of an asylum in which persons able to pay their way could be treated. No mention was made in the circular of pauper lunatics, in regard to whom, even at that time, the community had obligations, though these were ill-defined. Even for those lunatics who are above pauperism, but in circumstances of indigence, and who constitute the *insane poor* as distinguished from the *pauper insane*, the circular only proposes to make provision in certain contingencies.

This first appeal was made to the public for money to erect an institution in which the benefit of the rich was apparently to be considered even before that of the poor, and which might thus be held to have a doubtful claim to be styled a charitable institution. It has already been shown, however, that the erection of an asylum for persons in comfortable circumstances may properly be regarded as a charitable work; but what is of chief importance here is the fact that the appeal was made with openness to the public for contributions towards the erection of an asylum with the object above stated.

The response made to the appeal was as unsatisfactory as it could possibly have been; the whole amount of the subscription up to 1806, being only £223, 11s. Od. (Report of William Scott, W.S., to the Managers of the Lunatic Asylum at Morningside, July 1836, p. 4.)

This failure to obtain contributions from the public has been attributed to the character of the scheme as just disclosed; but that this was not the true explanation is sufficiently proved by later and successful efforts to obtain subscriptions on exactly the same grounds. The failure has with much more probability been accounted for by the unsettled state of the times between 1792 and 1806. During that period there was a complete interruption of charitable work all over the kingdom, as there was also of charitable legislation. There is no reason to suppose that the failure had any connection either with the prominent and immediate consideration given to well-off persons in the circular, or to its postponement of the benefits to be conferred on the middle and lower middle classes, or to the ignoring in it of the claims of actual paupers.

The appeal was made to Scotchmen far and wide, at home and abroad; and with special reference to its disregard of actual paupers, it is perhaps desirable to remember that Scotchmen out of Edinburgh might reasonably have felt at least as much unreadiness to give their money to relieve the community of Edinburgh of a burden properly falling on them in regard to the pauper lunatics among them, as to give it to provide asylum accommodation in a *National Institution*² for persons able to pay for their maintenance in it. The

¹ See circular headed—Proposal for establishing a Lunatic Asylum in the neighbourhood of the city of Edinburgh, 1792.

² There can be no doubt as to the correctness of calling the Edinburgh Chartered Asylum a National Institution.

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citizens of Edinburgh, as a body, were not in any special state of poverty which could have justified an appeal to Scotchmen all over the earth to send their money for the erection of an asylum for the pauper lunatics of Edinburgh—an appeal which would virtually have pauperised the community as a whole. On the contrary, the citizens of Edinburgh were, as a community, as well able as any other similar community to do their duty in such a matter.

Nevertheless, it will be afterwards shown that the citizens of Edinburgh were thus pauperised by a public and world-wide subscription for behoof of their pauper lunatics. It is true the citizens themselves gave a subscription out of the common purse, but that subscription went only a little way towards doing what was needed—towards doing what was actually done. It was chiefly accomplished out of profits yielded by the keeping of private patients, and by

In the appeal to Presbyteries (23rd Dec. 1811), for example, it is announced that patients were to be received into the Asylum “*from every part of Scotland.*”

Again, in an advertised appeal to the public by the Managers of the Asylum in the *Edinburgh Advertiser* (1812), it is said “that the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum shall be open to the unfortunate objects for whose relief it is to be appropriated from whatever quarter they may be sent. And on this ground subscriptions for the building have been received even from the most distant parts of the British empire.” It is not, the Managers say in the advertisement, “a local establishment meant for Edinburgh and its environs” (See *Edinburgh Advertiser*, 1812).

In the Annual Report for 1836 (p. 6), it is said, “The very basis and leading principle of the institution is that it shall be open to patients from every part of Scotland,” &c. ; and in the slip appended to the Annual Report for 1841 (p. 2), it is said :—“This Asylum” (meaning the new building for paupers), “although intended more immediately for Edinburgh and its neighbourhood, is also to be regarded as a *National Institution* in the widest sense of that term.” In an advertisement which followed that Report, on the 6th of August 1842, the Asylum is called “a *general* institution, having been subscribed for under that character.”

It would be easy to multiply quotations from official documents relating to the Asylum, showing that it was founded as a National Institution ; but, on the other hand, it is easy also to quote sayings of the Managers and their officials which tended to beget a belief that the Asylum existed for the benefit of Edinburgh, and especially for the benefit of the parishes of Edinburgh. The motive which led to these inaccurate and inconsistent statements was neither bad nor difficult to understand, but the practical effect of them was, nevertheless, injurious to the Institution.

The law agent of the managers, for instance, is found writing thus :—

“Though a general Institution, the Managers have always considered it as having been peculiarly intended for the benefit of the insane poor of Edinburgh and its neighbourhood, and the very low and almost nominal rate at which they agreed to confer on the city the *unlimited* right of presentation they possess, sufficiently evinces their desire to prefer and promote its interests in every way in their power at all consistent with the rights of other parties.” (Answers for the Managers in a Reference to the Sheriff of Edinburgh, to the Objections for the Parochial Board as to Rate of Board charged for City Patients, 1849.)

Again, the Treasurer of the Asylum, writing to the St. Cuthbert’s Parish authorities on the 17th of February 1842 says :—“It was doubtless much for their interest to do so”—that is to embrace the offer made to them by the managers—“for practically the new Asylum will just become the Institution for Edinburgh and Leith, though erected in a general measure without expense to the public.”

And the same official writing to the House Governor of the West Church Charity Work-house, on the 20th of December 1841, says :—“But I have always regarded the new Institution as meant primarily for the advantage of Edinburgh and Leith, and therefore, consider them entitled to that advantage at the lowest rate of payment which can safely be named.”

The Treasurer, no doubt expressed in these letters the views of the Managers—views, however, which there is no trace of their entertaining before they had resolved on the building of the West House, giving accommodation for paupers, a step which was taken under pressure from the city authorities, whose contributions to the building fund the expression of such views was calculated and perhaps intended to augment.

subscriptions from east, west, north, and south. Our Queen and the late Prince Consort were among the subscribers in 1840.¹

All that is desired by these remarks is to bring out the truth of the assertion that it is at least as remarkable that people from all quarters should give their money to relieve a wealthy community of their obligations, as it is that they should give their money to provide insane persons in comfortable circumstances with such care and treatment as they cannot get at home.

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5. *Successful efforts to obtain Money from the Public to build an Asylum near Edinburgh for the Care and Treatment of the Rich as well as the Poor.*

In 1806 (23rd July) the trustees of the projected Asylum obtained a grant of £2000 from Parliament out of the Forfeited Estates Fund—46 Geo. III. c. 156—and this led to the purchase of the ground at Morningside on which the Asylum was eventually built.² It led, also, in the following year, 1807, to the issue of a new appeal to the public.³ This appeal was written by Principal Baird, who submitted to the consideration of the public the following proposal:—

“That a Lunatic Asylum for the reception of insane patients, from among the rich as well as the poor, shall be erected in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.”⁴

Among the circumstances which are specially adduced in the appeal as likely to have weight “in conciliating approbation and patronage,” it is stated that

¹ George IV. was also a subscriber of 100 guineas in 1821.

² For this land the sum of £1420 was paid in 1806.

³ Another immediate result was the obtaining of a Royal Charter—His Majesty’s warrant bearing the date 11th April 1807. This warrant was issued on a petition to His Majesty “by and in behalf of the managers of and contributors to a *charitable institution* proposed to be established at Edinburgh, for the maintenance and cure of lunatics;” . . . that he would be pleased “to grant a Royal Charter, erecting the said contributors and donors, who have already subscribed, and such others as shall hereafter contribute to the *said charitable design and fund*, into a corporation, with perpetual succession, and with powers,” &c. &c.

The *design* of the *charity* referred to in the warrant could only be learned from the terms of that appeal which led the Government to give its subscription of £2000; and the report of the Treasurer’s Committee to the Town Council (1837), makes a very incorrect assertion when it states “that from first to last the Asylum at Morningside was intended to be an Asylum for paupers” (p. 17), and that it was “for the exclusive benefit” of the poorer classes that the public “came forward with their contributions” (p. 12). It is beyond question that it was all along openly avowed by its promoters that the Asylum was designed to benefit “the rich as well as the poor,” and it is as far beyond question that the term *poor* did not apply solely to *paupers*. It is even doubtful if actual paupers were not at the outset excluded.

⁴ In 1811 a special appeal, dated 23rd December, was made to the Presbyteries round about Edinburgh, that they should “humanely appoint a collection to be made in aid of the Asylum at the church doors of the respective parishes within their bounds;” and in order to secure an interest in the undertaking the following facts were submitted in the appeal:—That the Asylum was intended for lunatics, both from the higher and lower classes of society; that appropriate accommodation was to be provided for patients of both these descriptions; that there was no intention to derive profit from the board of poor patients; that patients were to be received from every part of Scotland; that the rate to be paid by the richer patients was expected to enable the managers to defray the general expense of management, without charging any proportion of such expense against the poorer; that the Asylum was to be self-supporting; and that the only gratuitous aid asked from the public was to defray simply the cost of the erection of the Asylum. (See Representation by the Hon. and Rev. The Managers of the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum, to the Rev. the Presbytery of Dated 23rd December 1811.)

It appears from this that the grounds of appeal to the public were the same in 1811 as they were in 1792 and in 1807.

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"the proposed Asylum will promote the benefit of the rich as well as of the poor," and "promises a more advantageous and desirable retreat than can easily be obtained elsewhere, for those of the higher class who may be visited by the malady it is meant to alleviate." And in connection with this, it is pointed out that "the disinterested principle of its foundation will both allow the terms of admission to be moderate, and will prevent any suspicion that mercenary or selfish motives will diminish attention to comfort or lengthen unnecessarily the period of confinement."¹

It thus appears that in the 1807 appeal to the public for subscriptions (as in the 1792 appeal), there was a very definite announcement that the proposed Asylum was intended to confer a benefit on the rich; and in the later appeal, that of 1807, reasons for this are assigned—reasons which are meant to show that, even in regard to persons in comfortable circumstances, the provision of a public asylum was a charitable work. Definite mention is not made in either of these appeals of any intention to receive actual paupers into the proposed Asylum, though in both of them it is pointed out that the benefits are not to be confined to the wealthy, but are also to reach the poor.² In the first, that of 1792, these benefits, however, are not to be felt immediately, but are postponed till money has been made out of profits derived from keeping rich patients. In the second, no special, only a general, mention is made of the benefits that are to reach the poor.

Whether the term "poor" in these appeals was at the time meant to include paupers, it is impossible to say with certainty, but after careful examination of all relevant documents it seems more probable that it did not, than that it did, even though it was resolved, at an early period in the history of the Asylum, that there should be three rates of board,—one at three guineas per week, another at one guinea, and a third at seven shillings.³ Eventually, however, the term did come to have an application to paupers. It was the interest of those concerned in the support of paupers to advance this view, and the managers became "willing to comply, as far as possible, with the urgent representations made to them" on the subject.⁴ This compliance on their part appears to have been a natural thing in the actual circumstances, though there are not a few who will hold that it would have been better, in the interests of the community as a whole, if the managers had refused to receive paupers, had left the care of them as a legal obligation lying on the citizens, and had confined their action to persons of all classes above pauperism. Whether the first promoters of the Asylum did or did not intend their action to be so confined, it is at least certain that all the money out of which the original Asylum was built was subscribed on the clear understanding that the Asylum was to be largely, if

¹ Address to the Public respecting the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum at Edinburgh, 1807.

² It is entirely incorrect to say, as is said in the Report of the Treasurer's Committee to the Town Council of Edinburgh (1837, p. 4), that it had become necessary in all appeals to the public for aid, subsequent to the appeal of 1792, "broadly and explicitly to state that the institution was intended chiefly for the benefit of the poorer classes, and that the wealthy were to be admitted only as a means of increasing the amount of benefit to be conferred upon the poor." No such statements are made in the appeal written by Principal Baird, and issued in 1807, and no such statements are made in the appeal issued in 1811 to presbyteries; but even if they had been made it would still be an assumption that by the *poorer classes* the *pauper class* was meant.

³ Short Account of Rise, Progress, and Present State of the Lunatic Asylum at Edinburgh, 1812, p. 14.

⁴ Annual Report of the Asylum for the year 1837, p. 6.

not entirely, for the benefit of persons above pauperism,¹ even of those so far above it as to be designated "rich." In the effort to understand correctly the present position of the Asylum it is absolutely necessary not to lose sight of this fact. The only question that can arise is whether pauper lunatics were even included in the charitable action of the institution for which subscriptions from a charitable public were invited in the appeals made prior to 1837. There can be no such question as regards persons above pauperism. They were beyond doubt included, and it is equally beyond doubt that they were at first to be the sole recipients of the charity.

The resolution of the managers in 1837 to receive paupers led eventually to the composite Asylum which now exists—a kind of institution which, it is perhaps desirable to state in passing, has the complete approval of many persons with great experience in the management of the insane—but it did not lead to this till a third appeal was made to the public for money for the definite purpose of enlarging the institution so as to enable it to receive paupers.

This third stage in the history of the Asylum falls now to be examined and discussed.²

¹ In the *Short Account of the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the Lunatic Asylum at Edinburgh*, published with a complete list of subscribers in 1812, and believed to have been written by Dr. Duncan, it is said, at p. 14:—

"The whole of the building which can be finished and properly furnished with the money already obtained, is intended for patients paying at the middle rate, viz., one guinea per week."

There can be no doubt from this as to the class of lunatics who were to be the first to derive benefits from the Asylum, and no doubt at all as to the *charitableness* of that work.

Nevertheless the original promoters of the Asylum soon after it was opened began to regret that provision in it was not made for pauper lunatics, whose condition in Bedlam was recognised as deplorable. There are evidences of this regret in various reports and documents. This is correct, though the regrets expressed generally have reference to the inability of the Managers to receive private patients at low and unremunerative rates of board, that is, to the insane poor, as distinguished from the pauper insane. As early as the second annual report, that for 1814, they say that the reception of such poor patients into the Asylum would be the most important benefit which the public could derive from the institution. And in 1818 Dr. Duncan, in his letter to the Sheriff Depute, already referred to, points out that "the Bedlam of Edinburgh, in its most improved state, does not afford to the pauper lunatic that chance of recovery which an enlightened and charitable nation must be anxious to furnish," and expresses his hope that the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum, "if it shall ever be completed, will afford convenience for lunatics of all ranks" (*op. cit.* pp. 6-7). And then, with special reference to the want of proper accommodation for pauper lunatics, he proceeds to recommend that Parliament should authorize the levying of a special assessment over the whole of Scotland, by which the sum of £40,000 would be raised, and that one-fourth of this sum should be given to each of the four Asylums then existing at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dumfries, and Aberdeen, to enable the directors of these Asylums, under certain regulations to be fixed by Parliament, to provide accommodation for pauper and criminal lunatics.

A somewhat similar plan of obtaining proper care and treatment for pauper lunatics is inserted in the *Short Account of the Rise, &c., of the Edinburgh Asylum*, 1812, p. 20-23—published by authority of the Managers.

Dr. Duncan does not here propose that the Edinburgh Asylum, which, when he wrote to the above effect, had been about six years in operation, should be alienated from its first purpose and given up to paupers. He did not even propose that there should be a voluntary subscription to provide accommodation for them. What he proposed was, that it should be done by assessment, thus recognising that the community as a whole had even then a certain duty or obligation in regard to pauper lunatics.

² The appeal of 1807 led to fairly liberal contributions. The whole sum obtained between that time and the end of 1815 was rather more than £9100. Except the sum of £2000 received from Government, and a few fines from the sheriff and other courts, this sum may be correctly described as made up of the voluntary contributions of individuals.

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6. *Classification of Lunatics for administrative purposes.*

But before speaking of the erection of the West House with its accommodation for paupers, it is thought that it will be of advantage to point out that at this present time lunatics, for many administrative purposes, are naturally and almost necessarily divided into the three following classes, namely,—(1) those who can pay their way with ease ; (2) those who can pay their way with difficulty ; (3) those who cannot pay their way. It will be useful to amplify somewhat this short description of the three classes, and accordingly :—

First. As to those who can pay their way with ease.—It has already been pointed out that even for such persons, from certain points of view, the provision of accommodation in public asylums¹ has been regarded as, and really is, a charitable work. But as they have money at command their condition can scarcely, under proper State supervision, become bad, because private enterprise and competition will probably always secure for them care and treatment of a satisfactory character in private asylums.

Second. As to those who can pay their way with difficulty.—These patients are not paupers, though they are in straitened circumstances, and they constitute by far the most unfortunate of all classes of the insane. To a large extent they consist of persons who have been accustomed to live in comfort and refinement. They are often persons of culture, with the habits and tastes of the best class of affluent persons. They are to a very appreciable extent made up of persons who have been in the learned professions,—clergymen, doctors, lawyers, artists, architects, teachers, &c.,—or who belong to the families of persons in these professions. The incomes of such families are seldom at any time large, and they generally become very small indeed when insanity seizes any of the members, but especially if it seizes the bread-winner. It often involves much pinching to make such a deduction from the family's income as will pay even a moderate board for an insane member who requires to be placed in an asylum. Those who have many dealings with insanity are often made painfully aware of the sacrifices and hardships which are entailed by the appearance of insanity in a family belonging to the middle class.

To a large extent the names of the contributors are preserved, but about a ninth of the sum is made up of collections at church doors or in parishes, and as regards this amount the names of the actual givers are of course not known. Medical men were numerous and liberal contributors ; so were military men and members of the legal profession. The subscribers in the city and county of Edinburgh were less numerous than was hoped—the whole number of contributors from that area little exceeding two hundred between 1807 and 1812. Greater support was obtained in other localities both at home and abroad. The contributions indeed came from all parts of the country, and to a considerable extent from India. Thirty-two gentlemen, for example, in the town of Perth subscribed, 15 in Ceylon, 237 in Madras, 34 in Bengal, and 39 in Bombay. Many of the subscriptions were small. (*Short Account of the Rise, &c., of the Asylum, 1812.*)

In 1809 enough had been collected to justify a commencement of the building, and the foundation stone was laid on the 8th of June of that year. The Asylum was not opened, however, for the reception of patients till the 19th of July 1813, on which day the first patient was admitted. (See First Annual Report of Asylum for 1813, p. 3.)

¹ Public asylums mean asylums which are conducted under a Royal Charter or Act of Parliament by a public body, and not asylums conducted by any individual or individuals for his or their gain. They are not otherwise either more or less public than the so-called Private Asylums, though, from their being called *Public Asylums*, this is sometimes thought to be the case.

When insane persons of this class are placed in private asylums, the proprietors of these asylums must make a profit out of them. It is on such profits that they live. But it needs no laboured argument to show that profits cannot be made out of low rates of board without a stinting of comforts and advantages, and that the temptation to make the stinting excessive must be strong. All this and more goes without the saying, and it is not believed that any person experienced in lunacy administration can come to any other conclusion than that no such lunatic should be in a private asylum. But all of them must be in private asylums, unless through the intervention of public charity. The law makes no provision for lunatics of this class. They depend for suitable accommodation entirely on public charity. If, through its action, accommodation in a public asylum is provided and furnished to them rent free, and if no profits fall to be made out of the maintenance charge or rate of board, then the condition of such patients is as favourable as we can reasonably hope to make it. If, on the other hand, the chartered or public asylums neglect them, then these institutions fail in the discharge of their highest duty, and do not render to the public the service of greatest importance which they and no other institutions are capable of rendering.

Third. As to those who cannot pay their way.—These are our pauper lunatics, whose care and treatment are, since 1858, amply secured by the law. They no longer depend on the charitable for asylum accommodation or for proper care and treatment. The community may or may not be benevolent towards them, but they are compelled to be beneficent. In practice, no doubt, there is a proper infusion of benevolence into this compulsory beneficence, but it is of the utmost importance to recognise that they no longer depend on the voluntary contributions of the charitable.

There was of course a difference in the position of pauper lunatics before 1858, and that difference was still greater before the passing of the Poor Law in 1845.¹ They had certain rights, however, even before 1845, and between 1845 and 1858 these rights were increased. It would not be easy to show with precision what their rights were before 1845,² but it is not necessary to attempt to show this. It is sufficient to point out that the movement to turn the Edinburgh Asylum to

¹ 8 and 9 Vict. cap. 83.

² Up to 1845, it is believed that "the entire direction, management, and control of the lunatic paupers" (belonging to the parishes of the city of Edinburgh) "belonged exclusively to the Magistrates and Council." This at least was the Council's claim. (Memorial and Queries for the Managers of the Edinburgh Charity Workhouse for Opinion of Counsel, 1842, p. 3). Up to 1845 the provision secured for the poor, and the duty of Magistrates and Town Councils of burghs in the administration of the poor funds, were determined mainly by the Act 1579, cap. 74. Under that Act "The Magistrates and Council are to take account of the poor—to inquire into their condition and circumstances—to ascertain how much will be requisite for their sustentation—to stent and tax the inhabitants accordingly—to appoint overseers and collectors for receiving the rates, and for distributing the same among the indigent. In fine, the management of the poor within their respective burghs was committed to them, and they had the whole powers vested in the Heritors or Kirk-Session or Justice of the Peace in an ordinary landward parish." (Case for the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh regarding the Constitution of the Charity Workhouse, for Opinion of Counsel, 1842, p. 3). The Act of 1579 refers only to "puir, aiget, and impotent psonis," and does not specially refer to lunatics, unless they are included in the word "impotent." But the legal guardians of the pauper poor in the city of Edinburgh, and in St. Cuthbert's parish, did actually provide accommodation for lunatics in their workhouses under the Act of 1579.

Clause 59 of the Poor Law Act of 1845 requires that all pauper lunatics shall be lodged in an asylum or establishment legally authorised to receive lunatic patients—with certain exceptions.

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account in providing for them, took place while their rights were at a minimum. It is impossible to believe that any such movement could have had such an issue, if the rights of pauper lunatics had then been what they now are ; indeed, it may be accepted as certain that it could not. This opinion does not depend entirely on the fact that the feelings of the Managers and of the medical profession were long against the reception of paupers, partly on the general ground of the undesirability of associating private with pauper patients, but chiefly because they felt that the reception of paupers would cripple their action in regard to private patients, especially in regard to those of them who could pay only low rates of board. In 1835, the Medical Committee recommended that the action of the Asylum should be restricted to the care and treatment of private patients.¹ In view of the fact that the rights of pauper lunatics, or the legal obligations of the community in regard to them, were then small and ill defined, and that their condition in Bedlam was held to be a disgrace to the metropolis, it is perhaps surprising that such a conclusion was arrived at by the Medical Committee. It is the reverse of surprising that the conclusion did not ultimately prevail with the general body of Managers, to whom, as already stated, urgent representations by influential individuals and public bodies were being constantly made as to the desirability of extending the benefits of the institution to pauper lunatics. At that time pauper lunatics were so far from being in the position in which they now are, that it was practically possible for the general body of citizens to keep them in a most miserable condition,² to refuse to assess themselves to better that condition, and to claim for them with insistence a right to participation in the benefits of a charitable institution erected out of voluntary contributions to fulfil purposes which were fairly well defined, and among which the providing for pauper lunatics could only be included by a somewhat strained interpretation, and could not under any interpretation, however strained, be shown to have anything but a secondary place. It is not believed that this view of the matter can be controverted. Perhaps, also, it is quite as solid an opinion to hold that, if the rights of pauper lunatics had been in 1840 what they now are, it would have been impossible for the Managers of a charitable institution to extend charitable action towards them, since they were in no need of charity, especially if by doing so they excluded the proper recipients of the charity—persons with nothing else to look to, and in a most unfortunate and helpless position. It is scarcely conceivable that such a thing could be proposed in the existing position of matters ; and the question has arisen, whether, having been proposed and

¹ In a report of the Medical Committee to the Managers of the Asylum, dated 23d December 1835, it is recommended that the Managers “should contribute such funds as may be within their power toward the formation of a separate pauper lunatic establishment, and restrict their own institution to the classes hitherto received into it, viz., persons whose circumstances admit of a sufficient board being paid for them, and, as far as may be possible, persons also of the higher and middle classes, who from reduced circumstances can only pay a very moderate board—a branch of charity which the Managers have long exercised, and which your committee believe to be attended with the most beneficial results.”

It is not shown in this report how the Managers would have been justified in making such a contribution from and so alienating their funds ; but is it not possible that it was as much in their power to give away their funds in the manner here recommended, as to devote them to the building of a pauper asylum of their own, and *thirling* it to the six urban parishes of Edinburgh ?

² The Report of the Treasurer to the Town Council (1837) speaks of the “unfortunate inmates” of the Bedlam and of its “wretched accommodation,” which it says was ‘matter of reproach to the metropolis of Scotland.’

carried into effect in one set of circumstances, which admittedly went some way to justify it, it should be continued under new and altered circumstances, which fail altogether to justify it.

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It is absolutely necessary in the discussion of this matter to keep constantly in view that there is an important difference between a pauper lunatic and a lunatic in poor circumstances. A poor lunatic is by no means of necessity a pauper lunatic; but throughout the whole of the documents now under review it is plain that confusion has often arisen from using these terms as convertible. Such a use of them, indeed, appears to have been sometimes intentional and unfair.

7. Proposal in 1836 to introduce a Bill for power to erect an Asylum for the Lunatic Paupers of the County of Edinburgh—the Cost to be defrayed in part by Assessment—and Resolution of the Managers to build for Pauper Lunatics.

During the years 1835, 1836, and 1837 the Managers were subjected to great pressure from the magistrates and town council and the public to extend the Asylum and receive pauper lunatics, and during this period many unwarranted things regarding the management were said, such, for instance, as that the Asylum was intended from first to last for pauper lunatics, and that it was exclusively with a view to its being so used that contributions from a benevolent public had been obtained.

It is desirable to know, however, that it was not the opinion of the whole community that the funds of the Asylum should be absorbed in making provision for pauper lunatics. Parliamentary notice was given on 10th November 1836 by the gentlemen of the county of Edinburgh of the intention to introduce a Bill (1) for power to erect a lunatic Asylum for paupers belonging to the county and city of Edinburgh, either connected or unconnected with the Asylum at Morningside; (2) for authority to the Managers of that Asylum to contribute such part of their funds to the said undertaking as might be thought advisable; and (3) for power to levy by assessment on the proprietors and possessors of lands and houses within the said county and city such further funds beyond those received from the Managers of the Asylum and from the Charity Workhouse as might be needed to erect and furnish the Asylum. It turned out, however, that there were numerous obstacles and difficulties in the way of carrying out the scheme. It was found, for instance, that the Managers had not the power to accede to it. And the issue was that in the following year, at a general meeting of the ordinary and extraordinary Managers of the Asylum (23rd January 1837) it was unanimously resolved to erect additional buildings in connection with the Asylum for the reception of pauper lunatics.¹

¹ It appears that 56 per cent. of the patients in the Asylum at the end of 1836 (who were all private patients), paid a board varying from £21 to £45. The Managers in the Report for 1836 draw attention to the charitableness of their action towards these persons who, they say "have all received an education more or less general and acquired habits more or less refined," and whose association with patients "deficient or altogether wanting in these respects," would have given pain and wounded a reasonable sensitiveness.

It is to be regretted that here and occasionally elsewhere in these early Reports the Managers point out that if they did not respect such feelings of patients, it would lead to a withdrawal of them from the Asylum and to a reduction of the earning of profits. This was

Appendix C. An appeal¹ for contributions, accordingly, was again made to the public, but on this occasion for the definite purpose of providing accommodation for paupers. Memorandum by Commissioner Mitchell. This appeal was enforced at a public meeting in Edinburgh on the 21st December 1840, called for the purpose of interesting the public in the "new Asylum for lunatics at Morningside."

8. *Raising of Funds to build the Extension of the Asylum for the accommodation of Pauper Lunatics, and granting to Contributors of Temporary and Perpetual Rights of presenting Patients.*

With a view to encourage the raising of funds, and in recognition of the object for which they were then asked, namely, to make a provision for paupers, which was not the object for which, in former appeals, contributions had been asked, the Managers resolved on the 28th of January 1841, that perpetual rights of presenting patients to the Asylum at the lowest rate of board for the time being² should be conferred on the following terms, viz., at the rate of £40 for each right of presenting a patient from within the Parliamentary bounds of Edinburgh and Leith, and at the rate of £50 for each right of presenting a patient from any other quarter. The Managers deemed this difference³ proper, in consequence of certain donations made to the old Institution from Edinburgh and Leith, for which no special advantage had been given. They stated at the time that even the larger of these sums would pay less than one-half of what the accommodation for each lunatic so presented would actually cost. The rest was to be provided (1) by contributions given without thought of a return, and (2) out of profits derived from the keeping of private patients. At the same time, a once-for-all right of presenting one patient was offered to contributors of £10.

9. *Rights of Presentation still to a large extent in force, and lately exercised.*

The rights of presentation which were thus acquired, both by parishes and by individuals, not only in Midlothian, but also in many other distant counties, were numerous. Of the "temporary" rights acquired, about 43 appear not to have been exhausted. Of these 19 are possessed by parishes, 17 by collective bodies, and 7 by individuals.

Of the "perpetual" rights acquired, at least 72 remain in force, and of these 31 are possessed by individuals, 4 by collective bodies other than parishes, 12 by parishes within Midlothian (exclusive of course of the six urban parishes), and 29 by parishes in the counties of Linlithgow, Haddington, Lanark, Berwick, Roxburgh, Fife, Ross, Cromarty, Peebles, Shetland, and Stirling.

no doubt true, but it was occasionally expressed by the Managers in a way which became a ground for applying to them the epithet of "a great joint-stock company," which was done in 1837. (Treasurer's Report to Town Council, p. 16.)

¹ In a circular issued by the Managers, they quote at great length from an able article which appeared at this time in the *Scotsman* newspaper, and which is believed to have been written by Dr. Andrew Combe. In February 1841, a special appeal to Scotchmen resident in London was issued.

² In one of the announcements made by the Managers in regard to these rights of presentation, the rate of board is described as "the lowest remunerating rate," and it was no doubt intended that the rate should be remunerating.

³ It will be afterwards seen that a much more radical difference in favour of the city parishes was agreed to by the Managers.

Of late years these rights have been rarely exercised;¹ but it appears that at least nine patients have been presented since 1870—one in 1870, three in 1872, one in 1875, three in 1876, and one in 1877. Of the nine patients, three were presented by the holders of temporary rights, and six by the holders of perpetual rights. Parochial boards presented six, corporate bodies two, and a private individual one. Of the patients presented since 1870, several are still inmates of the Asylum. These figures are probably much below what they would be if complete information could be obtained, but no fuller information of a precise character is available, and they are sufficient to show the continued exercise both of the perpetual and of the temporary rights by holders of all classes, that is, by parishes, collective bodies, and individuals.

It is possible that there may yet arise a more active exercise of these rights in favour of poor but not pauper lunatics, if the Managers continue to be unable to receive such patients on the application of their friends. So far as can be seen, there is nothing to prevent this, although it is understood that the managers came to the conclusion that by clause 5 of 14 & 15 Vict. cap. 106,² a “perpetual” right acquired by an individual passes on the death of the individual to the Charity Committee of the Asylum, which committee is constituted by the said Act; but it is not believed that any such interpretation of the clause would be sustained in Court, and in point of fact the Managers have never refused to give effect to rights of presentation exercised by the representatives of original contributors.

The clause in question provides that any right which has been lost through the death of the holder shall pass to the Charity Committee; but it does not provide that the death of the holder shall put an end to the right. It appears only to provide that, if there are no heirs or assignees, it shall then pass to the Charity Committee; and it is certain that it was not intended or expected either by the Managers or by the persons acquiring rights at the time they were acquired that the death of the holder was to put an end to the existence of them. In evidence of this, for instance, it is found that when a subscription of £200 from Mr. Balfour of Trenaby was acknowledged on 22d December 1842, he was told, that “*in consideration of it, he and his heirs and assignees had acquired, in perpetuity, the right of sending four patients to the Asylum, to be maintained at the lowest rate of board.*” As will be afterwards seen, such rights were offered for sale to persons in Mr. Balfour’s position at £50 for each, so that for £200 he acquired four presentations; and it is perhaps desirable to note that these presentations are here described as a *perpetual right of sending four patients to the Asylum*, not as a perpetual right of merely recommending four patients to be received into the Asylum if there were room, and under limitation by or postponement to other and more favoured rights.

As to the perpetual rights acquired by corporate bodies, such as the Royal College of Physicians or the Scottish Widows’ Fund and Assurance Society there neither has been, nor can there be, any question regarding their being still in force, though they have been affected in certain directions by the Lunacy Act of 1857.

Perpetual rights, for instance, which are possessed by parishes out of the Lunacy District in which the Edinburgh Royal Asylum is situated, and within

¹ As things have turned out, the rights acquired by individuals and corporate bodies, whether in Midlothian or out of it, have practically been used for the benefit of the six urban parishes.

² This Act reincorporated the Managers. Clauses 5 and 6 are given as a Note appended to this Memorandum.

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Lunacy Districts which possess District asylum accommodation, cannot be exercised in favour of pauper lunatics, for reasons which will be afterwards fully discussed; but there is nothing to prevent the parochial boards of these parishes from using their rights in favour of poor persons, who are not paupers, from any part of Scotland.

It is believed that it may be accepted as beyond question that perpetual rights acquired by (1) individuals, (2) collective bodies, and (3) parishes,¹ can still be exercised in favour of persons who are not paupers. The Lunacy Act of 1857, as will afterwards be shown, bars the exercise of them in favour of paupers, but does not interfere with the exercise of them in favour of other lunatics.

10. *Doubts as to the Nature of the Rights conferred by the Managers on Contributors.*

There may be doubts as to the exact nature of these rights of presentation as originally conferred by the Managers on contributors. Such doubts, indeed, are known to have arisen as early as 1846, and the secretary of the Asylum (Mr. H. M. Inglis, W.S.) then reported to the managers as follows:—

“The parties who hold an expectancy of admission for their insane poor . . . are those who have acquired permanent or temporary rights of presentation, *i.e.*, rights of recommending for admission, and of presenting *when admitted*, for such is the extent of their right, although some of them seem to imagine that it implies an obligation on the Asylum to receive patients sent *in all events* (*sic*), or otherwise to repay the additional expense of boarding them elsewhere, whereas the Managers only engaged to give a preference to such over applicants who have acquired no rights of presentation.”

This is a mere opinion, however, and the determination of the extent and nature of the rights acquired by purchase, whether by individuals or collective bodies, falls to a court of law and not to the Managers. In the settlement of the question much will of course depend (1) on the terms used in offering such rights for sale, and (2) on the terms used in the document conferring the rights.

With reference to the terms used in offering these rights for sale, it appears that they were as follows:—

. . . . “The privilege of recommending patients for admission at this rate” (namely, the lowest rate charged at the time) “will be conferred on all (whether *individuals, parishes, or other collective bodies*) who have heretofore contributed or shall now contribute £10 or upwards to the Institution; that is to say, one patient may be presented in respect of each £10 contributed; while for patients not obtaining this advantage the rate of maintenance will be one-third more, or £20 instead of £15, and so on in proportion. The Managers will also confer a limited number² of perpetual rights of this nature on the following terms, *viz.*, at the rate of £40 for each right of presenting patients from within the parliamentary bounds of Edinburgh and Leith, and at the rate of £50 for each right of presenting patients from any other quarter, so that a permanent interest in the new buildings may be acquired for a sum scarcely proportional to half the cost of their erection” (Circular and Advertisement of 20th May 1840).

¹ All of these were acquired before 1846. In that year the Managers intimated that the acquisition of such rights was at an end.

² Afterwards fixed at 100.

These were the terms, or conditions, on which individuals and collective bodies were invited to purchase rights of presentation. There is no intimation in them that the rights so purchased were limited by or postponed to any rights acquired or to be acquired by other parties, or that those of them called perpetual should end with the life of the purchaser. This is equally true of the document which ultimately conferred the rights on those who purchased them. It was printed on vellum, showing that it was a document intended to be preserved, and was to the following effect:—

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

It is hereby certified that in consideration of contributed to the Asylum by ha become entitled to the perpetual right of recommending patients for admission to said Asylum at the lowest rate of board.

....., Treasurer.

Edinburgh, 4 Queen Street,
... 184

These documents appear to justify the Managers in considering a right of presentation to be the equivalent of a right of recommending for admission, as it will be afterwards seen they did; but it is not clear that even such an interpretation would justify them in arbitrarily refusing to admit a patient so recommended.

Nor is it clear that they had the power—without the consent of the contributors who had acquired, by purchase, rights of presentation on the footing announced in the published invitation to purchase—to sell rights of presentation of a totally different character and at a lower price to special parishes and individuals, such as they sold to the urban parishes and to Mr. Balfour of Trenaby, especially if the change in the character of the rights thus sold to favoured parties was such as might render the Managers incapable of fulfilling their obligations to those who acquired rights without favour on the terms originally and publicly offered.

The legality or illegality either of the interpretation put on the contract with individuals and collective bodies, or of the special contracts with the urban parishes and Mr. Balfour, is not affected by the fact that the Managers, some years after all the contracts in question were entered into, and as the result of the report from their Secretary, already quoted, published in 1846 a NOTICE (signed by Mr. John Scott, W.S., their treasurer, and by Mr. H. M. Inglis, W.S., their secretary,) from which the following is a quotation:—

“Some misconception having occasionally been found to exist as to the precise nature of the privilege conferred by these rights of presentation, the Managers take this opportunity of recapitulating¹ their arrangements with regard to them:—

“1. Subscribers of £10 or upwards have the privilege of presenting (or recommending for admission) *one patient* in respect of each entire sum of £10 subscribed; but such presentations can be exercised only in favour of patients whose malady has not subsisted for six months.²

“2. Subscribers of £50 or upwards have the privilege of presenting *one patient* in respect of each sum of £50 subscribed, however long the malady may have existed; and on that patient's recovery or removal another may be presented on the same right, and so forth perpetually.

¹ From all that can be discovered this was a *capitulating* and not a *recapitulating* of arrangements—so far at least as the public knew.

² This condition does not appear to have been known to the subscribers when they subscribed

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"3. Certain public bodies, namely, the City of Edinburgh, the Burgh of Canongate, St. Cuthbert's parish, South and North Leith and Duddingston parishes, have acquired the perpetual right of presenting all patients within their districts who are maintained from the poor funds.

"4. The last mentioned class of presentations alone confer a right to demand admission for patients in all circumstances—the two former only entitling to admission if there be room in the house, but they also have a preference for their patients over those not presented, according to priority of application."

The arrangements and interpretations in this Notice must be regarded rather as what the Managers wished to impose, in the unexpected circumstances which the contracts with the City parishes had brought about as early as 1846,¹ than as what they seriously believed themselves entitled to impose. To a large extent, no doubt, their view of the matter thus announced was accepted without inquiry by the holders of these rights of presentation, and in this way it became easier to fulfil their obligations to the City parishes and to Mr. Balfour, because the demand for the fulfilment of other obligations was thus practically brought to an end. It by no means follows, however, that the rights either of individuals or of collective bodies were really affected by this Notice, or by any similar expression of the views of the Managers.

The rights of presenting patients for admission into the Asylum were actually of three kinds, namely :—

1. Temporary rights.
2. Ordinary perpetual rights.
3. Extraordinary perpetual rights.

And it is necessary to consider these separately.

11. Temporary Rights of Presentation.

It is not necessary to say much of what are known as temporary rights of presentation. These, as already stated, were sold by the Managers at the rate of £10 for each right of presenting a patient. When a patient had been presented the right was exhausted, and most of these rights have been exhausted in this way. Those of them which are not exhausted can still be used, but not in favour of paupers, for the reasons which are afterwards given when showing that ordinary perpetual rights cannot be used in favour of lunatics of that class.

¹ At the time of entering into the contract with the six urban parishes, the Managers of the Asylum charged £15 per annum for privileged pauper lunatics, including bed and body clothes, with every other charge. The charge was the same till the 1st of January 1847, when, owing to the great rise in the price of provisions and other furnishings, it was found necessary to raise the rate to £18. Notwithstanding this increase, the whole income of the Asylum was, in 1847, £1200 less than the expenditure. In 1846 it had been £555 less. In consequence of this the charge was raised in 1848 to £20. In 1849 the Managers were already complaining much of the large number of pauper lunatics sent from the City parishes. They say:—"It is proper to state that the hands of the Managers have been materially crippled, and their ability to fulfil expectations much hindered in consequence of the number of patients sent in from the metropolitan parishes having *greatly exceeded* what was assumed in the calculation upon which the contract was based and according to which the purchase price of these presentations was regulated. Thus the average number of patients belonging to the City was reckoned at 50, while it has turned out to vary from 77 to 85; that of St. Cuthberts was estimated at 40, and it has actually run from 80 to 100, more than double its estimated number; and the number from Canongate and North Leith parishes have also exceeded the estimated proportion." (Answers for the Managers, in a reference under the Contract to the Sheriff of Edinburgh, to the Objections for the City Parochial Board as to rate of board charged for patients, 1849.)

12. *Ordinary Perpetual Rights of Presentation acquired (1) by Parishes not in the Edinburgh Urban Lunacy District, (2) by Collective Bodies, and (3) by Individuals.*

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These rights are still in force, but they can be exercised only in favour of lunatics who are not paupers. It will sufficiently disclose how this happens, if the explanation is confined to the case of those parishes possessing perpetual rights which are not within the bounds of the Edinburgh Urban Lunacy District.

The parishes in question are situated within other Lunacy Districts, which are either provided with District asylums of their own, or have contracted with asylums for District accommodation; and by the 95th section of 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71, "Every pauper lunatic must be sent to the asylum for the District in which the parish of the settlement of such lunatic is situated," unless special circumstances justify the General Board in dispensing with the removal of any pauper lunatic to such asylum, which special circumstances could not arise out of the possession of these rights. The parish of St. Andrews, for instance, though it has four perpetual rights of presentation to the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, must send its pauper lunatics to the Fife and Kinross District Asylum, because the parish is situated in the Fife and Kinross Lunacy District. So, in like manner, Jedburgh and Dunse, though they possess similar rights, must send their pauper lunatics to the Roxburgh District Asylum; Corstorphine and Peebles to the District Asylum at Rosewell; Dingwall to the Inverness District Asylum; and Stirling to the District Asylum at Larbert.

It is a further point of importance, with reference to the statutory modification of these perpetual rights, that the parishes possessing them got no relief from taxation when the district asylums of the districts in which they are situated were built. The assessment fell on them just as on parishes which had acquired no such rights, and with one or two exceptions this was not complained of. The parishes accepted the position in which the Act of 1857 placed them, tacitly acknowledging that they had obtained value for the money they had long ago paid for the rights which the Act rendered useless as regards pauper lunatics.

Nor did the Edinburgh District Board, or the other District Boards, take any action in such circumstances, though sect. 58 of 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71, makes such provisions as would have enabled the Edinburgh District Board to have applied so much of the assessment leviable in that district under the Act as might be necessary to purchase up the right of accommodation possessed, say by St. Andrews, in the public Asylum within their District at Morningside. It is of importance to note that if this had been done, the payment would have been made, under the provisions of the cited section,¹ to the Fife and Kinross District Board, and not to St. Andrews parish. That parish, however, would then have been entitled to deduction from any assessment levied by the Fife and Kinross District Board for the purposes of the Act to the extent of the sum so paid as the value of the rights so purchased.

No such transaction as this has occurred, though many have been possible. The reason is obvious. The Edinburgh District Board (still using St. Andrews parish, with its rights in the Edinburgh Asylum, as an illustration) would have declined to devote any part of its assessments under the Act to the purchasing up of the rights of St. Andrews, and would have said that the Edinburgh

¹ Sec. 58 of 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71.

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In a few instances, under the provisions of section 10 of the later Lunacy Act—25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54—an effort has been made by parishes having rights in asylums beyond the Districts in which such parishes are situated, to force District Boards to give them exemption, partial or total, from assessment; but these efforts have not been attended with success.

The importance of what has been said on this point lies partly in the fact that the Lunacy Act of 1857 practically voids the rights of parishes not in the same District as the Edinburgh Asylum to present patients to it in so far as regards paupers; but chiefly perhaps in the further fact that such rights pass under the Act from any parish possessing them to the District Board of the District in which such parish is situated; that is, the Act transfers and makes them over to the District Board, though it obliges the District Board to give compensation to the parish (through relief from assessments under the Act) equivalent to any sum received by them for surrendering the rights. It falls to the District Board, however, and not to the parish, to surrender the rights and receive payment, if payment is made; and such payment is not made by the Asylum but by the District Board of the District in which the asylum is situated. This effect of the Lunacy Act of 1857 is in accord with its design to take the management and treatment of insane paupers out of the hands of parochial boards, which it does almost absolutely.

Parish rights of presentation in their application to paupers thus practically disappear under the Act of 1857, so far at least as regards the rights of parishes in asylums which are not situated in the Districts in which the parishes are situated. How far the rights of parishes in public asylums situated within the Districts in which the parishes are situated are similarly transferred to District Boards will be afterwards shown.

So much for the (1) *temporary*, and (2) *ordinary perpetual* rights of presentation which were sold by the Managers, in the period from 1840 to 1846, in order to raise funds for an extension of the Asylum in which pauper lunatics were to be accommodated.

But reference has repeatedly been made to *extraordinary perpetual* rights of presentation which certain parties acquired, and it is necessary now to examine carefully their nature and extent. They were acquired by, or conferred on—1st, Mr. Balfour of Trenaby, and 2nd, the City of Edinburgh, the Burgh of Canongate, and the Parishes of St. Cuthbert's, North Leith, South Leith, and Duddingstone, which in this discussion are, for convenience sake, generally spoken of as the urban parishes of Edinburgh.

13. *Extraordinary Perpetual Rights acquired by Mr. Balfour of Trenaby.*

In a letter already referred to, dated 22nd December 1842, Messrs. Scott and Balderston, W.S., write to this effect to Mr. Balfour:—"We may also state that if to your subscription (of £200) and one of £50 received from the Rev. John Barry, be added, £150, making in all £400, the Managers will receive all the insane poor of Orkney for ever to be maintained at the lowest rate." It is

¹ 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71.

known that the additional subscription here proposed was actually paid in 1843, but the final and formal agreement with Mr. Balfour has not been seen.¹ It no doubt substantially embodied the offer made by the Managers in the letter from which the above quotation is taken. An agreement to that effect has certainly been held to exist, and has been acted on, down to the present time. Some of the Orkney pauper lunatics are no doubt now in the Royal Asylum at Montrose, by agreement with the directors of that asylum and *with the sanction of the General and District Board*; but that happens because the rate of board for the time being is lower in Montrose than in Edinburgh; and the Managers of the Edinburgh Asylum may be called on at any time to “receive” the pauper lunatics from Orkney now in the Montrose Asylum, if Mr. Balfour and the Orkney parishes so wish.

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It has been already stated that the Lunacy Act of 1857² makes it impossible to use rights of presentation to the Edinburgh Royal Asylum in favour of pauper lunatics belonging to parishes not in the Edinburgh Urban District, and it is therefore necessary to explain how Mr. Balfour is able to use the rights he acquired in favour of Orkney pauper lunatics.

That county now constitutes one of the Lunacy Districts of Scotland, but it does not possess a District asylum. And the General Board, in the circumstances, accept the right of sending all the pauper lunatics of the Orkney parishes to the Edinburgh Asylum which Mr. Balfour acquired, and which he places at the service of the Parochial Boards, as *District Accommodation under agreement*, to which the pauper lunatics of the district can therefore be sent under the provisions of section 95 of 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71.³

Before inquiring into the character, extent, and effects of the *extraordinary* rights conferred by the Managers on the Edinburgh City parishes, it will be advantageous briefly to trace the history of what is known as the Edinburgh Urban Lunacy District, which is made up solely of these six⁴ parishes.

14. *Different Lunacy Districts in which the Edinburgh City Parishes have been or are comprised.*

One of the eight Districts into which Scotland was divided for lunacy purposes by the Act of 1857 (20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71), was *The Edinburgh District*, comprising the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, and Orkney.

Section 110 of the Act, however, gave power to the Prison Board of any county to sever that county from the District of which it formed a part, and to erect it into a separate District, if such power were exercised within six months after the passing of the Act; and section 49 gave the General Board of Lunacy power at any time to alter or vary Districts by combining or dividing counties or parts of counties, on the application of the Prison Board of any county interested.

¹ The General Board requested the Orkney District Board to send a copy of the agreement in 1858, but it does not appear to have been sent. See 1st An. Rep. of Gen. Board, p. xxii.

² 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71.

³ See also sections 57 and 59 of the same Act, and section 8 of 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54.

⁴ There are now only five parishes, because St. Cuthbert's and the Burgh of Canon-gate parishes were combined in February 1873.

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Under these powers, in 1858 the counties of Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Orkney were taken out of the Edinburgh District, and the counties of Edinburgh and Peebles were then combined to form *The Edinburgh and Peebles District*.

A second change took place in 1870. The Prison Boards of Edinburgh and Peebles, in letters dated 6th and 2nd of May 1870, applied to the General Board, under section 49, to divide the Edinburgh District into two districts; one to consist of the parishes of the City, St. Cuthbert's, Canon-gate, North Leith, South Leith, and Duddingstone; and the other of the remaining parishes of the county of Midlothian and of the county of Peebles; and the sanction of the Board was given to this division on the 10th of May 1870.

The first of the two Districts into which the Edinburgh and Peebles District was then divided, is now commonly known as *The Midlothian City or Urban District*, and the second as *The Midlothian and Peebles District*.¹

15. *Extraordinary Rights Acquired by the Perpetual Urban Parishes.*

The urban parishes of Midlothian gave considerable contributions towards the building of what was at the time commonly spoken of as the New Morning-side Asylum for Pauper Lunatics,² and what is now for convenience called the West House, with the view of acquiring rights of accommodation in it.

The City Parish contributed	£1,750
St. Cuthbert's " 	1,360
Canongate " 	100
North Leith " 	200
South Leith " 	750
Duddingstone " 	270
	<hr/>
	£4,430

In fixing the amount of these contributions, an estimate was made of the number of pauper lunatics likely to be chargeable to these parishes, and the contribution was understood to secure accommodation for that number at £34 for each—being less than the sum charged for each right of presentation to private individuals and parishes at a distance,³ which was £50, and less even than the price originally announced as that to be paid by the City parishes which was £40. The difference between £50 and £34, however, by no means represented the exceptional advantages which were in the end conferred by the Managers of the Asylum on the urban parishes.

¹ The full designations of the Boards of the two Districts are—(1) *The District Board of Lunacy for the Parishes of Edinburgh, St. Cuthbert's, North and South Leith, and Duddingstone and the Burgh of Portobello*; and (2) *The District Board of Lunacy for the Landward portion of Midlothian and County of Peebles*.

² It is scarcely necessary to point out that the East House, the West House, the Cottage, Myreside, and Craig House, are merely different parts of one institution, all under one charter and one body of Managers.

³ Report to the Town Council of the Treasurer's Committee regarding the Pauper Lunatics of the city, 4th February 1842, p. 2. In a later Report of the Treasurer's Committee, 24th June 1842, at page 6, it is said—"The city has no right to ask to be placed on a better footing than the suburban and country parishes which have purchased permanent rights of presentation;" but in point of fact they were from the outset put on a better footing, and ultimately, as things have turned out, the Asylum may be said to have been given up to the supplying of their needs, so far as paupers are concerned.

On the 19th of August 1844, the Managers entered into a formal contract with the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh, as the legal guardians of the poor of the city and administrators of the funds appropriated for their relief and support¹ (now represented by the Parochial Board of the City Parish), by which, in consideration of the contribution of £1750 to the Asylum funds, they bound themselves to receive and maintain in all time coming, at the lowest rate of board chargeable in the Asylum, all insane patients who should be presented by the Magistrates and Council, or the managers of the poor for the time being (now the Parochial Board), and whose board was to be defrayed out of the poor funds of the city, either wholly or to the extent of one-third part thereof at least, and that whatever the number of the said patients or lunatics might be.

This gives correctly the purport of the formal contract. It is dated 19th August 1844, but it is believed that the terms of the contract were practically agreed on a year at least before that date.²

As regards St. Cuthbert's parish, in the years 1841 and 1842, negotiations took place between the treasurer of the Asylum and the treasurer of that parish for the reception into the Asylum, when completed, of a certain number of the pauper lunatics chargeable to that parish. It was at first supposed that 15 was the full number for whom accommodation would be required. The Parochial Board, however, ultimately agreed to acquire accommodation for 40 patients, being considerably in excess of the average number of insane paupers belonging to the parish. For the privilege thus acquired the Parochial Board paid £1360, being at the rate of £34 per bed, and the Managers of the Asylum, in consideration of this payment, which in the circumstances they considered liberal, undertook to receive all the pauper lunatics of St. Cuthbert's parish without limitation. No formal contract was entered into, but the resolution of the Managers was communicated to Mr. William Gray, the treasurer of St. Cuthbert's parish, in a letter dated 4th August 1842, in the following terms:—"I am favoured with your letter of yesterday, and feel much gratified that your parish heritors have agreed to acquire 25 additional rights of presentation for their pauper lunatics. The cordial and liberal feeling thus displayed by them demands a similar return from the Asylum Managers, and therefore the latter not only agree to grant all the 40 rights at the rate of £34 each, being £1360 in whole (of which £600 has already been paid), but in consideration of that sum they will receive all your pauper patients hereafter, whatever their number may be." On the 5th December 1842, an acknowledgment was given by the treasurer of the Asylum to the treasurer of St. Cuthbert's Board for the balance of the sum of £1360 agreed to be contributed "to the new Lunatic Asylum, Morningside, in consideration of the said parish obtaining the right to send all its pauper lunatics to said Asylum for ever, to be maintained there at the lowest rate of board current for the time."

Similar communications seem to have been addressed to the parochial

¹ Under the Poor Law Act of 1845, the Parochial Board takes the position which the Magistrates and Council held in 1844, and in virtue of that Act the contract became a contract between the Managers of the Asylum and the Parochial Board of the City parish. Under the Lunacy Act of 1857, it practically became a contract between the Managers and the Board of Lunacy of the District in which the Asylum is situated.

The payment of the £1750 by the City parish was in ten yearly instalments, the first payment being on the 1st of June 1845.

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authorities of Canongate, South Leith, North Leith, and Duddingstone, in respect of the contributions paid by these parishes to the building fund of the Asylum.

It may be inferred from the correspondence that it was intended that a formal deed should be executed in each case, defining the rights and obligations of parties. This intention, however, does not appear to have been carried into effect, except, as already stated, in the case of the City parish.

It may not in law be so binding on the Managers to fulfil an engagement informally made in a letter as to fulfil a like engagement made in due form in a deed, but in honour the one is as binding as the other, and in practice that view appears to have been acted on, no difference having ever been made between the rights of the City parish and those of the other parishes. In what follows, however, for convenience sake, reference will be made solely to the formal contract with the City parish.

The question which first arises in regard to this contract relates to the powers of the Managers to make it. In entering into it, were they not acting *ultra vires*, and if so is the contract void and valueless in consequence?

This question has already been asked with reference to the way in which the contract with the City parish limited and postponed the rights acquired by other corporations without their consent; but it is not with reference to this consideration that the question is now asked, but because the contract involves an undertaking which is *not measurable*.

It is of course recognised that the Managers are a corporation, and technically therefore one and the same in 1844 and 1882; but nevertheless does it not properly fall to be considered, now whether the Managers of 1844 could bind their successors in all time coming by such a contract? Is it not essential to the validity of a contract like this, that some boundary shall be set to the rights and obligations which it confers or imposes? In the contract with the City parish there is no limitation, either as regards time or number; and should it not have been manifest to the framers of the contract that a point might be reached when it could not be fulfilled at all, even through a failure to discharge other obligations? That point has now been reached. The Managers cannot discharge their primary obligations to the general public in regard to private patients, especially to those of them who are in straitened circumstances, nor can they discharge their obligations to the holders of rights of presenting patients for admission other than the urban parishes, unless they restrict the number of pauper lunatics to be received from these parishes. They must either decline to be rigidly bound by the contracts with the City parishes or break faith (1) with the public as representing the original contributors to the Asylum, which was understood by them to be emphatically a *National institution* for the benefit of the rich as well as the poor, and (2) with the later contributors to the building fund of the Asylum, when the West House was erected, who acquired definite rights for the money they gave. It is the desire to fulfil as far as possible all their undertakings which has led the Managers to resolve on a restriction of the number of pauper patients from the urban district to 400. There are reasons for thinking that this number is not low enough; but it is certainly high enough to indicate strongly, as the figures hereafter given will show, a liberal effort to implement their rash contract with the urban parishes, without raising the question whether that contract, in view of its character, has a binding effect.

Let it be assumed that it is binding, and that, in order to implement it, all the private patients in the asylum, rich and poor, must be turned out. Can it be doubted that such a step on the part of the Managers would involve an illegality, as well as prove most prejudicial to the interests of the country as a whole?¹ If a poor private patient recommended for admission say by the Royal College of Physicians or by the Duke of Buccleuch in the exercise of the rights they bought, and also a pauper patient from the City or St. Cuthbert's parish were taken to the Asylum and left there, when there was only one bed vacant in it, the Managers would certainly have doubts as to which of the patients ought to be admitted, that is, had a right to claim admission, or in other words, which of them it would be proper and safe to send away.

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No definite opinion is here expressed as to whether the contract with the City parish is or is not legally binding on the Managers; but there is no hesitation in expressing a strong opinion as to the ungenerousness of those who would insist on its fulfilment to the letter—an ungenerousness which involves a practical injustice. And this leads to an examination of the extent of the benefits which the City parishes have already derived, and of the services already rendered to them, under the bargain which they struck with the Asylum Managers when the West House was built.

The whole contribution from the six urban parishes, from 1806 to 1842, was £4430, and the total number of pauper lunatics belonging to these parishes who have been treated in the Asylum since the first pauper lunatic was received into it on the 23rd of March 1841, is found to be not less than 4825.² The accommodation for each patient treated was thus bought for about 18s. 4d.

But there are other ways of looking at this point. For instance:—Since 1842 the number of years of treatment in the Asylum of pauper lunatics chargeable to these six parishes is 11,895; that is, if each lunatic sent to the Asylum had been just one full year under treatment, there would have been 11,895 patients treated. It therefore follows that each year of treatment of a pauper lunatic was bought for 7s. 5d.

Again:—All the correspondence shows that, at the time the contract was made, it was not expected by the Asylum Managers that the numbers were likely for a long time, if ever, to exceed 65 from the City parish and 40 from St. Cuthbert's, or 105 from the two. This, however, proved to be an extraordinary mistake, the number of patients from the two parishes last year being 382.

¹ To turn all private patients out of the Asylum would not be so favourable to the interests of parishes as some may at first sight think, because it is always an advantage to parishes when poor private patients can obtain asylum treatment at a cheap rate.

² These were received from the different parishes in the following proportions:—

1. Edinburgh City Parish,	1590
2. St. Cuthbert's Parish,	2080
3. Canongate Parish,	180
4. North Leith Parish,	480
5. South Leith Parish,	500
6. Duddingstone Parish,	45

4825

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 Memorandum 1843 to 1847 was 122, but for the quinquennial 1878 to 1882 it had risen to
 by 481. The service rendered to the parishes is thus four times greater than what
 Commissioner Mitchell. was calculated on when the bargain was made:

The outlay of money on the Asylum and the sources from which that money came have also a bearing on this view of the question. Accordingly the following statements have been prepared, and it is believed that they may safely be received as substantially, if not absolutely, accurate :—

1. The total amount of money expended on the Royal Edinburgh Asylum since its origin, including buildings, walls, roads, lands, &c.—in other words, the total cost of the whole subject as it now stands, inclusive of debt, is £158,679.

2. This money has come from the following sources :—

1. From donations, legacies, &c., between 1792 and 1850, ¹	£30,024
2. From profits on the keeping of private patients, .	83,005
3. From loans—the existing debt,	45,650
Total cost of Asylum,	£158,679

The six parishes contributed £4430 of this. It will be perhaps well to show all the sources of the £30,024 received as donations, legacies, &c.

(a) From public sources, such as forfeited estates, fines, Exchequer grants, &c.,	£7,271
(b) From individuals, collective bodies, or parishes in Scotland, England, the Colonies, and Dependencies, or in any place beyond the city and county of Edinburgh, . . .	7,378
(c) From the six urban parishes of the county of Edinburgh, .	4,430
(d) From individuals or collective bodies in the city and county of Edinburgh, and from other parishes in the county than the six above mentioned,	10,945
Total amount of donations, legacies, &c.,	£30,024

It is of importance further to know that of the total amount of the donations, legacies, &c. (£30,024), more than one-half, or £15,695, 1s. 10d., had been received before the end of 1835, and this is beyond question the sum of the contributions on the basis of the 1792 and 1807 appeals—that is, of appeals to the public for money to build an Asylum for the benefit of the rich as well as the poor—the word poor certainly not referring exclusively to paupers, if it included them at all.² The contributions directly obtained for the erection of buildings, avowedly designed in great part for pauper lunatics, was from all sources, £14,329.

¹ All donations, legacies, &c., after 1850, unless otherwise specially destined, go to the Charity Fund, under the provisions of section 5 of 14 and 15 Vict. cap. 106.

² The cost of the Asylum as it existed at the end of 1835 was £20,699, 18s. 11d., so that £5004, 16d. 1d. of the cost came from profits on the keeping of private patients. See *Observations on the Report by a Committee of Ordinary Managers of the Edinburgh Charity Workhouse*, 24th June 1842. (Anonymous.)

Again :—Of 823 beds occupied by patients of all classes in the Edinburgh Asylum (erected at a cost of £158,679), on the 1st January 1881, 498, or 60 per cent., were occupied by paupers of the six City parishes, and for this privilege £4430 had been paid ; while of the total cost of the Asylum, £98,700 had been derived (1) from the contributions of benevolent persons before there was any talk of a pauper Asylum, and (2) from profits on the keeping of private patients.

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These figures, however they are looked at, leave no doubt that the contribution from the urban parishes has long since been handsomely repaid ; and it is scarcely conceivable that they, or the District Board acting for them, after consideration of such facts as the foregoing, will hesitate to accept the proposed restriction of the number of pauper lunatics to be henceforth received from the City parishes, which restriction the Managers desire in the discharge of their duty to the general public, and as a just thing towards private patients—especially to those of them who belong to the poorer middle and independent working class. The Managers offer still to receive nearly four times as many as they expected to receive when the agreements with the City parishes were made.

It must not be forgotten that the buildings, now occupied by the pauper lunatics of the city of Edinburgh and its immediate neighbourhood are to a large extent built out of profits made on the keeping of private patients, £83,000 of the cost coming from that source. Such a fact involves an injustice to private patients in the way which has been explained in a recent report :—"It is difficult to see why a man who has an insane relative in an asylum should contribute more to the support of the pauper insane than the man who has no insane relative in that position. If a man has the misfortune to have a private burden laid on him by lunacy, he is scarcely called on for that reason, however wealthy he may be, to bear more than his share of the public burden which lunacy imposes on the whole community."¹ Yet this is what has largely happened in this Asylum. If profits are made on keeping one class of private patients, it is certainly a less questionable procedure to devote them to such a charitable purpose as the amelioration of the condition of another and poorer class of private patients, than it is to devote them to the relief of the poor rates, or, in other words, to pauper lunatics who are independent of charity. It is felt to be necessary again and again to point out that the law makes no provision for private patients who are poor, and that their condition is a most unfortunate one. It seems, therefore, so clear as to be beyond need of discussion that there should be no further spending of profits derived from the keeping of private patients on the erection of buildings for paupers, and that all such profits should henceforth go to better the condition of and provide care and treatment for private patients in straitened circumstances. The first step towards doing this is the restricting of the number of pauper patients to be received into the Asylum, a step in which it is hoped all concerned will acquiesce when the whole state of the case is before them, and when the claims of the insane poor, as distinguished from the pauper insane, are clearly realised. If there is no restriction of the number of pauper patients received into the Asylum from the City parishes, and if their number goes on increasing, as there is every reason to believe it will, then it follows that the number of private patients in the Asylum must be reduced instead of increased, and that the profits made on the private patients who

¹ From Report of Visit to Edinburgh Asylum in June 1880.

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The next question which arises in connection with the contract is this :— How far, and in what way, has it been affected by the Lunacy Acts? Has it been voided by these Acts? Or have they only affected it by what amounts in practice to a substitution of the District Lunacy Board for the Parochial Board as one of the contracting parties? In other words, under these Acts must all transactions *quoad* the contract take place (1) between the District Board and the Asylum Managers, and (2) between the District Board and the City Parochial Board?¹

The right of the City parish under the contract appears to be a right to demand that the whole pauper lunatics of the parish shall be received and lodged within the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, with a view to their being cared for and treated. It is not a right which makes the parish a part owner of the Asylum property. But it, nevertheless, makes the parish the possessor of “available accommodation, the use whereof can be validly transferred or made over to the District Board for their exclusive use for the reception and confinement of pauper lunatics therein.”² And section 57 of 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71, appears to provide that where such existing “available accommodation” can be validly transferred and made over to the District Board, it shall be so transferred or made over, or made available to the District Board. It is a question, indeed, whether, looking to the provisions of sections 51 and 95 of the Act referred to, the transference of the right is not intended to take place simply by force of the statute. The City parish could not avail itself of its right independently of the District Board, because it is by the action of the District Board that the “available accommodation” in question would become a part of the *Asylum accommodation for the District*, to which pauper lunatics chargeable to a parish within the District could legally be sent under the provisions of sec. 95 of 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71.

In whatever way the transfer of the right to the District Board is made, whether simply by force of the statute or by arrangement with the City parish, the managers of the Asylum have nothing to do with it. They are not parties to it, and, without the need of any preliminary arrangement, the Act of 1857³ puts them in a position, and requires them, to transact for the reception of pauper lunatics belonging to the District not with any parish or parishes in the District, but with the District Board.

If any parish or parishes in the District have rights of accommodation in the Edinburgh Asylum, which can be and are made over to the District Board, the Asylum Managers have clearly nothing to do with giving compensation to such parishes, the rights being merely transferred to other parties. The law provides⁴ that such compensation shall be given by the District Board in the shape of a deduction from the assessments leviable in the District under the Lunacy Acts to the extent of the value of the accommodation made over, such value to be fixed by the General Board of Lunacy.

¹ It is perhaps necessary to point out again that the Poor Law Act of 1845 transferred the rights given by contract to the City Magistrates to the Parochial Board.

² See Memorial for the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, and opinion of Mr George Moir and Mr George Dundas, 10th May 1859.

³ 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71.

⁴ Sect. 57 of 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71.

In the actual case under consideration, it so happens that every parish in the District has the same rights (though only in the case of the City parish confirmed by a formal deed), a right, that is, to demand that all the pauper lunatics of the parish shall be received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. One parish, therefore, is not better off than another—has nothing to make over and transfer to the District Board that is not possessed by all the other parishes and that cannot in like manner be made over. If any assessment for lunacy purposes falls on the District, therefore, it is difficult to see how it can with fairness fall unequally, or how any claim for compensation can be made either by one parish or by all the parishes.

All that the parishes can do in the circumstances is to represent to the District Board—in the event of there being a proposal to assess for the building of a District Asylum—the magnitude of their rights, and to urge that the Managers of the Asylum shall be held tightly to their bargain, and be forced to find accommodation for all the pauper lunatics of the District, whatever their number may be, without regard to their obligations in respect of private patients. The District Board will then have to consider the representations of the Asylum Managers as to whether it was within their power to enter into a contract of immeasurable risk; whether the results had not, during the last twenty-five years, so vastly exceeded all expectation as to make it a reasonable and just thing to hold the contract as ended, on the ground that the *quid pro quo* had been given many times over; or whether, if the complete ending of the contract could not be accepted as right, the proposal of the Managers henceforward to limit their obligation under the contract should not be agreed to, especially (1) as the proposed limitation is liberal in regard to the District, and (2) as it is made for the purpose of enabling the Asylum to discharge, as a *national charitable institution*, its charitable duty towards the poorer class of private patients, for whom at present asylum accommodation of a satisfactory character cannot be found. It is treated here as certain that it would fall to the District Board and not to the parishes, to decide on the proper answer to these and other such questions.

16. *The course which the Managers are recommended to follow in existing circumstances.*

The preceding discussion, taken as a whole, leads to the conclusion that the proper course for the Managers of the Asylum, in present circumstances, is to call on the District Board to enter into a contract with them for the use of a part of their Asylum¹ as accommodation for pauper lunatics of the District, under the provisions of sections 59² of 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71, and 8 of 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54.

¹ This has never been held to mean, and does not mean, that particular wards of the Asylum are to be entirely given over to the District, but only that a certain amount of accommodation in the Asylum is to be so given over.

² Sections 57, 58, and 59 of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71 are frequently referred to in this Memorandum, and it is therefore thought desirable to indicate briefly their scope and intention.

“1. The object of the 57th section is to provide for the transfer to the District Lunacy Board of any asylum, hospital, or available accommodation for lunatics which may belong to any county or parish forming part of the district; the compensation to be given to the county or parish by which such transfer is made in the form of a relief from the assessment leviable on it under the Act, proportioned to the value of the rights so transferred, of which the General Board shall be the judge.

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Such a contract is necessary in order to render the accommodation *District Accommodation*,¹ and so to enable the parishes within the District to observe the requirements of section 59 of 20 and 21 Vict., cap. 71, to which reference has more than once been made.

In negotiating this contract, the character and value of existing contracts will of course fall to be considered; and differences of opinion as to how they ought to affect the terms of the new contract may possibly arise. But section 59 provides that, in case of such difference, it shall be subject to the decision of the General Board,² while section 8 of 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54 provides that all such contracts shall have the approval of the Board.

If the District Board decline to enter into negotiations as to a contract with the Asylum Managers under section 59, then the Managers should appeal to the General Board, who would have to consider their powers, in conjunction with the Managers, to enforce the making of a contract, either under section 72 of 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71, or section 91 of the Court of Session Act 1868, by which it is made lawful for the Court, *inter alia*, to order the specific performance of any statutory duty upon application by summary petition.

It is not believed, however, that any such powers will require to be exercised, or that the Edinburgh Urban District Board will hesitate in the matter, when it is made clear to them that the making of such a contract is desirable and necessary, not only in the interests of the lunacy administration of the Edinburgh Urban District, but of the lunacy administration of Scotland broadly. There is no reason to suppose that the District Board will not take a fair, reasonable, and liberal view of the position and history of the Asylum, and of its various obligations—(1) towards the general public as representing the original contributors; (2) towards the holders of ordinary perpetual rights of presenting patients for admission; and (3) towards the six City parishes holding extraordinary perpetual rights of sending pauper lunatics to the Asylum. The rights of these six parishes are, of course, the first care of the District Board; but, even if they are held to be good in law, the District Board will have to consider whether an absolute observance of them is possible; whether they have not

“2. The 58th section seems intended to deal with the case of there being within the district a public asylum, in which any other district, or any parish, or individuals within another district have obtained a right to accommodation; in which case the Board of the district wherein such asylum is situated, is empowered to buy up the right so belonging to the *extraneous* or *foreign* district, or the parish, or other bodies, or individuals within its bounds, in order to provide sufficient space for the reception of the patients of the district within which the asylum lies.

“3. The 59th section provides for contracts between District Boards and the proprietors of, or parties interested in, any Asylum established within their bounds, upon such terms as may be agreed on, for the use of the whole or any part of the same, which may be needed for the reception of the pauper lunatics of the district.”—Quoted from Opinion of Counsel on *Memorial for the Royal Edinburgh Asylum*, 10th May 1859.

¹“We are of opinion that unless the Morningside Asylum becomes a District Asylum by reason of a contract being entered into in terms of section 59, there are no grounds for holding that it is a District Asylum under any of the other provisions of the statute.”—*Opinion of Mr. Gordon and Mr. M'Laren on Memorial and Queries for the Edinburgh and Peebles District Lunacy Board*, 21st Oct. 1869.

²“The provision in the 59th section for a reference to the General Board is quite general. It is not a reference merely in case of a difference as to any particular part of the contract but in case of difference.”—*Quoted from an Opinion of Mr. Gordon and Mr. M'Laren on Memorial and Queries for the Edinburgh and Peebles District Lunacy Board*, 21st Oct. 1869.

grown into rights of a magnitude utterly beyond what any one did anticipate or could have anticipated, now bearing no relation at all to the small price paid for them ; and whether in the circumstances the proposed limitation should not be accepted as a reasonable accomplishment of what was undertaken.

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—
Memorandum
by
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This Memorandum is intended to disclose fully and correctly the present position of the Asylum. Many things in its history have contributed as factors in bringing about the present position—all having their share in the final result, some small and some great, and all therefore requiring discussion. The Memorandum has been written with care, and after much research. It is addressed more particularly to the Managers of the Asylum, but in writing it the interests and rights of the Urban District Board have also been kept in view, and it is hoped that the District Board, as well as the Managers, will recognise the fair and friendly spirit to all concerned, which the Memorandum is intended to exhibit. If it is thought that it displays anywhere an undue interest in the insane who are not paupers but who are in poor circumstances—perhaps that will be generously interpreted. Where a strong interest is felt, it is not easy to conceal it ; and the way of settling the difficulty between the Managers and the District Board, which the Memorandum is intended to bring about, will no doubt confer a great blessing on many poor private patients.

It is hoped that the District Board will at once consent to negotiate a contract with the Managers. During that negotiation the proposed limitation, the rights acquired by the City parishes and now transferred to the District Board, and the terms generally of the contract, will no doubt be carefully discussed, and with as little doubt, a fair bargain between the Board and the Asylum will eventually be struck.

17. *Old Contract between the Edinburgh and Peebles District Lunacy Board and the Asylum Managers.*

It may be useful here to give some account of the old contract between the Edinburgh and Peebles District Lunacy Board and the Asylum Managers, as the facts regarding it are not generally accessible.

The Edinburgh District, comprising the counties of Edinburgh and Peebles, and the Managers of the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, entered into a contract as from the 1st October 1866, by which the Managers undertook to receive, accommodate, maintain, and treat all the pauper lunatics belonging and chargeable to the parishes of the district, who are considered by the General Board of Lunacy fit subjects for treatment in a Lunatic Asylum, in excess of those pauper lunatics who, with the sanction of the General Board, are, or can be disposed of in lunatic wards of poorhouses or in private dwellings. The contract was to be effectual for three years from 1st October 1866, and thereafter until put an end to by mutual arrangement, or by notice given by one party to the other of a desire to put an end to it, or by like notice given by the General Board of Lunacy, which notice was to be given at least six months previous to such termination.

In this contract there is no mention of the extraordinary rights of the City parishes, and they have no special influence on the terms of the contract. They are classed with the ordinary rights possessed by landward parishes of the district. The only reference, indeed, to the existence of these ordinary and extraordinary rights is indirectly made in stating the rates to be charged

Appendix C. for pauper lunatics, which were "first, for patients from parishes within the
 Memorandum said district possessing rights of presentation," £23 per annum; and "second,
 by for all other patients from parishes within the district," £27.
 Commissioner Mitchell.

It thus appears that for the three years during which this contract lasted, the pauper lunatics of the six City parishes were received into the Asylum *under a contract with the District Board*. This is exactly the position which in this Memorandum is held to be the legal and proper one.

On the 12th of July 1869, the Managers intimated to the District Board their desire that the agreement should terminate on the 12th of January 1870, and accordingly it did so terminate.

A circular, dated 12th January 1870, was issued by the Managers, intimating that they were no longer bound, and would refuse, to receive pauper lunatics from the landward parishes of the district. It was also intimated that the pauper lunatics of the six City parishes were still to be received into the Asylum, under the agreements entered into when the West House was built.

Before the 1st October 1866, and after the 12th January 1870, no contract between the District Board and the Managers of the Asylum existed.

The contract was put an end to by the Managers, because they were unable to receive the whole number of pauper lunatics belonging to the parishes of the District, which then comprised the whole of Midlothian and Peebles.

The District Board at the time thought that the Managers of the Asylum were bound by the 59th section of 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71 to receive all the pauper lunatics of the District, and not to impose any limitation, and accordingly they petitioned the Court (23rd November 1869), under the provisions of the 91st section of the Court of Session Act 1868, to order the Managers to perform their statutory duty.

It was decided, however, by Lord Ormidale (18th December 1869), that although it is incumbent upon a District Lunacy Board to offer to enter into a contract with an asylum existing within the District, before proceeding to erect a District Asylum, no corresponding obligation lies on the Managers of the asylum, the provisions of sec. 59 of 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71 being in the opinion of the Lord Ordinary in the nature of a privilege of which existing asylums may avail themselves, or not, as they please.¹

In this decision the District Board acquiesced, and it led almost immediately to the division of the District into two Districts, one comprising the landward parishes of Midlothian and the county of Peebles, and the other the six urban

¹ Lord Ormidale's interlocutor contains the following important remark:—"As bearing on the question whether any statutory duty has been, or was intended to be imposed on the respondents," that is, the Asylum Managers, "or whether all the statute requires is that the petitioners," that is, the District Board, "shall enter into such a contract with the respondents, providing the latter are willing on their part to do so, it is not unimportant to keep in view all the clauses of the General Lunacy Act (20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71), from 51 to 59 inclusive. The first five of these clauses provide for what is the primary duty of the petitioners, viz., to erect a district asylum for themselves, if they have not accommodation otherwise for their pauper lunatics. Then come clauses 56 to 59 inclusive, which, as the marginal note to them bears, relate to 'special arrangements,' and amongst others that of contracting with parties in the position of the respondents; and to section 59, that now relied on by the petitioners, there is a marginal note in these terms:—'District Boards may agree with existing Asylums for the reception of pauper lunatics,'—terms quite in accordance with the views which the Lord Ordinary entertains of the enactment itself, and inconsistent with that assumed by the petitioners as the foundation of the present application."

parishes. The needs of the first of these two Districts have been supplied by the District Asylum at Rosewell, and the needs of the second have continued to be met by the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, which now finds itself, however, unable to supply the wants even of the restricted District, except by disregarding its primary obligations, and hence the present proposal to limit the number of pauper lunatics to be received from the six urban parishes.

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18. *Summary of Memorandum.*

This discussion of the history, present position, and prospects of the Asylum may with advantage be thus summarised. It shows:—

1. That the original Edinburgh Asylum, opened on the 19th of July 1813, was built out of money contributed toward the erection of a National charitable institution, “for the reception, from every part of Scotland, of insane patients from among the rich as well as the poor”—at first exclusively for those who could “pay for their maintenance in the Asylum,” but eventually for lunatics “in circumstances of indigence,” provision for the latter being made out of profits derived from the keeping of the former.

2. That the object of the Asylum was clearly avowed in the different appeals made to the public for contributions from 1792 to 1815, or rather, perhaps, to 1837.

3. That it is possible that persons described in these appeals as belonging to “the poorer class of society,” or as being “in circumstances of indigence,” did not even include pauper lunatics; and that it is certain they were not entirely made up of pauper lunatics, but consisted chiefly of persons in poor circumstances though able to pay low rates of board.

4. That, in point of fact no pauper lunatic was received into the Asylum for twenty-eight years after its opening, or till the 23rd of March 1841, a large extension of the Asylum having then been made, or being then in progress of erection, for the express purpose of receiving pauper lunatics.

5. That the cost of this extension was defrayed (1) out of profits derived from the keeping of private patients, and (2) out of contributions from the public which were then asked for the definite purpose of providing accommodation for pauper lunatics.

6. That, as an inducement to contribute, the managers offered to individuals and also to parishes and other collective bodies, when their contributions were of a certain specified amount, “the perpetual right of recommending (one or more) patients for admission to the Asylum at the lowest rate of board;”¹ and, with the same object in view, they also offered temporary rights of presentation for contributions of a lower but specified amount.

7. That the managers, in their invitations to the public to purchase these rights, intimated their intention to restrict the whole number of them to 100, and to confer them on persons and on parishes or other collective bodies within the parliamentary bounds of the city of Edinburgh, at the rate of £40

¹! These are the words of the certificate used in conferring the right.

Appendix C. for each right of presenting a patient, instead of £50, which was the price paid
Memorandum by Commissioner Mitchell. by all other purchasers.

8. That, without the consent of those who had purchased rights, the managers eventually so altered the conditions of sale in regard to certain buyers, viz., the six City parishes and Mr. Balfour of Trenaby, as very soon to make the rights acquired on the ordinary conditions practically valueless, in consequence of the exercise of them being limited by and postponed to the exercise of the extraordinary rights which were conferred for small payments on the City parishes and on Mr. Balfour.

9. That the ordinary perpetual rights are still in force and can be used in favour of patients in poor circumstances, but not, since the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1857, in favour of pauper lunatics, except in special and rare circumstances.

10. That the conferring of the *extraordinary* rights referred to involved a contract imposing obligations which were not measurable.

11. That the services already rendered by the Asylum to the six City parishes vastly outweigh the amount of their contributions.

12. That the Lunacy Act of 1857 transferred the care and treatment of pauper lunatics from Parochial Boards to District Boards of Lunacy, and that the rights conferred by the Managers on the City parishes were by the said Act transferred to the District Lunacy Board, and cannot be used by those parishes independently of the District Board.

13. That the consideration of how far and in what way the rights conferred by the Managers on the City parishes should now, with a more correct understanding of their magnitude, be modified and limited, rests with the District Board of Lunacy and not with the parishes.

14. That hitherto it has been within the power of the Managers to implement their contract with the City parishes, partly because the rights of other parishes and persons have not been exercised, and partly by refusing admission to poor private patients, but chiefly because the profits on the keeping of private patients have been such as to enable the Managers to go on extending the Asylum from time to time for the reception of the increasing number of pauper lunatics from the six parishes.

15. That the use of these profits in this way, that is, for the relief of the ratepayers of Edinburgh and its neighbourhood, and not for the benefit of the insane poor (as distinguished from the pauper insane) of the whole of Scotland, is of doubtful propriety, if not of doubtful legality; and that any such expenditure of profits after 1858, when the pauper lunatics of Scotland ceased to be objects of charity, may fairly be called improper, so long at least as any private patient in straitened circumstances is unable to find proper care and treatment in an asylum.

16. That this expenditure of profits derived from the board of private patients on the provision of accommodation for the pauper lunatics of Edinburgh

interferes with the charitable action of a charitable institution, which is *national* and not *local*, in so far at least as its original and primary function is concerned.

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17. That the condition of these insane persons, who, though above pauperism, are still in narrow circumstances, is much more unfortunate than the condition of any other class of insane persons ; that for obvious reasons it is undesirable that they should be in private asylums ; that it is a highly important function of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum to be helpful to such persons ; and that in rendering such help it does a great service to the public.

18. That, in consequence of the great growth of the number of pauper lunatics sent to the Asylum by the City parishes, it is no longer in the power of the Managers both to implement their immeasurable obligations to these parishes, and also to do what they rightly conceive to be their duty to private patients of the poorer class.

19. That their resolution to restrict in the future the number of pauper lunatics from the parishes of the Urban Lunacy District to 400, which is still a very large number, is in the circumstances reasonable and proper, and should be accepted by all parties concerned as an ample fulfilment of the contract with the City parishes,—even assuming that contract to be legally binding, which it cannot safely be assumed to be.

20. That, though such a restriction would lead in the future to some increase of the burdens of the community, it should be remembered that in the past there has been a considerable relief of those burdens through the action of the Asylum.

21. That this acquiescence should the more readily be accorded (1) because there is reason to question whether the Managers of 1844 had the power to make a contract with obligations which are not measurable, and whether the Managers of 1882 would be acting illegally in declining to be bound by it ; and (2), because the City parishes have long ago received more than full compensation for their contribution of £4430.

22. That the desirable way out of the present difficulty is through the negotiation of a contract between the Managers and the District Board ; that such a contract is necessary for the proper administration of the Lunacy Laws ; that in framing it the rights of the City parishes to send all their patients to the Asylum, the proposal of the managers to limit the number, and all other such matters, would fall to be considered ; and that, if differences arose as to the terms of the contract, which the managers and the District Board could not settle between them—an improbable event—these differences under the statutes are referred to the General Board.

If a contract is entered into between the Managers and the District Board, which it is hoped will ere long be done, and when it is precisely known what amount of Asylum accommodation in the District is available for its wants, it will be the duty of the General Board to consider and determine whether that amount is sufficient, and if it is found insufficient, which it no doubt would be, then it will fall to the General Board to call on the District Board to provide further accommodation.

Appendix C. A question as to the way in which such additional accommodation can best be provided, so as to secure efficiency and cheapness, will then arise, and there may be difficulties in answering the question at once satisfactorily; but such difficulties are sure soon to disappear, because the objects of all the parties concerned are the same.

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ARTHUR MITCHELL.

28th December 1882.

NOTE 1.

Dates of Occurrences more or less directly affecting the present position of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

- 1371-1389. Act (quoted by Sir George M'Kenzie as 24 Chap. stat. 2, Robert II., and intituled "The keeping of furious men") regulating the care and treatment of the persons of lunatics in Scotland down to the Lunacy Act of 1815—55 Geo. III. cap. 69.
- 1579. Act (James VI., 4th day of the Parliament of 1579) under which the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh were the legal guardians of the poor till the passing of the Poor Law Act, 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 83 (4 Aug. 1845).
- 1656, 23d Sept. Oliver—in the Lord Protector's third Parliament of both Nations—"Ordered that it be referred to a Committee to bring in a Bill touching care of idiots and lunatics." (No such Bill seems to have become law.)
- 1675. Earliest known record of the interest of the Edinburgh Town Council in the condition of lunatics.
- 1681, 8th April. No Bedlam or Hospital for lunatics in Scotland at this date—according to Fountainhall.
- 1698, 15th June. Resolution of the Town Council to build a Bedlam.
- 1738. Commencement of the building of the Royal Edinburgh Infirmary, with accommodation in it for lunatics.
- 1792. First appeal to the public for contributions to the erection of an Asylum in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.
- 1807, 11th April. Warrant authorising Charter to be granted to the Asylum.
- 1807, 2d May. Charter of incorporation in pursuance of said warrant passed.
- 1807. Principal Baird's appeal to the public.
- 1809, 8th June. Foundation stone of the old Asylum (or East House) laid.
- 1811, 23d Dec. Special appeal to the Presbyteries round about Edinburgh for contributions.
- 1813, 19th July. First patient—private—received into the Asylum.
- 1815, 7th June. Act passed to regulate madhouses in Scotland—55 George III. cap. 69.
- 1828, 27th June. Act passed for altering the above—9 Geo. IV. cap. 34.
- 1836, 11th Oct. Parliamentary notice given by the gentlemen of the county of Edinburgh of the intention to introduce a Bill to

- erect a Lunatic Asylum for paupers belonging to the county and city of Edinburgh, &c.
- 1837, 23d Jan. The Managers resolved to erect additional buildings for the reception of pauper lunatics.
- 1840, 29th Jan. First Medical Superintendent (Dr. M'Kinnon) appointed.
- 1840, 20th May. The sale of rights of presentation first suggested and approved of by the Managers of the Asylum.
- 1840, 30th July. Authority given to advertise sale of such rights.
- 1841, 28th Jan. H.M. Queen Victoria signified Her permission to prefix the title of *Royal* to the name of the Asylum, which has since that date been designated *The Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane*.
- 1841, 23d Mar. First pauper patient received into the Asylum.
- 1841, 22d June. Act passed to alter and amend certain Acts regulating mad-houses in Scotland—4 & 5 Vict. cap. 60.
- 1842, 28th Oct. St. Cuthbert's parish acquired a right to send all the pauper lunatics of the parish to the Asylum for ever.
- 1842, 22d Dec. Agreement with Mr. Balfour of Trenaby "to receive all the insane poor of Orkney for ever," at the lowest rate of board, in consideration of a contribution of £400.
- 1844, 19th Aug. Contract between the City of Edinburgh, as the legal guardians of the poor, and the Managers of the Asylum, by which all the pauper lunatics of the parish, whatever their number might be, were to be for ever received into the Asylum at the lowest remunerating rate of board charged for patients.
- 1845, 4th Aug. Act passed to amend the Laws relating to the poor in Scotland (8 & 9 Vict. cap. 83), by which, under section 59, Pauper Lunatics acquired certain rights, and by which, under section 17, Parochial Boards were appointed and became in all parishes, or combinations of parishes, the legal guardians of the poor.
- 1846, 20th May. Announcement by the Managers of limitation and postponement of rights of presenting patients for admission into the Asylum acquired by individuals, by collective bodies, and by parishes beyond the city.
- 1851, 24th July. Incorporation re-incorporated by the Act 14 & 15 Vict. cap. 106.
- 1851, 24th July. Statutory appointment of the Charity Committee by sections 5 & 6 of 14 & 15 Vict. cap. 106.
- 1857, 25th Aug. Act passed for the regulation of the care and treatment, &c., of Lunatics in Scotland (20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71), by which District Lunacy Boards were appointed to provide asylum accommodation and care and treatment for pauper lunatics.
- 1857, 25th Aug. The city and county of Edinburgh placed in the Edinburgh Lunacy District by 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71, such District then comprising the counties of Edinburgh,

Appendix C.

Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, and Orkney.

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1858. Under the powers of sections 49 & 110 of 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71, a Lunacy District comprising the counties of Edinburgh and Peebles formed.
- 1866, 1st Oct. The Managers entered into a contract with the Edinburgh and Peebles District Board of Lunacy.
- 1869, Dec. Decision of Lord Ormidale as to the obligation of the District Board to contract with the Managers, and as to the freedom of the Managers from a corresponding obligation.
- 1870, 12th Jan. The contract between the Managers and the Edinburgh and Peebles District Board brought to an end.
- 1870, 10th May. Change in the Edinburgh and Peebles District—the General Board sanctioning the division of the District into two, one to consist of the parishes of The City, St. Cuthberts, Canongate, North Leith, South Leith, and Duddingstone, and the other of the remaining parishes of the counties of Midlothian and Peebles.
- 1874, 11th Nov. Opening of Edinburgh and Peebles District Asylum at Rosewell, and removal to it from Edinburgh Asylum of pauper patients chargeable to landward parishes of Midlothian and to parishes of Peebles.
- 1882, 5th Jan. Resolution of the Managers to restrict to 400 the number of pauper patients sent from the parishes of the Edinburgh Urban District.

NOTE 2.

Sections 5 and 6 of 14 and 15 Victoria, cap. 106.

V. That for the better regulation of the charitable department of the Asylum, a Committee to consist of four of the ordinary Managers shall yearly be appointed at the said annual meeting in February, which Committee shall be named the "Charity Committee" of the Asylum, and shall, subject to the general control of the Board of ordinary Managers, be invested with the application of all Funds now held or which may hereafter be received by the Corporation for charitable or benevolent purposes in relation to the Asylum, including all legacies and donations to be hereafter bequeathed and granted to the said Corporation, unless otherwise specially destined, and all rights of presentation hitherto unapplied, which may either be placed by the holders thereof at the Committee's disposal, or may have lapsed by the decease of parties entitled to the exercise thereof, and all petitions for aid or benefit from the said charitable Funds, shall be referred to the said Committee, who may dispose thereof in the way they shall deem most expedient, and as circumstances may seem to direct; but a report of their procedure, along with a statement of the said charitable Funds, shall each year be presented at the annual meeting in February, for the information and guidance of the Corporation.

VI. That while and so long as the Funds at the disposal of the said Corporation for charitable purposes shall not amount to the sum of £10,000, it shall be in the power of the said ordinary Managers annually to set apart a sum not exceeding one-tenth part of the gross amount of Income received on account of patients whose board shall individually amount to £50 per annum or upwards, and the sum so set apart shall be applied in such proportions as may be deemed expedient, either in the accumulation of the said charitable Fund or for the annual purposes thereof.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT BY DEPUTY-COMMISSIONER FRASER.

TABULAR STATEMENT of VISITATION effected in 1882.

Appendix D.

COUNTIES.	Parishes Visited.	PRIVATE AND CURATORY PATIENTS.			PAUPER PATIENTS.									Total Number of Patients Visited.	Total Number of Visits Paid.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.							
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.					
1. Aberdeen,	42	3	3	6	38	59	97	...	...	...	103	103	
2. Argyll,	26	1	4	5	32	42	74	1	4	5	84	88			
3. Bute,	5	5	1	6	24	19	43	2	...	2	51	51			
4. Dumfries,	20	5	3	8	13	20	33	...	...	...	41	41	
5. Edinburgh,	21	20	49	69	28	39	67	1	27	28	164	195			
6. Fife,	33	4	8	12	27	34	61	40	69	109	182	259			
7. Kincardine,	8	2	1	3	2	3	5	2	2	4	12	12			
8. Kinross,	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	4	4	7	7	
9. Linlithgow,	7	...	1	1	4	7	11	...	...	...	12	14	
10. Perth,	53	4	5	9	54	78	132	12	47	59	200	224			
11. Ross and Cromarty,	24	1	1	2	33	56	89	...	...	...	91	92	
12. Western Isles (Skye and Outer Hebrides),	15	1	...	1	34	27	61	62	67			
	256	46	76	122	290	386	676	58	152	211	1009	1153			

Report by
Deputy-
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Fraser.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN 1882.

The counties visited by me were Aberdeen, Argyll, Bute, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Fife, Kincardine, Kinross, Linlithgow, Perth, Ross and Cromarty, and the Western Isles, which include Skye and the Outer Hebrides.

The number of patients visited and reported upon was 1009, and the number of visits paid was 1153. Special visitations and reports are not included in the foregoing.

The number of private patients seen and reported upon was 122,—46 males and 76 females.

The pauper patients amounted to 887,—676 of whom were living singly in private dwellings, and 211 were in specially licensed houses; 348 were males and 538 were females. One female pauper lunatic, residing in the island of Eigg, was the only patient omitted to be visited this year.

The special work for the year consisted in my visiting on several occasions the Argyll and Fife District Asylums, and affording what aid I could in selecting patients for care in private dwellings. This duty consumed a large amount of time, and entailed upon me a considerable amount of correspondence. The details of this work are given in this report.

The number of new cases, that is, patients reported upon for the first time, is

Appendix D.
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218. A consideration of this number will show how large the admission rate among the single patients in my district has been during the year. I subjoin a statement of the number of new cases reported upon in each of the counties under my supervision, from which it will be seen that Edinburgh, Fife, and Perth contribute respectively 49, 57, and 53, or 159 of a total of 218.

NEW CASES.				NEW CASES.			
Aberdeen,	16	Kincardine,	0				
Argyll,	4	Kinross,	2				
Bute,	12	Linlithgow,	0				
Dumfries,	7	Perth,	53				
Edinburgh,	49	Ross and Cromarty,	10				
Fife,	57	Western Isles,	8				

The Changes in 1882.

Table showing the Increase and Decrease among the Private and Pauper Patients visited in 1882, in comparison with those visited in 1881.

COUNTIES in which the Patients Reside.	PRIVATE PATIENTS,		PAUPER PATIENTS.				TOTAL.	
	In-crease.	De-crease.	Single Patients.		In Specially Licensed Houses.		In-crease.	De-crease.
			In-crease.	De-crease.	In-crease.	De-crease.		
Aberdeen,	2	...	7	...	...	...	9	...
Argyll, . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Bute, . . . . .	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...
Dumfries, . . . . .	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
Edinburgh,	13	...	12	...	12	...	37	...
Fife, . . . . .	...	3	10	...	41	...	48	...
Kincardine, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinross, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	4	...	3	...
Linlithgow, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth, . . . . .	...	...	14	...	22	...	36	...
Ross and Cromarty, . . . . .	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
Western Isles (Skye and Long Island),	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	16	4	55	5	79	...	146	5

Increase in Private Patients, 12
 " Single Pauper Patients, 50
 " Pauper Patients in Specially Licensed Houses, } 79

Total Increase, 141
 Total Pauper Increase, 129

The above table shows the increase or decrease which has occurred among the single patients visited in the different counties enumerated in the statement. The total increase of the private patients was 12.

Among the pauper patients the increase was 129. A decrease of 5 occurred in Ross and Cromarty, but in every other county there was an increase.

Fifty of these were single patients in private dwellings, and 79 were in specially licensed houses. Appendix D.

Fife, Perth, and Edinburgh were the centres of the greatest increase among the boarded-out insane who were visited this year. It will be seen that in Fife the increase was 51, in Perth 36, and in Edinburgh 24. Report by
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A contrast of the changes which occurred in 1881 and in 1882, shows there was a much greater overflow from asylums in the latter year than in the former. In 1881 there was a decrease among single patients, that is, of those not in specially licensed houses, of 8, in 1882 there was an increase of 50; in 1881 the increase among those in specially licensed houses was 29, in 1882 it was 79.

General Statement of the Condition of the Insane in Private Dwellings under my Inspection.

As I entered fully into every detail regarding the pauper insane in my district in my report last year, and as I purpose to direct special attention to the amount, nature, and causes of the increase of the insane in private dwellings which has taken place this year, I shall content myself in this Report with a few comments on their general condition.

That the general condition of the insane in private dwellings becomes more and more satisfactory each year cannot be doubted. This improvement is the natural outcome of the process of elimination of unsuitable cases which goes on, of the changes and improvements which are enforced by the Board where they are deemed necessary, of the calling the attention of local authorities to neglect or lack of supervision where it is observed, and of the knowledge which parochial boards and inspectors of poor now have that it is the duty of the Board to withhold the parliamentary grant in all cases where the care and treatment of a patient are unsatisfactory. A certain number, but not a large one, of patients unsuitable for private dwellings, whom relatives will not consent to send to an asylum will, I fear, always be a source of anxiety and trouble to those interested in their care; but the great majority of the insane in private dwellings, and especially the persons added of the last few years to that class of the insane, are in a condition, which, in my opinion, should be regarded as quite satisfactory.

If one fact regarding the insane in private dwellings is more apparent than another, it is the marked improvement which generally takes place in their physical health and condition in a few months after their removal from the asylum. Exceptions to this are, according to the testimony of those who have accompanied me in my visitation, rare. And as regards the mass of the insane in private dwellings, I showed last year that in my opinion 80 per cent. of them could justly be said to be in good health and condition. Their natural surroundings cannot but determine their general physical well-being. The mortality among the boarded-out insane has always been the lowest of all classes of the insane, seldom having reached 6 per cent. per annum, and often being only a little over 4 per cent.

Another observation which often forces itself upon one engaged in visiting the insane in private dwellings, is the curative or dementia-dispelling effect of domestic treatment. The expression of the countenance becomes more intelligent, mental and bodily inactivity passes away, and animation and industry take their place; very frequently their affections are aroused, and soon their individuality is made clearer, a circumstance which it is difficult to bring about in institutions. That domestic treatment is in a certain number of boarded-out cases frequently curative seems to be either unknown, unexpected, or ignored, but that such is the fact no one with my experience can deny. It appears to me that family treatment should be regarded as one of the methods which ought to be much more frequently adopted in dealing with pauper patients of the semi-chronic and chronic class.

The Increase among the Single Patients in my District in 1882:—Its Amount, Nature, and Causes.

Last year has been characterised by the largest increase which has taken place in the number of patients provided for in private dwellings since the

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institution of the Board. The increase throughout Scotland for 1882 was 125 ; for 1881 it was 52 ; for 1880 it was 101 ; for the quinquenniad 1875 to 1879, there had been no increase, but, on the contrary, a decrease of 17. From 1858 to 1875 there was a steady decrease, except in 1871, when there was an increase of 29.

Amount of Increase.

The number of pauper admissions in my district to the roll of single patients is 214. Of these 155 have been visited, and 59 became resident in counties under my inspection after these counties were visited. To these admissions has to be added the number, amounting to 48, who were at the end of the year on probation, and who have since been definitely discharged from asylums. On 31st December 1882, the increase of these resident in my district, inclusive of probationary patients, was 153.

The number chargeable to the parishes of a county differs considerably in some instances from the number of patients in private dwellings resident in it. The patients chargeable to Bute constitute but a fifth of those resident in it, those to Fife but a little more than half the number resident in it, and 30 per cent. of those in Perthshire are not chargeable to it. The explanation of the differences in these numbers lies in the fact that in these counties there are localities which for many years have been found suitable for the boarding-out of lunatics. The people of these localities have now, I almost regret to say, become too eager for the charge of the chronic insane, and consequently the increase in the numbers resident in these places is perhaps leading to the formation of larger aggregations than is desirable ; and it may be soon necessary to do something in the direction of dispersing these aggregations.

Nature of the Increase.

One of the chief characteristics of this increase as shown among the patients visited by me is, that it is almost entirely composed of transfers from asylums. The number of patients transferred belonging to the parishes of Midlothian is 38, of Fife 32, and of Perth 16, and the total number of transfers from asylums connected with my district is 115 ; the number of such transfers in 1881 was 53. To the 115 have to be added those who have been transferred from asylums unconnected with my district, but who have become resident in it, and also those who have not been definitely sanctioned as single patients, and who are only on probation. The former amount to 37, and the latter to 48.

From returns with which I have been favoured from the districts of Argyll, Fife, Glasgow, and Perth, and from the City Parish of Edinburgh, I am able to give for the patients who have been sent from the asylums of these districts to be boarded out, the number labouring under the various forms of insanity, both acquired and congenital. The latter are comparatively very few, only 16. The number of those who are the subjects of acquired insanity is 147. They are said to labour under dementia in 84 instances, under mania in 45, and under melancholia in 18. These figures show that the acquired form of insanity are on the increase among patients in private dwellings, and they also show that many of the subjects of these forms of insanity are being found as fit for care in private dwellings as persons suffering from the congenital forms generally are.

Another feature of the increase for this year is the large number of those who have been provided for in specially licensed houses. The increase of the number of those who are in such houses is 79, whereas the increase in 1881 was only 29. This fact shows the direction which the provision for the chronic insane is taking, and this is in my opinion due to its being found most practicable and advantageous.

From the returns above mentioned, another important fact is brought to light, namely, that nearly three-fourths of those who have been boarded out this year have been committed to the care of strangers, and only a little more than one-fourth to relatives. The question as to what is the cause of this suggests itself. The average age of the inmates of asylums is over 44, and it will therefore be evident, since sons and daughters are seldom found to take charge of them, that persons of that age have few kinsfolk to whom

they can look for shelter when their mind is diseased or enfeebled. A considerable number of the inmates of an asylum have no relatives, and from the number of those who have, many deductions must, from a variety of circumstances, be made. Among the pauper class many of the relatives have not homes fit for the reception of any one of disordered mind. I showed last year that mothers and sisters undertook the care of over 50 per cent. of those residing with relatives, and the difficulty which is found in providing for patients with other relatives, such as sons, daughters, brothers, &c., narrows considerably the circle of relationships into which the chronic lunatic can step. Among relatives, and even among mothers and sisters, there are many who are old and feeble; many are indifferent to their afflicted kinsfolk, preferring to regard them as dead; and there are many who having previously tried to treat the insanity of their relatives at home have thereby in many cases engendered their ill-will. Quarrels among relatives also render it difficult in some cases to arrange for any of them taking charge of a patient. Consequently there remains no large proportion of the relatives of chronic lunatics discharged from asylums who are available as guardians.

In placing pauper lunatics under the care of strangers a double selection takes place, one in regard to the patients and the other in regard to the guardians. The patients so boarded out are chosen because they are deemed fit for domestic care, and the guardians are chosen on account of their respectability, of their kindliness, and of the satisfactory accommodation of their houses. Thus the condition of the pauper insane under the guardianship of strangers should be and is on the whole satisfactory. This double selection also takes place among a proportion of those patients who are committed to the care of friends. The majority of those patients whose treatment and condition are beyond all praise are under the care of relatives, chiefly mothers and sisters. But there is a proportion of unsatisfactory cases of patients not quite fit for private dwellings living with relatives who will not part with them; and there are a number of patients living with relatives who are inefficient and undesirable guardians. With both of these conditions it is often difficult to interfere, and therefore the standard of comfort and of care is sometimes in these cases not so high as is desirable.

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Causes of the Increase—The Action of Medical Officers of Asylums.

The influence which has brought about this desirable increase has been without doubt the effort made during the past year by the superintendents of certain asylums to discharge a large number of chronic lunatics whom they thought fit for care in private dwellings.

These efforts may be said to be of two kinds—

1. Special efforts to discharge patients fit for boarding out, in the cases of asylums where serious efforts in that direction have not lately been made, and in which incurable and inoffensive patients had accumulated.

2. The continuance of efforts which in certain asylums have been persistently made for several years to send to private dwellings those who cease to require asylum treatment.

It is with much satisfaction that I am able to inform the Board that the superintendents of many of the district asylums have during the past year succeeded in boarding out a considerable number of incurable and harmless patients. Among others I may mention the superintendents of the Argyll and Bute, the Fife and Kinross, the Glasgow, and the Perth District Asylums. From the Perth and the Fife and Kinross District Asylums, and from among the asylum lunatics chargeable to the Edinburgh City Parish, there has been for many years a steady exodus of those unrecovered patients who did not require the costly and complicated appliances of a fully equipped asylum for their proper care and treatment, and who could be suitably provided for in private dwellings; and in this way these asylums have been kept from accumulating patients who could not be described as being there either for their own good or for the safety of the lieges. The exodus from the Perth Asylum, and from among the asylum lunatics chargeable to the City Parish of Edinburgh, has steadily continued, while that from the Fife and Kinross Asylum has this year, through the exertions of Dr Turnbull, received a great impetus to which I subsequently refer. From the Argyll and Bute and the Bothwell District Asylums the removal of unrecovered patients has undergone a very important extension this year, the particulars of which are after-

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wards detailed. This could not have taken place if the superintendents of these asylums had not given the matter special attention, and it will be satisfactory to the Board to know that these efforts at boarding out were the result of a careful and laborious inquiry by them, and also by the superintendent of the Fife and Kinross Asylum, into the condition of the insane in private dwellings and into the practical working of the boarding out system. The results of the inquiry are already given in published reports, in letters to the Board, and in communications to myself, and they are all of a very satisfactory character. It is especially deserving of notice that these superintendents had in the course of their inquiries occasion to see many patients in private dwellings whom they had previously known as patients in asylums, and that they had thus the best possible opportunity of learning whether removal from the asylum appeared to lead to the degradation of the patient's condition. The opposite conclusion was that at which they arrived—thus confirming my own views given in the early part of this report, and at more length in my General Report to the Board for the year 1879 (Twenty-second Annual Report of the Board, Appendix C. p. 122). One of the superintendents referred to writes to me that he had visited several of the patients boarded out from the asylum under his care, and that he had found their conduct invariably good, their contentment marked, their bodily and mental health improved, and the guardians satisfactory. He says that the patients gave him a kindly greeting, spoke cheerfully of their surroundings, and, even when more or less deeply demented, were able to indicate that they liked their changed life, and did not wish to go back to the asylum.

It has appeared to me desirable to bring formally under the notice of the Board the efforts which many superintendents have been making in this way to prevent the unnecessary growth of asylum populations, and to show that these efforts have been attended with much success.

Efforts similar to those above described, if put forth in every institution in the country, would greatly lessen the cost of lunacy, prevent the misuse of asylums, and call into operation a mode of providing for a considerable number of the insane which is in my opinion adequate for the object desired. Asylums are multiplying, access to them is getting easier every year, rates of maintenance are being lowered, the comforts of asylums are increasing, and the idea of what constitutes certifiable insanity is broadening so as to include the mildest form of imbecility: all these things are forces which, coupled with the influence of the Government grant, impel all classes of the pauper insane asylum wards, even a class who should not in my opinion ever be in an asylum.

Subjoined is a tabular statement of what has been accomplished in the various centres of activity in this matter, and as the circumstances of these centres present distinctive features it may be useful to direct attention to each in some detail.

Table showing the Results of the efforts at Boarding out the Chronic Insane in the undermentioned Asylums and Parish.

Asylum or Parish.	Number Boarded out.			Mode of Discharge.				To whom Sent.		Form of Malady.				Results at 31st Dec. 1882.		
				By Minute.	Probation.	Pass.	By Friends.	Relatives.	Strangers.	Dementia.	Mania.	Melancholia.	Congenital.			
	M.	F.	T.													
Argyll & Bute Asylum	23	24	47	7	35	2	3	19	28	37	3	5	2	15	28	4
Fife and Kinross "	21	21	42	21	...	...		7	35	21	14	4	3	32	3	7
Glasgow District "	11	24	35	35	...	...	...	9	26	12	15	3	5	30	...	5
Perth District "	5	13	18	18	...	...	...	3	15	4	8	3	3	18	...	...
Edinburgh City Parish	8	13	21	21	2	19	10	5	3	3	19
	68	95	163	102	56	2	3	40	123	84	45	18	16	124	31	18

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The following is a paragraph from an entry of date 29th and 30th September 1881, in the Patient's Book of the asylum for the above district :— It is 'therefore strongly recommended that a serious effort be made to reduce the 'number of patients in the asylum by the removal of those of them who are 'incurable and inoffensive, who do not require care and treatment in an asylum, 'and who can be satisfactorily provided for in private dwellings. That such 'patients are sent to the asylum, and are in it, does not admit of question, but the 'superintendent will have difficulty in effecting their removal if the parochial 'boards and the inspectors of poor do not heartily co-operate. It is suggested 'that he should, if necessary, receive such assistance in the matter as can be 'rendered by Deputy-Commissioner Fraser, who is well acquainted with the 'circumstances of the different parishes in the Argyll and Bute Districts.' In consequence of this recommendation it was arranged that I should co-operate with the superintendent in dealing with the difficulty, and in endeavouring to effect the removal of a number of patients from the asylum large enough to relieve, for the time, the overcrowding, which was impairing its efficiency. After a careful review of the chronic inmates, we selected about 80 patients as being in such a mental condition as to justify their removal from the asylum on trial. Our next step was to visit together a considerable number of the single patients in the counties of Argyll and Bute, and to inquire into the forms of insanity under which they laboured, the way in which they were cared for, and the success attending this mode of treating the insane. While doing this, we saw the inspectors of poor in their respective parishes, conferred with them about the patients who were to be sent out, discussed the fitness of their relatives as guardians, sometimes visiting these relatives at their homes, and generally we prepared the way for providing for a considerable number of the patients who were to be discharged.

By persistent efforts on the part of the superintendent, 47 of the 80 selected cases were removed to private dwellings before the end of the year. It was not to be expected that all of these 47 patients would be found suitable for remaining out of the asylum, after they had the restraints of its discipline removed. It is satisfactory, therefore, to find that only 4 were returned to the asylum before 31st December 1882. One patient was returned because he happened to wander, and another because the guardian changed her mind as to receiving the patient when she was brought to her. The failures in this district are remarkably few, practically only three, and do not afford any ground for discouragement.

Of the 47 thus boarded-out, 23 were males and 24 females; 19 were sent to relatives, and 28 were placed with strangers; 7 were discharged by minute of parochial board, 2 were sent on temporary pass and discharged at the end of a month, 34 were sent out on probation. The period of probation in thirty instances was for a year, and this seems to me a reasonable and fair course to adopt where the conveyance to and from the asylum is so expensive, as it is in many instances, in these counties. The parish should be and is in this way saved the expense of fresh certificates and a sheriff's order should the patient require within a year to be returned to the asylum.

The mental condition of those removed is said to be—dementia in 38 cases, mania in 2, melancholia in 5, and idiocy in 2.

The population of the asylum, at the time of my first visit in April 1882, was 364, at the 31st December 1882 it was only 323.

Fife and Kinross District.

By desire of the superintendent of the Fife and Kinross District Asylum, I examined with him the chronic lunatics in the institution, and about 60 were found to be incurable and inoffensive, and in a mental condition warranting their trial.

The superintendent took much trouble in making himself acquainted with the condition of the insane already provided for in private dwellings in

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the district, and he obtained by his earnest and well directed efforts the co-operation of many of the inspectors of poor and the assistance of the medical officers of many parishes. By these means homes were found for 42 chronic inmates of the asylum—7 with relatives, and 35 with strangers. Seven out of the whole were returned to the asylum, but 3 of these have again been boarded-out.

I have visited all these patients since their removal from the asylum, and have reported satisfactorily upon all of them except 2 men whose guardianship and accommodation were defective. Transfer to other quarters was effected, but one of the patients was ultimately found unsuitable and sent back to the asylum. One female was recommended to be returned to the asylum on account of other circumstances than the adequacy of the provision that had been made for her. Changes will of course occur among these patients after experience has shown how far each patient has or has not been suitably provided for at first; transfers to other guardianship will probably take place in some cases, and there are one or two in which a return to the asylum may perhaps be required. But the number of those who will in the end remain in private dwellings will still be considerable, and will afford substantial relief to the asylum. The population of the asylum at the the time this movement began was 343; at the end of July it was down to 317, but owing to a large number of admissions during the latter half of the year the numbers rose again to 323.

The method of discharge was removal from the asylum by minute of parochial board in 21 cases and on probation sanctioned by the General Board in 20 instances.

The forms of insanity among those patients who were ultimately found suitable for private dwellings was dementia in 21 cases, mania in 14, melancholia in 4, and imbecility in 3.

Bothwell District Asylum.

As the efforts and success of the superintendent of the Bothwell asylum, in boarding-out a large number of his chronic inmates, have contributed in no small degree to this year's increase in the number of the insane in private dwellings, and as a great many of his patients have become resident in my district, I feel that a short notice of what he has done will be interesting and useful.

Thirty-five patients out of an asylum population varying from 160 to 180 have been provided for in private dwellings during the past year. Four of these were readmitted to the asylum, and 1 was sent to the lunatic wards of the poorhouse. Thirty therefore remained in private dwellings at the end of the year, and it will be seen on consideration of the proportion this number bears to the average population of the asylum how substantial a relief has by this method been afforded to the asylum accommodation.

Of these 35 patients, 11 were males and 24 were females. Nine were sent to relatives, and 26 were placed with strangers. All were removed from the asylum by minute of parochial board. The forms of the mental malady were dementia in 12 cases, mania in 15, melancholia in 3, and imbecility in 5.

Perth District.

In the asylum of the Perth district the process of eliminating the patients suitable for domestic care has been going on for years, and it is therefore not to be expected that so large a number of patients would be found during last year suitable for being boarded out as in an asylum where such patients had been accumulating for several years. It is at the same time held that a certain proportion of an asylum population can by careful attention to the matter be discharged every year and provided for in private dwellings. In certain districts the accumulation of many years of fit cases can as a result of special attention and effort be discharged, but after this has been done there will only be, in each year, the year's growth, so to speak, of such cases. Each year has its changes in the mental condition of the chronic inmates of an asylum, excite-

ment subsidies, the worst symptoms of melancholia pass away, and the subjects of dementia are or ought to be taught by the discipline and routine of the asylum proper habits and industrious ways. The output of an asylum should not only be its recoveries but also a certain number of patients who have become or been made fit for domestic care and treatment. The overlooking of this fact, in my opinion, leads to the misuse of an asylum.

Eighteen unrecovered patients have been boarded out in the Perth district during the year, none of whom had been returned to the asylum by the end of the year. Two have since their removal been taken off the poor roll by friends who undertake the burden of providing for them without parochial aid, and they no longer remain under the supervision of the Board. Of the remaining 16 only 1 has been taken charge of by relatives, and 15 have been placed under the guardianship of strangers. Five were males and 11 were females. Twelve of these have been visited by me, and the reports on their position and care were in every way favourable. The mental condition of these patients was dementia in 3 cases, mania in 7, melancholia in 3, and imbecility in 3. All were discharged by minute of parochial board.

The number provided for in private dwellings this year in the Perth district constitutes 7 per cent. of the asylum population and 31 per cent. of the discharges. It is 27 per cent. on the admissions to the asylum for the year, and the effect of this, taken along with the recoveries and deaths, was to leave a decrease of 14 in the population of the asylum at the end of the year. It will therefore be evident that if the patients suitable for boarding-out had not been removed there would have been an increase instead of a decrease at the end of the year in the number of the asylum inmates.

Edinburgh City Parish.

The Edinburgh City Parish has, in the matter of boarding out, held the foremost place in Scotland, and its statistics in this section of its administration are an example to every parish of the country. Its achievements in boarding-out such a large proportion of its chronic insane contain valuable lessons. They show, in the first place, the practicability of providing for a very considerable proportion of the insane in private dwellings; and in the second place, they demonstrate the success and the economy attending this policy, in the administration of lunacy. The history of this movement now embraces a period of over twenty years, and to discuss fully the statistics of the boarded-out insane during this period would involve too prolonged an investigation at this time. It is at present sufficient to state that the scheme has developed in a successful manner, and that at present it provides in a satisfactory way for nearly 30 per cent. of the insane chargeable to the parish.

The parish possesses three modes of providing for its insane—1st, the asylum; 2d, the lunatic wards of the poorhouse; and 3d, private dwellings. It is I think now admitted that of the insane who require institutional care, there is a class who can be satisfactorily provided for in the wards of a poorhouse, or what is better, a second class asylum for the chronic insane. The proportions in which the insane of this parish are provided for in each of these modes, appear to me to be ideal from an administrative and an economical point of view.

There were on 1st January 1883, out of 227 lunatics, only 93 patients, or 40·9 per cent., in the asylum, there were 69, or 30·3 per cent., in the lunatic wards of the poorhouse, and there were 65, or 28·8 per cent., in private dwellings. If these proportions were universal in every parish, then the lunacy provision for paupers would be just and efficient in regards to the patients, and economical and sound in regard to the rate payers and to the country at large.

It is in the number provided for in private dwellings that the administration of this parish is without a parallel in Scotland. Of the 65 who are provided for in this way, 7 are with relatives, the remaining 58 have been provided for in the cottage homes of strangers in the country. The number in private dwellings during the last five years is as follows :—

At 1st January 1878,	39
„ 1879,	38
„ 1880,	40
„ 1881,	53
„ 1882,	65

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These figures show a satisfactory increase, and they demonstrate that Mr. Greig is pursuing his policy of boarding-out with continued energy and success. To have provided for 58 pauper lunatics out of a total of 227 in the homes of strangers, shows to those who have had experience in this work how efficient and persevering the officials of this parish must be, and Mr Greig the inspector, and Mr Cowan his assistant, deserve the thanks of all those who are interested in the solution of the important question as to what is the best way of providing for the ever-increasing accumulation of the chronic insane.

This parish has boarded out 21 patients during last year, 8 males and 13 females. Of these, 2 were boarded with relatives, and 19 with strangers. That only two should have been taken by relatives might seem an unpleasant fact, as it seems to show that only this number went from the asylum to their relatives, but I am glad to say the fact is a misleading one. The pauper lunatics of an urban community have a larger proportion of relatives in a position to maintain them should they be fit for domestic care than exists in rural districts, and consequently there is from among the chronic lunatics of a city asylum a constant weeding out by relatives of quiet and inoffensive inmates who, when they cease to require asylum treatment, are removed by their relatives, not only from the asylum but also from the poor-roll, and therefore do not continue to be pauper lunatics. The number of unrecovered pauper lunatics of this parish who were this year taken off the roll by their relatives is 10, or 30·3 per cent. of the patients who were discharged unrecovered.

These facts show that in an urban parish the number of chronic lunatics who may be boarded-out as pauper lunatics is a much smaller proportion than is found in rural districts. On the other hand, however, it must be borne in mind that in urban parishes a larger proportion of the community is sent to asylums as pauper lunatics than in rural communities.

Discharge of Chronic Lunatics by Order of the Board, under
 SECTION 17 OF 25 & 26 VICT. CAP. 54.

The lunacy statutes, through the provisions of section 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54, enable a superintendent when he is of opinion that a patient has so far recovered, that he may be safely liberated without risk to the public or himself, to grant a certificate to that effect. This certificate is transmitted in the case of a pauper lunatic to the inspector of poor of the parish, to which the lunatic is chargeable, and on failure of the inspector to take steps for the removal of the patient within fourteen days the superintendent must intimate the fact to the Board, who on being satisfied that the patient can be liberated without risk, may order his discharge forthwith.

It occasionally happens when a superintendent has granted a certificate in terms of this section, that the inspector of poor fails to remove the patient, and that the Board has to order his discharge. Such an occurrence took place this year in the case of a parish having five of its patients in a district asylum, who, though unrecovered were certified to be fit for liberation without risk to the public or themselves. The parochial board, however, intimated that they were unanimously of opinion that the removal of patients until certified recovered involved a serious responsibility, which they were unwilling to undertake, and that the parish was situated in a district which did not afford facilities for the boarding-out of pauper lunatics.

I was then directed by the Board to visit and examine these five patients in the asylum, and I came to the conclusion that the certificate had been properly given in regard to four of them. The fifth was an old man in a state of considerable bodily weakness, whose removal it was not thought proper to insist on.

The nature of my report was then communicated to the parochial board, who directed their parochial medical officer to visit these lunatics, which he did in company with the chairman of the parochial board and the inspector of poor.

The general outcome of the parochial medical officer's report was to the effect that these patients were unsuitable for treatment in private dwellings, and his report concluded with a statement that he could not conceive how the removal of the patients from the comfort, care, attention, and supervision to

which they have been so long accustomed in an asylum could be either for their own welfare or the good of the parish. Appendix D.

After further consideration of the matter, and consultation with me, the Board resolved to order the discharge of these four patients, and they communicated their resolution to the inspector of poor in the following letter of date 22d November 1882 :— Report by
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‘ Your letter of the 9th inst. with your medical officer’s report on the patients chargeable to your parish now in the Argyll and Bute District Asylum, having been considered by the Board at their meeting yesterday, I am directed to inform you that the Board adhere to the opinion conveyed to you in my letter of 20th September, and that Dr Cameron the superintendent of the asylum has accordingly been instructed to discharge R. D. or M., M. M., M. G. or S., and J. C., under the provisions of section 17 of 25 or 26 Vict. cap. 54, on the 30th of December unless they are previously removed by you. The Board cannot delay their order to discharge these patients beyond the 30th December, because without such an order their detention after the 1st January would be rendered illegal through Dr Cameron’s inability to grant in regard to them the annual certificate which is needed to keep the order of the sheriff in force. Lest you should not be aware that such a certificate is necessary in the case of every patient who has been three or more years in an asylum, and lest you should not have the Act to refer to, I am directed to send with this letter a copy of the section of that Act which prescribes the procedure referred to, and also a copy of the scheduled form of certificate.

‘ The Board trust you will lose no time in removing the four patients in question, and providing for them in private dwellings under good and suitably remunerated guardians, and it is satisfactory to them to know that, if there are difficulties in finding proper guardians, these have been lessened, if not removed, by information given to you in May last by Deputy-Commissioner Fraser and Dr Cameron.

‘ Your medical officer’s report, though excellent in many respects, does not show that any one of the four patients in question is unsuitable for management in a private dwelling. On the contrary, as regards two or three of them, it rather strengthens the opinions expressed by Deputy-Commissioner Fraser and Dr Cameron.

‘ The Board desire me to point out that it is a clear duty to the public that incurable and inoffensive patients, who do not require and who derive no benefit from the costly appliances of a fully equipped asylum, should be removed and provided for in private dwellings; and the Board’s experience, which is now large, shows that a great majority of such patients can be so provided for with an increase of their own well-being, without risk to the public, and with advantage to the rate payers. If a considerable number of patients in this condition are not removed from the Argyll and Bute District Asylum, it will almost immediately be necessary to consider the propriety of making a further extension of the buildings, though one large extension is scarcely completed; and it would not be just towards those who pay for these extensions to allow them to follow each other as they have done, not only without advantage to the insane poor but to their disadvantage. The Board trust that your board will be influenced by what is here said, and lend themselves heartily to the carrying out of these views by doing all that is possible to give them a fair trial.

‘ In conclusion I am to remind you that before a claim for participation in the Government grant on account of any patient becomes good, the patient’s name must be included in the certificate granted by the Board, which is in the following terms :—“ We certify that the pauper lunatics named in this schedule “ have been necessarily detained and properly cared for in the places in which “ the said lunatics have been maintained during the period for which the “ claim is made.” It is unnecessary to point out that such a certificate cannot be granted in regard to patients who have been declared to be “ so far recovered that they may safely be liberated without risk or injury to the public “ or the lunatics.”

The parochial board on receiving this communication intimated that, while disapproving of the discharge of the patients from the asylum, they would lose no time in endeavouring to secure suitable parties in the district with whom to board them.

The patients were accordingly removed on 28th December 1882, and the

Appendix D. latest report regarding them is to the effect that three of them were doing well, and that it had been found necessary to send the fourth back to the asylum.

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Notwithstanding the return of this patient, however, the importance of obtaining three beds, which can be occupied by three patients who need care and treatment in an asylum, instead of by three who do not, is obvious.

If a proportionate gain could be obtained in the case of other parishes, it is clear that the total gain would be large, and would prevent unnecessary extensions of the asylum buildings.

REPORT BY DEPUTY-COMMISSIONER LAWSON.

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I have the honour to submit to the Board the following statement of work done by me during the past year :—

COUNTIES VISITED.	Parishes Visited.	Curatory and Private Patients.			PAUPER PATIENTS.												No. of Patients Visited.	No. of Visits Paid.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.			On Probation.							
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.					
Ayr,	22	3	...	3	18	30	48	3	...	3	1	...	1	54	54			
Banff,	18	2	...	2	14	36	50	...	2	2	...	...	...	54	54	
Berwick,	8	3	...	3	1	13	14	2	...	2	...	...	...	19	19	
Caithness,	10	1	...	1	17	40	57	...	2	2	...	...	...	60	63	
Clackmannan,	4	1	1	2	2	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	
Dumbarton,	6	1	3	4	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	
Elgin,	11	6	7	13	14	17	31	2	6	8	...	...	...	52	53	
Forfar,	18	1	2	3	26	29	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	58	
Haddington,	13	5	4	9	6	8	14	2	...	2	...	...	...	25	25	
Inverness,	14	3	3	6	32	55	87	7	14	21	1	6	7	114	117			
Kirkcudbright,	13	1	2	3	12	9	21	...	...	...	1	...	1	24	24	
Lanark,	17	5	2	7	35	62	97	3	14	17	...	...	...	121	125	
Nairn,	3	...	...	...	3	4	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	7	
Orkney,	14	...	...	...	16	19	35	...	2	2	...	...	...	37	37	
Peebles,	4	2	2	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	
Renfrew,	13	2	3	5	8	14	22	...	1	1	...	...	...	28	28	
Roxburgh,	10	1	4	5	6	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	
Shetland,	12	...	...	...	21	24	45	2	1	3	...	...	...	48	48	
Stirling,	12	...	...	...	15	15	30	7	31	38	...	...	...	68	96	
Sutherland,	11	...	...	...	13	14	27	...	1	1	...	...	...	28	28	
Wigtown,	14	1	...	1	14	21	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	37	
	247	138	33	71	277	433	710	28	74	102	4	6	10	883	923			

Most of the curatory and private patients whom I have to visit dwell with relatives or with friends who knew them before the beginning of their insanity. Seven reside in specially licensed houses. All of them have their wants fully supplied, and all enjoy as many comforts as their own means or the circumstances of their relatives admit. At one house, sanctioned by special licence for four private patients, I found a tendency to strain to an undue extent the permission to take in boarders alleged not to be insane. The Board agreed with me in the representations which I made regarding this house, and the holder of the licence was asked to send away all boarders who could not be certified as not being insane except the four patients whom the Board's sanction entitled him to keep. The law seems to me to be sufficiently liberal in its provision for the ready admission into private dwellings of insane or doubtfully insane persons. A suitable guardian occupying a suitable house can, with the leave of the Board, take in four private patients. Boarders who are weak-minded, though not to such a degree as would justify their certification as of unsound mind, are sometimes allowed to board in the same dwelling as the four certified patients. Some-

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times this arrangement is very satisfactory both to the weak-minded persons and to their insane companions. In addition to this, the "six months' certificate," signed by one medical man, enables the holder of a special licence to receive persons labouring under unconfirmed maladies for whose treatment temporary residence is deemed expedient. Thus the holder of a special licence for four private patients could have in his house three classes of persons. All who make up these three classes would presumably be mentally affected, but only four out of an indefinite number could be technically lunatic. The fact that an indefinite number made up of the other two classes of persons mentally affected but not registered as lunatics, can be taken into a house and kept for profit, indicates that the proprietor of a private specially licensed house has considerable scope for the extension of his business beyond the range of his licence. Consequently there is all the less reason for the practice on his part of any equivocation for the purpose of enabling him to keep in his house a larger number of actually insane persons than he is sanctioned to deal with. A house which can give accommodation to four persons actually insane, to a certain number of weak-minded persons, and to a limited number under "six months' certificate," may, under wise supervision, perform an excellent social function. Should the proprietor of such a house, however, fail to keep the Board fully informed as to the real position of every inmate, or show a tendency to take advantage of technical difficulties and subtle distinctions to enable him to keep more insane persons than the law would allow, some doubt may wisely be entertained as to whether he is one to whom so exceptional a privilege should be extended.

With regard to the pauper patients whom I have visited during the past year, two things have occupied much of my attention. The first is the influence which pauper lunatics in private dwellings have upon the other inmates of such dwellings, and upon those with whom they may otherwise associate. The second is the nature and cost to their guardians of their maintenance in different parts of the country. It will be evident that these are considerations dealing more with the guardians and relatives of patients than with patients themselves. The influence which the presence of lunatics may have upon their associates cannot be entertained as one of the primary considerations determining the disposal of them. The law requires that if a lunatic is dangerous to himself or others, or offensive to public decency, he shall be sent to an asylum, but it does not recognise the existence of any other disagreeable accompaniments of lunacy which would entitle society to isolate the lunatic. The fact that a person of unsound mind is allowed to remain in a private dwelling, after having been intimated to the Board, shows that such a person is officially regarded as being neither dangerous nor offensive to public decency. So far as the protection of society is demanded by the law, the requirements of the law have in his case been met. It may, however, be profitable to take a somewhat wider view of the question, and to inquire what influence persons of unsound mind who are neither dangerous nor offensive to public decency may exercise upon those around them.

In speaking and writing about lunatics, there is sometimes a tendency to fall into the mistake that they are characterised by great uniformity of character; that in becoming lunatics they lose individuality; that they have to be dealt with as lunatics, and not as individuals; and that general principles regarding their treatment apply to all of them. This fallacy has led to mistakes which have made many a man's life more miserable than even his insanity necessitated. What identity is there, for instance, between a congenital idiot and a man of culture, who in his insanity retains his acquirements and his quality of intellect? Their treatment in the same institution into which they have been sent by the same process, and where they are more or less personally associated, is an injury to the man of talent. Unsoundness of mind may correctly be regarded as one feature common to a large number of persons, but it may be the only feature of resemblance; and their other characteristics may be so strongly marked that their points of difference may completely eclipse their one point of similarity. It could scarcely be held by anyone that a prejudicial influence on others is, of necessity, an invariable and unavoidable accompaniment of unsoundness of mind, whatever the particular nature and the symptoms of that unsoundness may be. The system which would deal with persons of unsound mind as if unsoundness of mind were a definite quantity always producing definite results and in a definite direction, fails to make allowance for the individuality which is perhaps as often increased as it is diminished by insanity. This applies not only to persons of active habits who have become insane, but also to many imbeciles. As imbeciles form a large proportion of

the patients with whom we have to deal in private dwellings, this circumstance must modify any conclusion we may have to come to regarding the influence of the insane upon those amongst whom they dwell.

The wide aspect of this question assumes more the form of a philosophical and moral than of a scientific problem. The wide issue which first presents itself is, whether physical or mental weakness is not under certain circumstances and to a certain extent beneficial in the influence which it exerts upon the strong when called upon to exercise forbearance and self-sacrifice in their ministration to the weak. This question would, when regarded from the moral point of view, almost universally receive an affirmative answer. If regarded from a social standpoint, the answer would be equally clear. Is it good for society or for individuals that all difficulties should be solved for them by others; that all burdens which otherwise would rest upon their shoulders should be removed by a central authority, and be dealt with by proxy? "It is of supreme importance," writes John Stuart Mill, "that all classes of the community down to the lowest should have much to do for themselves; that as great a demand should be made upon their intelligence and virtue as it in any respect equal to; that the Government should not only leave as far as possible to their own faculties the conduct of whatever concerns themselves alone, but should suffer them, or rather encourage them, to manage as many as possible of their joint concerns by voluntary co-operation" (*Political Economy*, Book V., chap. xi. § 6). This is a doctrine which applies as much to the dealings of the poor with their insane relatives as it does to the cultivation of public spirit in the management of the other business of society. It may be concluded, therefore, that unless where dangerous or offensive tendencies make it necessary to send an insane person to an asylum, the moral and social interests of that society suffer by his being sent. An obvious duty has been avoided, because the performance of it involved an inconvenience, and the result will be the absence of that elevating discipline which is involved in thoughtful contact with the weak and the afflicted. To make this consideration more obvious, it is only necessary to imagine how much the higher forms of sentiment would be suppressed, how much the finer characteristics of humanity would suffer, if all persons who were stricken with disease were at once to be removed from the care of their friends and dealt with in institutions at a distance from them.

At the same time, though these wide considerations lead one to conclude that the general question must be met by this general answer, it may be freely admitted that there are instances in which the presence of the insane amongst the sane is an arrangement about which a good deal can be said on both sides. While in some cases, however, the question may be regarded as an open one, there can, I think, be little doubt that, in the majority of instances in which insane persons are neither dangerous nor of indecent tendencies, their presence amongst sane associates is either productive of no harm, or is actually beneficial.

One class of persons who might at once be put down as being highly improper members of a household consists of idiots of a repulsive appearance and depraved habits. From the very commencement of my visitation of the insane in private dwellings, my attention has been strongly drawn to this group of cases. In more than one house I have yearly had to see two or more degraded idiotic women surrounded by the young children of the guardian, their daily life being spent in the presence and with the companionship of these adult idiots. I had to reflect that these children would be liable to suffer through the influence of unhealthy surroundings, which would make them at home amidst unavoidable squalor; that the tendency to imitation is so strong in the young that they might suffer by being so much in the presence of such demoralising models; and that the probabilities of their being prejudicially influenced were much increased by that hereditary bias which made them naturally liable to some form of the nervous derangement under which the sisters of their father or mother were labouring. I felt that if these patients were being kept for profit and that their guardian was subjecting his or her children to daily contamination for the sake of the trifling gains which could be made by keeping these idiots in the family, no reason could exist why they should not be removed. But when the patients are kept, perhaps, at a pecuniary sacrifice, and, certainly in response to the dictates of strong natural affection, which is sometimes kept alive in trying circumstances by the recollection of a promise to a dying mother not to part with her helpless children, other considerations present themselves. As a residence for such idiots, there is no other provision than the home of their relatives or the wards of an asylum. Strangers would not house them; and if they would undertake to do so, it would be doubtful whether they could

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be trusted to nurse them properly, and to make provision for all their wants. In an asylum they would be unwelcome as well as unsuitable residents. In this way it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that even in the case of these the least desirable inmates of private dwellings, the balance of evidence is in favour of leaving them where they are. To counteract the influence of heredity combined with such daily association with idiots, the elevating self-sacrifice of the guardian, accompanied as it will be by the daily infusing of the same spirit into his or her children, may so affect the mental and moral disposition of the young as to make some amends to them for the risks which they have had to encounter during their early years. It may even be assumed with too great readiness that these associations necessarily have a highly prejudicial influence upon the young. I have never seen an instance in which my own fears in this respect have been actually realised. On the other hand, I have frequently seen children very healthy both in body and mind, and of an interesting character, trained in daily association with idiots and imbeciles. One child, in particular, I never see without experiencing great pleasure. She is the illegitimate daughter of an idiot, and has a half-brother, who also is illegitimate and an imbecile. Under the kindly guardianship of her grandmother she has, so far, avoided the unfavourable influence of her own mother and her half-brother, has acquired a sound though plain education with a certain amount of credit, and has grown up to be a pleasing girl with an appearance and address decidedly superior to her station in life. When I saw her last she was about to go out to service.

Another class embraces a considerable number of those congenitally unsound persons who are allowed, after intimation to the Board, to reside in private dwellings. These are harmless imbeciles corresponding in their main features to the "naturals" of the old chap books who produced much that used to be thought witty, and on whom much that really was witty was fathered. They still in occasional cases have something in common with Cuddie Headrigg, Davie Gellatley, Barnaby Rudge, and Jamie Fleming. Some of them are of a decidedly romantic disposition, and, in consequence of their peculiarities, require to be exceptionally dealt with. Thus they will insist on being present on the occasion of the preachings and the half-yearly communion services in many, sometimes distant parishes. This race of "naturals," which, however, is gradually disappearing, is made up of men who, though undoubtedly imbecile, are in some respects not inferior to their associates. They generally have a fair share of that natural gaiety in which the ordinary Scotch peasant is apt to be defective. They are often scrupulously trustworthy both with regard to truthfulness and respect for property. Not unfrequently they are quaint, and they occasionally give answers to questions and volunteer remarks which to the bucolic intellect appear to be witty. Such imbeciles can and do have an excellent influence upon the class of society amongst whom they pass their lives. They develop cheerfulness and kindness amongst their benefactors; and amongst those who are not much more than their equals they vary by their quaintness and eccentricity the monotonous line of thought which is apt to become the confirmed habit of the agricultural labourer. I never enter a household which contains a patient of this kind without having some evidence in the conversation and conduct of the other members of it that the presence of such a harmless imbecile has been, in some respects at least, a benefit to them.

A third class of insane persons in private dwellings are those who are in a more or less active state of insanity, but who are allowed to remain at home with their relatives on account of special circumstances carefully considered. Idiots may or may not have a bad effect upon children who are being brought up in the same house with them, but "surely," it may be urged, "persons who are actively insane must exercise a prejudicial influence upon their relatives who, in addition to the excitement of dealing with them, are already predisposed to the same insanity." I think that, all other considerations being excluded, it would be better that the guardian of an insane person should not be one who is presumably liable to insanity. But when, for the sake of carrying out such a desirable restriction, one has to rupture family ties, to subject the unstable minds of those who are left behind to the agitation of vague and distracting fears regarding the fate of the one who has been taken away, the loss which has been inflicted on the insane person by removal from home comforts may be accompanied by an addition to instead of a removal of danger from those that are left behind. One often sees that a family with a decidedly insane temperament is one in which family feeling exists with remarkable strength. Much of this intensity may be due to the divergence of

their modes of thought from the accepted modes and the correspondence of such a divergence in the minds of different members. There is a similarity of differences. "What will be noted in some instances," says Dr. Maudsley, "is that the self-feeling widens to embrace the family without going a step farther in expansion. There is then an intense family feeling; the members constitute as it were one self, feel with one another in a close and narrow sympathy; measure all their doings and other person's doings by the standard of family feeling, and are little or not at all affected by the opinions which outsiders may entertain, or by the interests which they may have." Dr. Maudsley recommends that such persons should separate from each other as soon as possible, so as to obtain diversity of thought and greater breadth of character. For those whom Dr. Maudsley had in his mind when writing the sentence quoted, his recommendation is undoubtedly sound. He speaks of persons who are of insane temperament who have freedom to choose their path in life and means to act upon their choice. But given the case of three sisters such as I have in my mind, who exactly correspond to Dr. Maudsley's description in their mental character and correspondences, but who all their lives have been little better than paupers, and who have in their own weak way been compelled to stand shoulder to shoulder together to bear the burden of their troubles:—When one of them became distinctly insane, the very intensity of family feeling, which, in other circumstances, would have made Dr. Maudsley's advice to separate commendable, acted so strongly upon them as a reason for remaining together that more harm would have been done to them all by a forcible separation than could have been done by leaving them to live together. Their original identity had, by the extension of Dr. Maudsley's principle, become so much intensified by their mode of life that a separate existence would have been almost as prejudicial to them as it would have been to the Siamese twins.

That the care of an insane person by a relative very susceptible to insanity is not necessarily more likely to produce insanity in the guardian than the removal of the insane relative would be, was well illustrated by the case of a pauper lunatic whom I have visited during the past two years. C. M'J— was found on my first visitation to be in a state of intense agitation. She was evidently labouring under distressing delusions, and was said to be lamenting in Gaelic over the state of her soul. No answer was given by her to questions. Her daughter, who acted as her guardian, had herself been recently in the asylum, and her attack was the exciting cause of that of her mother, though the latter had laboured under insanity many years ago. I reported that I was somewhat doubtful about the suitability of this woman for treatment in a private dwelling, and also about the wisdom of having a mother and daughter with such a history as theirs, occupying the relationship towards each other of patient and guardian. I was, however, so much impressed with the affectionate disposition and judicious conduct of the daughter, and with her great dread of her mother's removal, that I determined to defer judgment in the case. Two months afterwards I again visited the patient, and found that she was quiet and tranquil. She expressed despondent views, but had not made any suicidal attempt or suggestions. She took her food willingly from her daughter, and slept well. After an interval of six months I again visited the patient, and found her composed, and to all appearance safe in the custody of her daughter. I could not help thinking that though the daughter ran considerable risk in undergoing the strain which was necessitated by living with and providing for her insane mother, there might be a fallacy in thinking that if the presence of her mother involved her in danger, the removal of her mother might not also have its risks. The presence of her mother supplied the daughter with an occupation in the performance of which a highly commendable sense of duty was being acted upon. The removal of the mother to an asylum would have caused worry, and would have agitated the daughter's unbalanced mind with vague anxiety, and left her a prey to the distressing self-accusation of having abandoned a duty which she had felt specially called upon to perform. Which of the two causes does the study of the etiology of insanity lead us to think would be the more powerful—the engrossing mental occupation in an arduous task faithfully performed, or the distraction of vague dread and self-accusation? If we were dealing with one who had never been insane, we would undoubtedly say the latter; and we have no reason to think that the answer should be different in the case under consideration. The result at least has justified the risk. The mother has been much benefited, and the daughter has improved in bodily health, and has not shown a trace of mental disturbance.

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The cases which I have adduced are characterised by the features which would be most likely to affect those with whom they associate. I do not intend that my remarks upon them should be taken as proving that insane persons cannot affect prejudicially those amongst whom they dwell. They tend, however, to show that there is something to be said on both sides of the question; and that in some well-marked cases in which an unfavourable influence might have been predicted, that influence either was absent or was more than counterbalanced by opposing agencies.

The second subject to which I have directed my attention is :—At what cost can a pauper lunatic living after the manner of those with whom he resides in a private dwelling be sufficiently fed? This is a question which must have a definite answer in order that it may be known that the guardian does not receive so little for his or her services as to hold out an inducement to scrimp the patient, or so much as to demoralise the recipient and to do injustice to the ratepayer. With the view of obtaining reliable information on this subject, I wrote to many Inspectors of the Poor throughout the length and breadth of Scotland, and was furnished, in the most courteous and in the fullest manner, with the details for which I asked. The compilation of the information received enabled me to draw up the following table, as showing the nature and cost per head of the diet upon which many, not only of the pauper lunatics, but of the labouring classes in rural districts very probably live:—

Representative Diet Table.

7 lbs. of oatmeal per week,	£0 0 8
Six pints of skimmed milk,	0 0 2
Quarter-stone of potatoes,	0 0 3
4 lbs. of loaf bread,	0 0 7
Quarter-lb. of butter,	0 0 4
Condiments,	0 0 1
1½ ounces of tea,	0 0 3
Half-lb. of sugar,	0 0 2
<hr/>	
Cost per head weekly,	£0 2 6
Allowance for rent,	0 0 6
" for fuel,	0 0 6
" for soap,	0 0 1
<hr/>	
Estimated total outlay,	£0 3 7

This sum estimates fairly, as far as I have been able to judge from the materials supplied to me, the cost at which a pauper lunatic can, under ordinary circumstances, be maintained in a private dwelling in any town or country district in Scotland. In the country a saving might be effected through the guardians having a plot for vegetables, of which much use may be made; and much "kitchen" may be found in the country household derived from the keeping and killing of a pig. In Orkney and Shetland small money allowances suffice, and these are generally spent in tea and sugar. To all classes of the poor in these islands private charity is a great resource. Fish is freely given to them, and by all the lower classes the piltock is easily obtained and much employed for diet. If, however, a Shetland or Orkney guardian had to purchase all that his patient required, it would cost him at least as much as a Glasgow guardian would have to pay. I know a pauper lunatic who lives by herself in Glasgow, and who spends 2s. 11d. a week on her diet. For this sum she obtains, by the exercise of economy and judgment, a varied and palatable fare. Though the representative diet table given above may seem to show that the pauper lunatic in private dwellings must live somewhat poorly, it has to be remembered that in ordinary times his diet would, like that of his guardian, be supplemented by various luxuries. Bacon, fish, fry, dripping, eggs, treacle, and other dainties, even when taken in small quantities, make an important difference to the nutritive qualities of a dietary. But even when we allow the table to stand purely on its own merits, we find that it yields per day 5362 grains of carbon and 260 grains of nitrogen. This is a more bountiful diet than that of city operatives. It is almost equal to the diet of soldiers in time of peace, and in nitrogen it approaches in value to the average diet of the farm labourers of the United

Kingdom. It stands at least 25 per cent. above bare subsistence diet, so that if it were entirely depended upon and regularly supplied the pauper lunatic could not be said to be badly fed. I am certain, however, that, in the case of most pauper lunatics in private dwellings, the nutritive and palatable characteristics of their diet are much increased by the regular use of fish or flesh in some form or other. After having compiled my information from various counties in Scotland, and having made a representative diet table, I referred to the similar statistics collected by Dr. E. Smith. I think that the similarity of my results to those of his more extended inquiries is very striking. My table shows the expenditure of the Scotch poorer classes in the matter of diet to be 2s. 6d. per head per week. Dr. Smith's average, struck by compilation of the dietaries of London needlewomen, Coventry, London, and Macclesfield silk-weavers, Yeovil kid-glovers, Lancashire cotton-spinners, Derbyshire hose-weavers, Coventry shoemakers, and farm labourers of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, is 2s. 7½d. weekly per head. I consider, therefore, that, as far as diet is concerned, 3s. per week is ample to cover the cost of a pauper lunatic of either sex in a private dwelling. Such a sum is only 3½d. a week under the cost of the diet of a Scotch farm labourer, who works perhaps as steady a day's work as any man of his class, and to whose diet we desire our patients to approximate. If any indigent parent, therefore, wishes simply to be relieved from the cost of maintenance of a member of his family who is unproductive by reason of congenital or acquired unsoundness of mind, 3s. a week would seem to be about the sum which would take that burden off his shoulders. If, however, the pauper lunatic is one whose necessities involve the detention of a member of the family from profitable labour, an additional sum will have to be given. This requires to be settled according to the circumstances of each case, inasmuch as the determination of the allowance would depend as much on the resources of the household as on the condition of the lunatic. Instances are, and should be, very rare in which the whole time of an able-bodied person is taken up in attending upon a lunatic in a private dwelling. It would very seldom happen that such a case would be regarded as a suitable one for being dealt with in such a manner. I have been led in this way to look for a standard of what ought to be in all, except very rare cases, the maximum allowance given by a parochial board for the maintenance of a pauper lunatic in the house of his own relatives. I think I have found a means of determining this maximum in the rate of wages paid for female agricultural labour throughout the country. Those who engage in out-door female labour are generally the wives or daughters or sisters of ploughmen. They are the productive members of the household, of which the imbecile or the dement may be the unproductive member. Now, my own inquiries and a comparison of my results with those recorded by Messrs. Hope and Walker, the Assistant Commissioners to the "Agricultural Interests Commission, 1881," lead me to believe that, taken for the whole year, a fair average wage for female out-door labour would be 7s. a week. It must be remembered, however, that from the 7s. a week contributed to the family purse by the adult sane female much has to be deducted. At least 1s. a week would be needed for clothing, and 6d. a week would, on a very low computation, be needed for pocket money and for the miscellaneous expenditure, from which even the poorest are not exempt. Again, the sane female may be saving up money for her own purposes, so that, as far as the occupier of the house is concerned, he may derive no profit whatever from having his grown-up sane child at home. On the other hand, the insane adult may be an impediment in several ways. He may break in upon profitable labour; he may make the labourer's home less comfortable, and so tend to curtail the term of profitable employment which, during his life, he would otherwise have enjoyed. I am certain, however, that if, into the house of a peasant or artisan there comes as much money for the maintenance of an imbecile or a dement as for the labour of a sane adult constantly employed, and if in addition he receives clothing and sometimes rent on behalf of the imbecile, his weak-minded offspring is distinctly more profitable to him than his child who is sane and fully employed. I consider, therefore, that when the allowance for an absolutely unproductive pauper lunatic residing with his relatives reaches 7s. a week, the point has, to say the least, been arrived at where charitable relief may minister to or produce degrading feelings or dishonest intentions in the recipient of parochial and State relief. My remarks upon the uniformity of the cost of a plain nutritive diet will show that this maximum rate is equally applicable to the guardians of related insane persons living in towns. Whether in town or country, the rate of maintenance should, under such

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circumstances, very rarely reach 7s. per week. Unless under clearly exceptional conditions, the fixing of an allowance for a relative at more than 7s. per week is likely to demoralise the recipient and to do injustice to the ratepayer and the Exchequer. In my experience, this weekly sum for a related lunatic resident in a private dwelling has not often been reached; but, as there is a general tendency to grant large sums for the maintenance of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, I think it is well to have a criterion in readiness capable of determining how far this liberality may be safely allowed to go. It would be quite opposed to all sound social and moral principle if an imbecile child were, by the combined operation of Poor Laws and Lunacy Laws, to become more profitable to its parent than a healthy child engaged in constant labour would be, even though the parent were receiving the whole proceeds of that work. Other considerations must be dealt with when we turn to the determination of the proper remuneration of persons who take charge of pauper lunatics not related to them. A reasonable allowance must be made for the responsibility which they assume, the care which they bestow, and the inconvenience which they submit to. An example will perhaps bring out this aspect of the question clearly. In a specially licensed house which I visit there are, including the three patients, five persons. M. A—, who holds the special licence, was partially disabled by a railway accident. His wife keeps the house and looks after the three patients. One of these is an elderly man and the other two are boys, who will eat as much as adults. For each of the patients close upon 7s. a week is paid. The rent is £3 12s. a year, and attached to the cottage is a small piece of garden which will yield vegetables for almost all the year. But without taking this into consideration, and supposing that the guardians had to buy all they needed, they could still effect a considerable saving. Living as a married artisan earning 30s. a week would live,—a dietary embracing tea, sugar, meat, and flour bread, besides all essentials, (*Scottish Cookery Book*: J. Menzies & Co.),—they could, with the sum that comes into the house, pay their domestic expenses, including rent, taxes, lighting, heating and clothing, and have a balance of £4 8s. saved at the end of the year. But there is, further, no reason why, in addition to the sum paid for the patients, the income should not be supplemented by a sum almost, if not altogether, equal to what they would have been able to earn had there been no patients in the house, because the amount of personal attention needed by the patients is comparatively little. From this statement it would seem that from 6s. to 7s. a week would also, in most instances, be a fair allowance for quiet pauper patients residing in a specially licensed house. With regard to single patients in private dwellings and under unrelated guardians, no definite rule can be even approximated to. There are all varieties of them. Sometimes their labour is worth as much to their guardians as that of a domestic servant would. In most cases they at least pay their way, and perhaps one would not be far wrong in assuming that frequently, if not generally, when alimony is paid for able bodied pauper lunatics as single patients in private dwellings, the allowances at least is to the guardian pure profit.

During 1882, and in previous years, I found the condition of the pauper lunatics in specially licensed houses and in private dwellings, with few exceptions, highly satisfactory. Their number is steadily increasing, and the new guardians are almost always found to be suitable persons living in suitable dwellings. If any fault can be found at all with the mode in which this extension of the boarding-out system is being carried out, the criticism can only as yet take the shape of a suspicion that high rates of board have been held out as an inducement to persons, who themselves have had no inclination of that kind, to take in pauper lunatics into their houses. I have once or twice suspected that I could detect in such houses a desire not to treat the patients humanely and judiciously, but to retain them as profitable commodities. In this observation I found a strong reason for fixing, if possible, upon what should be regarded as a reasonably profitable rate of board in such cases. In the observation that high rates of board appeared to lead to the storing of pauper lunatics instead of to their treatment by companionship and supervision, I saw a very sufficient reason why payments exceeding a rate determined by reasonable considerations should be closely scrutinised in the interests of the patients themselves. I have again to express a strong opinion that the Inspectors of Poor and the parochial medical officers in my district perform faithfully and with great intelligence such of their duties as relate to pauper lunatics in private dwellings.

APPENDIX E.

ACTION OF DECLARATOR AND INTERDICT

AT THE INSTANCE OF

ANDREW WALLACE,

Inspector of Poor of the Parish of Govan Combination,

AGAINST

THE GLASGOW DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY, AND THE MEMBERS THEREOF, AND THE GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND, AND THE MEMBERS THEREOF.

I.—SUMMONS.

VICTORIA, &c.—Whereas it is humbly meant and shewn to us by our lovite Andrew Wallace, Inspector of Poor of the Parish of the Govan Combination and as representing the Parochial Board of that Combination,—*Pursuer*; against The Glasgow District Board of Lunacy, and the Honourable John Ure, Lord Provost of Glasgow, residing at Cairndhu, Helensburgh, the Chairman of the said District Board; and Sir Windham Carmichael Anstruther of Carmichael, Baronet, residing at Carmichael House, Thankerton, Lanarkshire; Thomas Craig Christie of Bedlay, Chryston; James Brown Fleming, residing at Beaconsfield, Kelvinside, Glasgow; Lieutenant-Colonel William Wallace Hozier of Newlands, Carlisle, Lanarkshire; Ronald Johnstone of Sunnyside, Lanark; John Maxton, residing at 6 Belgrave Terrace, Hillhead; John Meek of Fortisset, Cadzow Bank, Hamilton; Andrew Smith, Castle Mains, Douglas; John Thompson, Provost of Govan, residing at Whitefield House, Govan; John Laing, one of the Bailies of Glasgow, residing at Westwood, Bellahouston; William Wilson, one of the Bailies of Glasgow, residing at Westlodge, Pollockshields; James Hamilton, Treasurer of the City of Glasgow, and residing at 15 Royal Crescent there; Sir William Collins, residing at 3 Park Terrace, East, Glasgow; John L. K. Jamieson, residing at 9 Crown Terrace, Dowanhill, Glasgow; James Morrison, residing at Asheraig, Kelvinside, Glasgow; James Torrens, residing at 148 Hill Street, Garnethill, Glasgow; John Young, residing at 30 Corunna Street, Glasgow; John Black, Provost of Airdrie, and residing there; John Clark Forrest, Provost of Hamilton, and residing there; William Lamb, Provost of Lanark, and residing there; John Fleming, Provost of Rutherglen, and residing there,—being the whole members of the said District Board of Lunacy; and also against The General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, and Sir John Don Wauchope, Baronet, residing at Edmonstone House, Liberton, Edinburgh, the Chairman of the said Board; and the Right Honourable George Young, one of the Senators of the College of Justice; John Guthrie Smith, Advocate, residing at 10 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh; Arthur Mitchell, M.D. & LL.D., residing at 34 Drummond Place, Edinburgh; and John Sibbald, Doctor of Medicine, residing at 3 St Margaret's Road, Edinburgh,—being the whole members of the said General Board of Lunacy,—*Defenders*; in terms of

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the Condescendence and Note of Pleas in Law hereunto annexed : Therefore it ought and should be found and declared, by decree of the Lords of our Council and Session, that the Parochial Asylum at Merryflatts, provided for the Parish of the Govan Combination, comprising the Parishes of Govan and Gorbals, is an Asylum established in the Glasgow Lunacy District within the meaning of the 59th section of the Act 20 and 21 Vict., cap. 71, which has sufficient accommodation for the reception, or can be easily rendered adequate to the reception, of a portion of the pauper lunatics of the said Lunacy District, and that the defenders, the Glasgow District Lunacy Board, are bound, before proceeding to assess for or erect any district asylum, to contract with the Parochial Board of the Govan Combination, as the proprietors or parties interested in the said parochial asylum, for the use of the whole of the said parochial asylum, or for the reception and maintenance therein of the pauper lunatics of the district, or a portion of them, upon such terms as may be arranged between the said District Lunacy Board and the Parochial Board ; and in case of any difference between the said District Lunacy Board and the said Parochial Board, upon such terms as shall be determined by the General Board of Lunacy : Or otherwise, it ought and should be found and declared, by decree foresaid, under and in terms of the 57th section of the Act 20 and 21 Vict., cap. 71, that there is in the said parish of the Govan Combination, within the meaning of the said section of the said Act, an asylum or hospital, or other available accommodation for lunatics, consisting of the Parochial Asylum at Merryflatts, provided for the said parish of the Govan Combination, the use whereof can be validly transferred or made over, or can be made effectually available to the said District Board of Lunacy for their exclusive use, for the reception and confinement of pauper lunatics therein under the provisions of the said Act, and that the said District Board of Lunacy are bound to accept a transfer of the said parochial asylum from the Parochial Board of the Govan Combination ; and it ought and should be found and declared, by decree foresaid, that in respect of a tender made by the said Parochial Board, and their readiness at once to transfer and make over the said Parochial Asylum to the said District Board, the said parish of the Govan Combination, comprising the parishes of Govan and Gorbals, is entitled to deduction from the amount of the assessments for lunacy leviable upon the said parish, to the extent of the value of the said parochial asylum, according as the said value shall be fixed by the General Board of Lunacy ; and the defenders, the General Board of Lunacy in Scotland, and the members thereof, ought and should be decerned and ordained, by decree foresaid, to ascertain and fix the value of the said parochial asylum, to be transferred as aforesaid : And the defenders, and all others acting under their authority, or the authority of either of the said District Board or General Board of Lunacy, ought and should, by decree foresaid, be interdicted, prohibited, and discharged from proceeding to assess for, and from assessing or levying assessments within the parish of the Govan Combination, comprising the parishes of Govan and Gorbals, for any district asylum, until the defenders, the Glasgow District Lunacy Board, shall have contracted with the Parochial Board of the Govan Combination for the use of the whole of the said parochial asylum, or for the reception and maintenance therein of the pauper lunatics of the Glasgow Lunacy District, or a portion of them, upon such terms as shall be arranged between the said District Lunacy Board and the said Parochial Board, and in case of any difference between the said District Lunacy Board and the said Parochial Board, upon such terms as shall be determined by the General Board of Lunacy ; or otherwise, until the defenders, the General Board of Lunacy, shall have ascertained and fixed the value of the said parochial asylum, for which the said parish of the Govan Combination is entitled to deduction from the amount of the assessments leviable upon the said parish : And the defenders, the said District Lunacy Board, in any event, and the defenders, the General Board of Lunacy, only in the event of their appearing and opposing the conclusions hereof, or any of them, ought and should be decerned and ordained, by decree foresaid, to make payment to the pursuer of the sum of £100 sterling, or such other sum as our said Lords shall modify as the expenses of the process to follow hereon, conform to the laws and daily practice of Scotland used and observed in the like cases, as is alleged.—Our will is herefore, &c.

Summons signed 21st October 1881.

JOHN MACPHERSON, W.S.
JOHN GILL, S.S.C.

II.—OPINION delivered by LORD KINNEAR, 18th July 1882.

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The Summons is based alternatively on the 57th and 59th sections of the Lunacy Act of 1857, 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71, and the pursuer maintains that, under one or other of these sections, the District Lunacy Board of Glasgow, which has resolved to assess for a district lunatic asylum, is bound to take over an existing asylum, established at Merryflatts by the Parochial Board of Govan, for the reception of their pauper lunatics, or otherwise to take advantage of the accommodation thereby provided, so as to diminish the assessment which would otherwise be leviable from the parish of Govan. The action is defended both by the District Board of Glasgow and by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy, who agree in thinking that the arrangement proposed by the pursuer would be inexpedient, and maintain that there is no provision in the Statute under which it can be forced upon them against their judgment.

The pursuer contends that both the 57th and 59th sections are imperative enactments, imposing a duty upon the District Board, which they are bound to exercise by taking over, or contracting for accommodation in, the asylum at Merryflatts. But, assuming the enactments to be imperative in cases to which they are applicable, I am of opinion that they do not apply to the establishment at Merryflatts. I agree with the opinion * expressed by Lord Fraser in the case of *The Barony Parochial Board*, June 20, 1882, that such an establishment 'can be regarded in no other light than as the lunacy ward of a poorhouse,' and that the only uses which the Statutes authorise to be made of such wards are those defined by the 3rd, 4th, and 8th sections of the Act 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54. Assuming, however, that this is an asylum of the kind contemplated by the Statute of 1857, I cannot accede to the pursuer's contention, that the 57th section makes it compulsory upon the board to accept a transfer of any asylum or hospital which may be tendered to them by the authorities of a county or parish, provided only that the person making the tender is in a position to give a valid and effectual title, or to secure to the District Board the exclusive use of the accommodation to be transferred. The provision entitles any county or parish by which an asylum, or other accommodation for lunatics, may be effectually transferred, to demand a corresponding deduction from the amount of assessment which would otherwise have been leviable, the extent of the deduction being fixed by the General Board. But there is no enactment requiring a county or parish to transfer, or compelling the District Board to accept, a transference if tendered.

There is some force in the pursuer's argument, that a power to take over existing asylums has been given for the benefit of the parishes by which such asylums have been erected, so as to relieve them of the burden of an unnecessary assessment, and to prevent the expense they have already incurred being thrown away. It is said that such a power to a public officer or a public body, for the benefit of persons specially pointed out, implies a duty, and that the persons to be benefited may insist upon its being exercised in the manner contemplated by the statute. But it is impossible, by construction, to give compulsory force to language that is merely permissive, unless the subject-matter of the enactment is such as to exclude the idea of discretion in the persons empowered. Now, in the present case, it can hardly be maintained that the subject-matter is not such as to make a discretion reasonable. Whether the discretion is to rest in the District Board or the General Board is not material to the present question. But it cannot be inferred from any hing in the statute, and *a priori* it is not to be supposed, that the Legislature intended that any existing building answering to the description of an asylum or hospital should be taken over without reference to its suitability for the purpose of a district asylum. But if the transfer is to depend upon the suitability of the asylum, it necessarily follows that there is a question upon which the judgment of the board is to be exercised, or in other words, a discretion to accept or reject a transfer; and that appears to me to be inconsistent with the imperative construction for which the pursuer contends.

For similar reasons, I think the pursuer's case upon the 59th section is equally untenable. The language of that section is imperative, for it provides that in certain cases the District Board 'shall contract' with the proprietors or parties

* This Opinion at p 180 of this Appendix.

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interested in existing asylums for the reception of pauper lunatics. This appears to lay a duty upon the District Board. It is true that what they are required to do is to *contract*, which implies a voluntary agreement; and I see no ground for holding that the Legislature intended to compel the proprietors or managers of asylums to afford accommodation to the District Board if they do not desire to do so. But there is no inconsistency in holding that the board may be imperatively required to contract, if the proprietors are disposed to do so, although the latter are free to contract or not as they think fit. There seems to be ground, therefore, for holding that the 59th section imposes a duty upon the District Board. But the question remains, in what circumstances and at whose instance the enactment can be called into operation; and I am of opinion that the pursuer is not entitled to enforce it in this action. I cannot hold that the Legislature intended to give proprietors or persons interested in asylums an absolute right to insist upon their accommodation being accepted, whether it is suitable or not. It is only when the accommodation of an existing asylum is adequate that the District Board are required to contract with its owners or managers; but in the present case, the accommodation is, in the judgment of the General Board, so unsuitable that they decline to sanction a transfer. The Court, therefore, cannot compel a transfer without determining that the reasons assigned by the General Board for their opinion are insufficient; but I think it impossible for the Court to overrule the judgment or interfere with the discretion of the General Board upon such a matter. The result is that the pursuer is not, in my opinion, entitled to decree under either of the alternative conclusions of the summons.

III.—APPEAL.

The pursuer appealed to the Inner House Judges against the judgment of Lord Kinnear, but on 30th November 1882, the Court affirmed the judgment without calling on respondent's counsel, and held 'that a determination by the General Board of Lunacy and a District Board, that a certain asylum could not be made available to the District Board, for the purposes of sections 57 and 59 of the Statute, was not subject to review by the Court, and that therefore the proprietors of the asylum could not enforce a claim under these sections in the face of such a determination.'

The Lord Justice-Clerk said—'We have had a most able argument from Mr Pearson, but I think it is unnecessary to hear any reply, because that argument necessarily involved a proposition to which I can by no means assent, viz., that a building should be held, in terms of the 59th section of the Act of Parliament, to "have sufficient accommodation for the reception of the pauper lunatics of the district, or to be capable of being easily rendered adequate to the reception of such pauper lunatics, or any portion of them," when the General Board of Lunacy has declared that it has not, and is not capable of being adapted for their reception. I think the General Board is the sole judge of that matter. If the question were open, it might be a somewhat difficult question for the determination of scientific and sanitary authority, but I think it is closed by the decision of the Board.'

'It would be a totally different matter if the difficulty were raised by the District Board in face of an assent given by the General Board; but as matters stand, before we could give effect to the views pressed upon us for the pursuer, we should have, as a necessary step, to review the judgment of the General Board, and find that the District Board was bound to take over this building as suitable for their purposes, when the General Board has declared that they do not think it is suitable, and that they will not continue its licence, except to a very limited extent.'

Lord Young said—'I agree with every word that has fallen from your Lordship, and I agree with every word of the Lord Ordinary. I will only add that we do not, as a rule, interfere with the action of statutory boards, when they are acting within the scope of their authority, or not refusing to act in some matter where the public interest requires that they should act.'

'Now, it is not suggested that the General Board here are not acting within the scope of their authority, in determining whether it is suitable or desirable that this asylum should be taken over, nor are they refusing to exercise their

‘ judgment. They tell us—and it is not doubtful—that they have come to the determination that it is not desirable or suitable that it should be taken over. That is the judgment of a statutory authority on a matter committed to their discretion, and we cannot interfere.’

Lord Craighill and Lord Rutherford-Clark concurred.

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Note.—Lord Kinnear in his opinion refers to the opinion expressed by Lord Fraser in the case of the Barony Parochial Board, June 20, 1882, see below. It is therefore thought desirable to give this opinion *ad longum*, and to append to it the opinion of Lord Lee in the same case.

OPINIONS by LORD FRASER and by LORD LEE, in APPEAL by the BARONY PAROCHIAL BOARD of GLASGOW against the DECISION of the DISTRICT VALUATION COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF SUPPLY OF DUMBARTONSHIRE.

1.—OPINION by LORD FRASER.

The Appeal by the Barony Parochial Board against the valuation put by the assessor upon their properties (which was confirmed by the Commissioners) is chiefly rested upon the ground that an erroneous principle has been adopted in arriving at the valuation. It is contended by the Board, that the whole property shall be taken as *unum quid*, and not each separate property by itself; and this contention the Court has sustained as sound, in reference to other institutions, during the present year. We have had occasion more than once to lay it down that heritages must be valued as they stand, and with reference to the purposes for which they are applied, and to no other purposes whatever, although, if applied to such other purposes, a more profitable return might be had.

The rule of the Statute is very difficult of application to public institutions, viz., that the property shall be valued according to the rent it might be reasonably supposed a tenant would give for it, from year to year. In reference to cases like asylums, not intended for private profit, it is not easy to apply this rule; and I think that in regard to them the rule might be stated thus: that the annual value shall be taken to be that which a public body, bound to provide asylum accommodation for a district, or a parish would give for the accommodation which it needs. If the facts of this case allowed of the application of this rule, it would only be necessary to estimate what the parochial board of the Barony ought to be called upon to pay, as rent, for the houses and lands which it possesses for asylum purposes—there being no profit derived by any individuals from the land—the whole being on the contrary devoted to purposes of charity.

I am of opinion, however, that the Woodilee Asylum, with its associated farms, cannot be dealt with as *unum quid* in this matter, but must be regarded as a number of separate properties held in ownership by the parochial board, and devoted by them mainly to the curative treatment of the insane. I have come to this conclusion upon the ground that the law does not recognise what is called a ‘parochial asylum’ for such a purpose.

The only places recognised by Statute for the reception and detention of lunatics, are (1st) Public Asylums; (2nd) District Asylums; (3rd) Private Asylums; (4th) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses; (5th) Private houses in which, under warrant of the Sheriff, not more than four lunatics can be detained.

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As distinguished from these, or any of these receptacles for the insane, the law does not recognise what is called 'parochial asylums,' which appear as a distinct class in the reports of the Lunacy Board, and within which category it is contended this Woodilee Asylum comes.

The existing legislation upon this subject is contained in seven Statutes, beginning in 1857 and ending in 1871. Each succeeding Act amends its predecessors, and it is sometimes difficult to ascertain what is the exact state of the law on account of the repeal or the modification of previous enactments by the later Statutes.

The Act of 1857 (20 & 21 Vict., cap. 71) has an interpretation clause, which it is proper here to cite, so far as it is applicable to the subject in hand (sec. 3). It enacts as follows:—

1. 'The words "public asylum" shall mean and include all such hospitals, mad houses or asylums as are or shall be established for the custody of lunatics by Act of Parliament or Royal Charter, or under any deed or mortification by which the maker thereof has directed the appropriation of funds to the establishing and maintaining any lunatic asylum or hospital, or any establishment administering funds for charitable purposes, without any view to any pecuniary gain or profit arising to the establishment, or to the estate or funds of the trust or charity, and also all hospitals, mad houses, or asylums other than district asylums, into which lunatics committed by order and certificate, as hereinafter provided, cannot be refused access or reception without special cause shown.' The Woodilee Asylum does not come within this definition under any of its branches.

2. 'The words "district asylum," shall mean an asylum in terms of this Act, of one of the districts described in the schedule (H) hereunto annexed.' Schedule (H), as applicable to the district of the Woodilee Asylum, comprises the whole of Lanarkshire. But the Woodilee Asylum is the asylum only of the Barony Parish of Glasgow, and therefore that asylum is not a district asylum in the sense of the Act.

3. 'The words "private asylum" shall mean and include all such licensed mad houses or asylums as are established for the reception of more than one lunatic under the provisions of this Act, and kept for the pecuniary gain or profit of the proprietors or superintendents thereof, or others interested therein, and into which the admission of lunatics is a matter of arrangement between the superintendent thereof and the party seeking or promoting the reception of the lunatic therein.' The Woodilee Asylum does not come within this category, because it is not for the pecuniary gain or profit of those who have established it.

4. 'The word "house" shall mean any house in which a single lunatic is kept under an order of the Sheriff.' The number of lunatics allowed to be kept in houses occupied by private persons, which were not private asylums, is by the Act 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54 sec. 5 extended to a number not exceeding four, and so far the definition of houses in the Act of 1857 is broadened. The Woodilee Asylum does not come within this category, because the parochial board is not an occupier of a licensed house within the meaning of this section.

5. The last case is that provided by the Act 21 & 22 Vict. cap. 89 sec. 1, which enacts that it shall be lawful for the Lunacy Board 'to grant to the governors or keepers of poorhouses licences for the reception of pauper lunatics in wards set apart for that purpose, or in detached or separate portions of such poorhouses.' This was made more distinct and specific by the next Act (25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54, sec. 3), which enacts that 'it shall be lawful for the Board to license lunatic wards of poorhouses for the reception and detention, on the order of the Sheriff, of such pauper lunatics only who are not dangerous, and do not require curative treatment;' and sec. 4 makes it lawful for the Lunacy Board to sanction the reception of pauper lunatics into lunatic wards of poorhouses without the order of the Sheriff, according to forms and subject to regulations approved of by the Board, and at any time 'to withdraw such sanction.' Although the words are not repeated, it is plain that the pauper lunatics referred to in sec. 4, who may be admitted with the sanction of the Board and without the sanction of the Sheriff, are the pauper lunatics referred to in sec. 3, viz., those who are not dangerous, and do not require curative treatment.

There is no other kind of home for lunatics recognised by the Statutes; and

unless the Woodilee Asylum comes within one or other of these classes, it has no statutory authority for its existence. As distinguished from these five classes, there is no such institution recognised by law as a 'parochial asylum,' and therefore this is a misnomer. It is true that these two words are used in the 8th section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54; but they are used as a short way of expressing lunatic wards of poorhouses, which by the 3rd section of the same Statute were authorised to be licensed for the reception and detention of the incurable insane. The 8th section, which contains the words 'parochial asylum,' is in the following terms:—'With the sanction of the Board agreements and arrangements may be made for the reception and detention of all or any of the pauper lunatics of any district, county, or parish in any public, private, district, or parochial asylum, or hospital within or beyond the limits of such district, county, or parish.' The words 'parochial asylum' here have clearly reference to the section going before, which authorised lunatics to be kept in wards in poorhouses.

The Lunacy Commissioners seem, however, to have taken a different view of these Statutes, and have in their reports, as quoted to us, established a new class of asylums called 'parochial asylums,' as distinguished from the lunacy wards of poorhouses. Their idea is formulated in the instructions prepared by them for the guidance of inspectors of the poor in the disposal and management of pauper lunatics, of which the 8th is in the following terms:—'The asylum to which the lunatic is removed shall be that of the district in which his parish of settlement is situated, or, if there is no district asylum, such other asylum as may take the place of a district asylum, under agreements and arrangements having the sanction of the General Board.' It is not stated in the case, and we understand it not to be the fact, that the Woodilee Asylum is one which has been sanctioned as coming in place of a district asylum for Lanarkshire. The 59th section of the Act of 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71) does indeed enact that if there be asylum accommodation in a district for the reception of pauper lunatics, the District Board may contract with the proprietors thereof for the use of such asylum for the reception of the lunatics of the district. But the Woodilee Asylum does not come within this provision. They have made no such contract with the District Board.

These Statutes give powers to the Lunacy Board to make rules and regulations in regard to all matters as to lunatics and 'to public, private, and district asylums, and to every house in which a lunatic is kept or detained under an order of the Sheriff' (20 & 21 Vict., cap. 71 sec. 9); and to every lunatic detained under sanction of the board, embracing therein those detained in the lunacy wards of poorhouses (29 & 30 Vict., cap. 51 sec. 18), and these rules and regulations are to be approved of by the Secretary of State, and laid before Parliament. Such rules and regulations have been framed and approved of by the Secretary of State, and duly laid before Parliament; and the question now comes to be, what effect shall be given to them, seeing that they controvert the Statutes. I am of opinion that the Woodilee Asylum can be regarded in no other light than as the lunacy ward of a poorhouse, and that it can only be used for the reception and detention of such pauper lunatics only who are not dangerous and do not require curative treatment, and that this notion of parochial asylums as distinguished from lunacy wards is a mistake. I am quite willing to believe the reports of the Lunacy Commissioners that the Woodilee Asylum is an institution admirably conducted. But it is clear to me that another Act of Parliament will be necessary in order to legalise the mode of curative treatment which is there pursued. Indeed it would be a great public advantage if occasion were taken by the introduction of some such measure into Parliament to consolidate the seven Statutes, the import of which it is difficult to comprehend. Of one thing there can be no doubt about, that neither the Board of Supervision, nor the Lunacy Board, nor the Secretary of State, can give validity to rules which are inconsistent with the statute law. We have had very little information as to what these boards or the Secretary of State did. I was a member of the Board of Supervision when the matter of Woodilee Asylum was brought before it at first, and the only matter I can recollect as having been discussed before that Board was, whether wards of a poorhouse could be sanctioned when they were outwith the parish. Ultimately the Board came to be of opinion that this could be done. But there was no question raised before that Board as to the *uses* to which the institution could be put.

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The asylum is not employed, or at least solely employed, now for the purposes contemplated by the 3d section of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54. It is a curative establishment, no doubt doing a vast amount of good, but still without the sanction of the law.

In these circumstances I cannot apply the rule which this Court has applied in other cases, and deal with this property of the Barony Board as a *unum quid*. I must take the house by itself, and the fields by themselves, and the medical superintendent's house by itself, and value each separately as property belonging to the Barony Board.

The only part of the heritages now to be valued, which comes under the head of lunatic wards of a poorhouse, is the Woodilee Asylum proper, which is entered in the valuation of the assessor at £1600. Nothing has been stated in the special case to lead me to the conclusion that this is an excessive valuation of the house. As regards the other properties, separate values have been put upon them by the assessor, and to these no objection has been taken (apart from the general objection I have dealt with), except as regards the medical superintendent's house, which stood at £50 down to 1878, but has since been yearly entered at £100, and this, it is said, is excessive. The answer by the assessor is, that he made the value £100 in 1878 in order to bring the valuation into harmony with the valuations of similar villas in the neighbourhood, and that the house is of the lettable value of £100. The only other statement in the special case is by the commissioners, that the values stated are not excessive but are fair and reasonable. No specification is given by the appellants of neighbouring villas of equal accommodation let at a less rent, and thus being left without any facts upon which to form an opinion contrary to that given effect to by the assessor and the commissioners, no course is left open to this Court but to confirm the valuation upon this head also.

I am, therefore, of opinion that we must adhere to the determination of the commissioners.

2.—OPINION by LORD LEE.

I agree in thinking that the determination of the commissioners is right ; but in arriving at that conclusion, I do not find it necessary at all to say either that the Board of Lunacy has exceeded its powers or that the Secretary of State's rules contravene the Statute. Under the Valuation of Lands Act and the clauses of the Representation of the People Act, which relate to the making up of the valuation roll, it is the statutory duty of every assessor to value all the subjects within his district in such a manner as to show upon the face of the valuation roll the particulars required by the Statutes as to each of them where they are separate, and I humbly think that nothing that is set forth in this case or in the answers which were given to the remit of 20th March, show that anything has been done, either by the Board of Lunacy or by the Board of Supervision, to authorise the Barony Board to require the assessor of this parish to enter all the various subjects which are specified in the case as being one and indivisibly a part of the Woodilee Asylum. It rather appears to me that the Board of Lunacy in these proceedings, so far as before us in this case, was entitled to assume, and probably did assume, that the Parochial Board of Barony Parish, in making these arrangements for the reception of pauper lunatics, was proceeding within its statutory powers under the Poor Law Act, and probably under the 59th clause of the Poor Law Act, to provide for the reception of pauper lunatics in such a manner as they saw best, always with the sanction of the Board of Supervision. I cannot say upon the statements in this case that the Lunacy Board has ever authorised in point of fact, or have ever been asked to authorise, this parochial board to act otherwise than as a parochial board was bound to do under the Poor Law Acts that is to say, to attend to the reception and maintenance of the pauper lunatics who require to be received and maintained. Then with regard to the Board of Supervision, I do not find that it has ever been asked to sanction any such plan or such large scheme as appears to have been entered upon, if I am to judge from the agreement submitted for the Barony Parochial Board. I find no letter from the Board of Supervision asking it to approve of the parochial board entering upon a farming speculation, and to buy lands for the purpose of farming or to rent lands for that purpose. There is nothing of that kind disclosed in any of the letters to the Board of Supervision, and I cannot say that

the minute under the hands of the Board of Supervision approving of the plans can be taken as a minute approving of the scheme under which the parochial board, at the risk of the ratepayers, were to enter upon farming operations. But I do not know that it is necessary to go very far into that. In point of fact, assuming that all that has been done has been done within the powers of the Barony Parochial Board,—and I do not wish to suggest that anything has been *ultra vires*,—I do not think that their doing it is sufficient to authorise the assessor to value all these buildings as one. So far as I am concerned, I think that the doctrine of *unum quid* must not be carried too far. It can only be applied to buildings or tenements which are necessary appurtenances of the principal subjects. I should not imagine that the having power to establish an institution of a public kind allows the parties in all cases to set about acquiring land for a variety of purposes—such as farming—which are not necessary for the purposes of the institution. But parochial business of a parochial board is not the curative treatment of lunatics but the maintenance of paupers, including lunatic paupers. Therefore, I cannot find upon the facts set before us that it was otherwise than the duty of the assessor to value the subjects separately in this case. I am, therefore, agreed that the determination of the assessor should be maintained.

Appendix E.
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 Action of
 Declarator and
 Interdict.

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